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THE

EAST NEUK OF FIFE

ITS HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

SECOND EDITION

REARRANGED AND ENLARGED

BY THE

REV. WALTER WOOD, A.M., ELIE

EDITED, WITH PREFACE AND INDEX

BY THE REV. J. WOOD BROWN, A.M., GORDON

EDINBURGH: DAVID DOUGLAS

MDCCCLXXXVII

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PREFACE.

THE REVEREND WALTER WOOD, A.M., F.S.A. Scot., author of the work which now appears in its second edition from his hand, was the eldest son of Dr. James Wood, 19 Royal Circus, Edinburgh. His mother's family was so long connected with the particular district of Fife to which this book is devoted, that it may be thought not improper to give their pedigree here, following the style of those inserted in the body of the work.

Alexander Wood 'in Carmurie,' descended of the house of Grange (*v.* p. 184), married, on the 23d April 1650, Agnes, daughter of John Pearson in Elie. Their children were—Agnes, born June 1654, married to the Rev. John Arthur, minister of Abercorn (*v.* p. 202. He was born in 1630, and died in 1708, as a marriage brooch in my possession, with the initials Mr. J. A., A. W., bears) ; William, to whom we return ; Christen, born 1658 ; John, born 1661, who married in 1690 Elspeth Henderson, and had by her a son James, born in 1693.

William Wood, shipmaster in Earlsferry (*v.* p. 196), son of the last, was born at Carmurie in 1656. He was engaged in the West India trade, and married twice ; first *c.* 1690, Elspath Smith, by whom he had John, to whom we return ; Katherine, born 1695 ; and Ann, who is mentioned in 1707. He married as his second wife Janet Wilson in Elie, and died after 1720.

John Wood, shipmaster in Earlsferry, son of the last, was born 24th March 1692. He entered at Drumeldrie school

(*v.* p. 98) in 1705, was Bailie of Earlsferry in 1722 and 1725, and married, February 25th, 1721, Ann, daughter of James Carstairs, of the house of Muircambus and Cassingray (*v.* p. 149), by whom he had James, to whom we return; William, born 13th December 1723 (from whom descend, in the second generation, William Wood, LL.D., President of the Board of Education, New York; John Denniston Wood, Barrister-at-law, London, and the Misses Anna and Katherine Wood, to whom belongs the house in Elie mentioned on p. 201); John, born January 11th, 1733; Margaret; Jean; and Ann.

James Wood, merchant in Elie, son of the last, born 25th December 1721, married 1st July 1746, Mary, daughter of Alexander Chalmers, merchant, Elie, and had by her Alexander, his heir, to whom we return; Anna, born 7th June 1756 (married in 1774 to Walter Wood, a cadet of Wood of Wariston, by whom she had Dr. James Wood afterwards mentioned); John, born 1760, died unmarried 1788. James Wood received the freedom of the Burgh of Paisley in 1779, and died at Elie October 17th, 1788.

Alexander Wood of Grangehill (*v.* p. 192), merchant in Elie, son of the last, was born 2d March 1755, and married on December 25th, 1780, Ann, daughter of the Rev. John Nairne, D.D., of East Anstruther (*v.* p. 201), by whom he had James, born 1781, died while travelling in Persia 1806, unmarried; John, born 1785, died unmarried in 1813, and Mary his heiress, to whom we return. He married as his second wife, in 1807, Catherine Spens (*v.* p. 147), and died at Edinburgh in 1836.

Mary Wood of Grangehill, born 18th February 1783, was married in 1811 to her cousin Dr. James Wood mentioned above, and had issue—*Walter Wood, younger of Grangehill, who was born at Dundee 31st October* 1812, *and married, first, Agnes, daughter of George Scott of Boundery Bank, Jedburgh, and second, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Broadfoot, Esq., and died March 6th*, 1882, *s.p.;* Marianne, born November 30th, 1814 (married in 1848 to the Rev. Thomas Brown, and had issue); Dr. Alexander Wood, born December 18th, 1817 (married in 1842 Rebecca, daughter of R. G. Massey of Caervillahowe, and died February 26th, 1884, *s.p.* See Memoir, Edinburgh, 1887, Macniven & Wallace); Lucia Hall, born 14th October 1819,

and Eleanor, born August 28th, 1821, both died unmarried. Dr. James Wood died in 1865, and his wife predeceased him in 1864.

Walter Wood was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, joining in 1824, when the school was founded, under Archdeacon Williams. In 1828 he matriculated at the University of Edinburgh, where, as at school, he took a distinguished place, and obtained, on his graduation in Arts, besides other honours, the gold medal in the class of Natural Philosophy, then taught by Sir John Leslie.

Passing to the Divinity Hall, he pursued with success his professional studies under Dr. Chalmers (his mother's first cousin) and Dr. Welsh, the Professors of Theology and Church History. He also took vigorous part in the work of several societies—the Theological, the Exegetical, and the Church Law. In the last he was chosen a member of the publishing committee along with James Crawford, W.S., afterwards Deputy Clerk of the Free Church General Assembly, Henry Moncreiff, afterwards Baronet of Tulliebole, James Moncreiff, now Lord Moncreiff, Dr. William Laughton, and others; the result of their collaboration being the useful volume entitled *Styles of Writs*, published by the Society in 1838.

On leaving the Hall and becoming a probationer, he acted for a short time as assistant in St. Mary's, Edinburgh, and at Kilbride; and in 1838 was presented to the parish of Westruther, Berwickshire. In this more responsible position he at once ranged

himself on the side of the evangelical party, and took a considerable share in the Ten Years' Conflict, giving help in supplying the places of the suspended ministers in Strathbogie, preaching and celebrating the Sacrament under civil interdict in the parish of Cairnie in 1840 (see *Annals of the Disruption*), and going on deputation through Dumfriesshire to hold meetings in favour of spiritual independence. A tract of his, entitled *Present Duty*, and addressed to his own parishioners, obtained a much wider circulation, and when he had signed the Deed of Demission, and led out his attached people in 1843 to form the Free Church of Scotland in Westruther, his earnest efforts over a large district of the neighbouring country served to give his church a position in that part of Scotland by which it is profiting to-day.

His intimate acquaintance with Church Law, gained and used in the manner already alluded to, enabled him to render important service in the ecclesiastical courts, as well as in various committees of the Church, more especially the Committee for the Conversion of the Jews, to which for a considerable time he acted as secretary.

The powerful influence of Edward Irving, under which he had early come (attending as a young student the famous morning lectures on Revelation delivered in the spring of 1829), not merely gave him a decided inclination to the ministry, but engaged his earnest attention in the study of the prophetic

Scriptures. The evidence of this appears in many articles contributed by him to the *Presbyterian* and *North British Reviews*, and the *Journal of Prophecy*, and most notably in *The Last Things*, a work upon the Resurrection, the Second Advent, and the Millennium, which he published in 1851. He also wrote commentaries upon the Apocalypse and the prophecies of Zechariah, which remain among his unpublished MSS.

While the main current of his life took and kept this devout and strenuous course, and while at Westruther and afterwards at Elie, whither he was translated in 1845, he proved himself a thorough Churchman, an acute polemic, and above all a fruitful preacher and evangelist, his leisure moments were in part devoted to the study of Natural Science, chiefly in the departments of Geology and Botany, but were mostly spent in a way which showed that peculiar bent of his mind towards antiquities, and especially genealogy, the ripest fruit of which is offered in the present volume.

When yet at Westruther he had occupied himself with research of this kind, and in 1847 he published a reprint of the spiritual diary of Walter Pringle of Greenknowe, with an appendix containing elaborate pedigrees of the Setons, Pringles, Homes, etc.

Shortly after he was settled at Elie he began to make collections of the same kind relating to that district of the country. These saw the light in 1862 under the title of *The East Neuk of Fife.* The

author continued to amass fresh material, and when the time came for preparing a new edition, he thought it desirable to recast the whole, making his progress pass from place to place, rather than from time to time as before, and incorporating the appendix of pedigrees with the body of the work. It is this monument of patient and successful research which is now sent out to the world.

It would be a delightful task to collect and present from one's own memory and the testimony of friends who loved him, the impression of a character singularly high toned, a rich culture, an ever active intellect, and (rare conjunction) a spirit touched with the deep mystery of things, which belonged in no common degree to the gifted author of this book; but the limits of a preface, necessarily narrow, forbid the attempt.

The Editor only desires to add, in leaving what has been to him a labour of love indeed, that as he is in possession of the voluminous memoranda from which the work was compiled, he will gladly supply references from these should any one desire to verify the statements made in the following pages.

THE FREE MANSE OF GORDON,
August 11th, 1887.

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THE EAST NEUK OF FIFE.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY.

VARIOUS derivations have been given of 'Fife,' the name of this county. Sibbald suggests that it may be derived from the cotton-grass or *Lanugo palustris*, the name of which in the Scandinavian tongues is 'Fifa.' The ancient Pictish *Chronicle*, a work of the 10th century, relates that seven children of Cruithne divided Alban into seven sections: Cait, Ce, Cirig, Fib, Fidach, Fotla, Fortreim. These names answer to Caithness, Mearns, Fife, Badenoch, and Western Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan. The second, Ce, has as yet baffled antiquarian skill. Fidach means 'forest,' and is somewhat doubtfully identified with Badenoch, while Fortreim or Fortrer is 'the kingdom along the Forth,' the capital of which was Dunfother or Forteviot. The names, no doubt, are true enough; but the seven sons of Cruithne are probably mythical, and need not stand in the way of our adopting any other derivation. It is, therefore, perhaps worth noticing that the Anglo-Saxons peopled the unknown or desert country beyond their borders with a race of monsters whom they called Fifelkin. In the *Tale of Beowulf* we read that:—

'The grim stranger was Grendel hight—
Mighty pacer of the March, who held the moors,
Fen and fastness—land of the *Fifelkin*.'

May it not be that the Saxon tribes, which settled in the Lothians, gave the name of *Fife*, or *land of the Fifelkin*, to the region north of the Forth, inhabited at that period by barbarous Celtic tribes?

During the time of the Roman occupation of Britain, Fife was inhabited by the warlike tribe of the Horestii. The Vernicomes possessed the eastern half of the county, and extended into Forfar and Kincardine. The only town mentioned is Orrea, which Skene places at or near the junction of the Earn with the Tay. Possibly it may have been at Lochore, at which there seems to have been an important Roman station.

The north of Fife was ravaged by Agricola in his third campaign. Towards the west, the remains of camps at Carnock, Dunfermline, Burntisland, and Dysart testify to the occupation of the Romans. No traces of them, however, are discoverable in the East Neuk, unless we suppose that the Roman town of Lindum was at Lundie or Lundin, as some think; and that Roman stations are indicated by 'Chesterton,' on the slope of Largo Law, 'Chesterhill,' in the parish of Wester Anstruther, and 'Carnbee.' These stations, if they were such, may have been a line communicating to the westward with Carberly, in the parish of Dysart, where there is said to have been a Roman camp. Boethius relates that, in 1521, many gold and silver Roman coins were found near the mouth of the Leven, enclosed in a brass vessel. Of these, some bore a double-faced Janus, and on the reverse the beak of a ship; others the effigy of a Roman emperor, with a legend, and on the reverse, Mars, Venus, or Mercury, or the wolf giving suck to Romulus and Remus; or the letters S.P.Q.R.

Such hoards, however, generally consisted of coins and other articles which could not be connected with the Roman

Empire. On a tumulus to the north of Largo House, called Norrie's Law, or Norroway's Law, and which tradition had long pointed out as the burial-place of a warrior, to whom it gave the name of Tammy Norie, some antiquities were discovered about the year 1819, which unfortunately were not preserved entire. A labourer digging sand at this place came accidentally upon a stone coffin, in which, he said, he found a complete suit of scale armour, which, like the shield, sword-handle, and scabbard, was entirely of silver. A few portions of the armour were obtained by General Durham, and are still preserved at Largo House.[1] These appear to have belonged to a period subsequent to the Roman occupation, though it is said that a number of small silver coins bearing the stamp of the earlier Roman emperors were found along with them. A description of the relics is given in Swan's *Views of Fife*; while figures of one of the silver leaf-shaped plates, bearing the 'spectacle' symbol, crossed by a zig-zag sceptre, along with a dog's head, and of a long pin (which appears to have had on it the same ornaments, along with a small Greek cross patée), are to be found in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. x., May 12, 1872.

The light of history first breaks dimly and uncertainly upon this portion of Fife in the midst of the troubles occasioned by the Danish invasions of the ninth and tenth centuries. Constantine, who was King of Scotland from 864 to 882, encountered a large band of these piratical marauders somewhere on the banks of the Leven, and, having defeated one detachment, crossed the river to attack their camp, which was strongly fortified. In this attack the Danish leader was repulsed, and his army fled in shameful confusion. Not long after the fight at Leven Water, there was another at the East Neuk, where the Scots were overcome. During this invasion several of the Scottish

[1] Through the liberality of Robert Dundas of Arniston these interesting relics are now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, 1885.

ecclesiastics, taking refuge in the Isle of May, were slain by the Pagan Danes. Constantine is said to have been put to death in a cave, which is still pointed out near Crail under the name of the 'Devil's Cove'; and a rude rampart in the same neighbourhood, enclosing the extreme angle of the coast, still bears the name of the 'Danes' Dyke,' reminding us of a similar 'Danes' Dyke,' which separates Flamborough Head from the shore. Another descent is said to have been made by the Danes, in 1033, during the reign of Duncan, when they were repulsed with great slaughter in the neighbourhood of Kinghorn. But there must have been many other invasions of the coast of Fife, besides those of which tradition has preserved the remembrance. One of these probably took place at Lundin, and the standing-stones of Lundin are probably the memorials of the burial of the slain. An urn containing burnt bones was found near these stones.[1]

There is every reason to believe that another descent took place at Earlsferry. Stone coffins have been discovered at various points along the shore, and, in 1857, in lowering the level of the road at the north-west corner of Earlsferry House, a whole series of them was exposed to view. They lay side by side, and were formed of rough slabs of stone, evidently brought from the shore. The bones which they contained were much decayed, and appeared to have belonged to men of mature age. The place of burial must have been at that time just above the high-water mark, as the land has been gradually gaining upon the sea all along this bay owing to the sand-drift. The only reasonable hypothesis to account for this mode of sepulture appears to be that the Danes had landed here, and that a battle had been fought. Victory must have been on the side of the invaders, or else they could not have had the opportunity of burying their dead.

[1] See an article on Stonehenge in the *Quarterly Review* for July 1860, for an argument that this was the origin of such monuments.

Two lines from an old chronicle, describing a Dane's burial, may be appropriately quoted :—

> 'Upon the brink of the waves he lies,
> In the east, in his broad gory bed.'

Most probably the survivors formed a settlement on the spot, for the inhabitants of Earlsferry, like those of all the fishing-towns on the east coast of Scotland, long exhibited a peculiarity of race distinguishing them from the aboriginal inhabitants of the district. This event must have occurred before 1033, about which time the Danes, having met with so many defeats in Fife that it was commonly called their 'burial-place,' entered into a solemn engagement never to return thither.

It is interesting to notice the number of unsuccessful expeditions made by the Danes to the Scottish Lowlands, compared with the great conquests which they effected in England. Very few places with Scandinavian names are to be found on the Scottish coast, and these chiefly on the English border. According to Worsaae, the Norwegians and Danes are not entitled to claim many of the numberless monuments which are ascribed to them. He affirms that the entire eastern coast, from the Cheviot Hills to the Moray Firth, is destitute of undoubted Scandinavian ornaments. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the people of Scotland should point with pride to the many victories which their forefathers gained over foreign invaders.

Stone coffins of a similar description to those already referred to have been discovered at various points along the coast. Thus, at Leven, on the east side of the river, on what was probably the scene of the battle just alluded to; at Aithernie in the same parish, under a cairn, about twenty coffins were found, with a quantity of beads, but no weapons; and at various places in the neighbourhood of Elie. So late as 1863, in removing gravel for ballasting the railway, there was discovered, 10 or 20 yards north of the

railway, and some 300 or 400 yards west of Elie bridge, a pit of a funnel shape, lined with slabs of stone about 3 feet long, and rudely covered with stones. It was about 3 feet wide at the top, and contained two small pieces of bone, belonging to a human tibia and thigh-bone. A similar sepulchre was discovered, some years before, in the Quarry Park, north of Elie. At Ardross, in a subterraneous excavation, executed with care and lined with rough rubble-work, first opened about 1760, several coffins were found ranged in the shape of a horse-shoe, along with bones of different animals; at Balhousie, in the parish of Largo, similar remains were found, one containing the bones of a child; at Chesterhill, in West Anstruther, two coffins with skeletons; at Capelie, in the parish of Kilrenny; at Castle-haven, in the parish of Crail; at Swinkie Hill, in the same parish (probably a corruption of Sueno's knoll), seven coffins were dug up; and at Wormiston, about thirty were found lying in regular rows, a full account of which is preserved in the archives of the Antiquarian Society at Edinburgh. At Kingsbarns, also, many coffins have been found in the braes along the shore. In most of these places urns of various sizes have also been found, sometimes within the coffins, and often inverted upon a square slab of stone, and containing calcined bones. In one instance the calcined bones had been deposited in a very small hole which had been carefully flagged over. Various sculptured pillars are also supposed to be Danish monuments. Whether they be among the number of those which, according to Worsaae, have been erroneously supposed to be of Scandinavian origin we cannot say. One of these is described in our account of Crail church; another stands on a plinth near the mansion-house of Largo, having been found in two portions in different parts of the estate; two fragments of such stones are built into the north wall of the old church of Abercrombie; there is one at Sauchope; and another stands in the parish of Kilrenny, called the 'Skaith Stone,'

whence probably the 'skaith quarter' of Kilrenny, of which we often read. A monolith is still standing at Pitrothie, and a sculptured stone from Scoonie with an Ogham inscription is in the Antiquarian Museum.

Shortly before the period at which we have now arrived Christianity appears to have been introduced into Scotland. The following is the account given by Wynton, in his Chronicle, of the arrival of the first missionaries :—

'This Constantine then regnand,
Ower the Scots in Scotland ;
St. Adrian, with his company,
Came off the land of Hyrcany,
And arrivit intil Fife,
Where that they chused to lead their life.
Then Adrian with his company
Together came to Caplawchy. (Caiplie or Capelochy.)
There some intil the Isle of May
Chusit to bide to their end-day :
And some of them chusit benorth,
In steds sere (several) the water of Forth.
At Inverye St. Monane,[1]
That of that company was ane,
Chusit him so near the sea
To lead his life : thair endit he.'

The May, or the Green Isle, as the name is said to signify, was the seat of St. Adrian. His name was probably Odran, as we find a subsequent Bishop of St. Andrews called Macgilla Odran, *i.e.* son of the servant of Odran. The cave is still to be seen at Caiplie where the second of these missionaries took up his abode. The entrance has been carved into a rather handsome Gothic arch. On the one side a part of the stone has been cut away so as to form a place for the altar, over which are three crosses conspicuously carved in the rock. At the extremity of the cave is (or was) a flight of steps leading up to a small cell

[1] There is a St. Munna or Finlan who founded a monastery in Wexford, and died in 634. Possibly he may be the same as the Fife saint.

above, in which the Culdee preacher had his dwelling-place. Inverye is the old name of what is now called St. Monans, and the cave is still to be seen in which Monan dwelt. It possesses, however, no feature of interest. Wynton goes on to narrate how these foreigners obtained leave to preach the Gospel :—

> 'At the king then asked they
> Leave to preach the Christian fay :
> That he granted with good will,
> And their liking to fulfill,
> And leave to dwell into his land,
> Where they could chuse it maist pleasand.'[1]

St. Adrian was cruelly put to death by the Danes, in one of their invasions, about 875. A stone coffin, half of which is in the church of West Anstruther, and the other half on the island of May, is said to have contained his remains. His martyrdom is thus narrated by Wynton :—

> 'Hub, Haldane, and Hyngare
> Off Denmark this time coming were
> In Scotland with great multitude ;
> And with their power it over yude (over went).
> In heathenness all lived they,
> And despite of Christian Fay,
> Into the land they slew mony,
> And put to dead by martyry.
> And upon haly Thursday
> St. Adrian they slew in May,
> With mony of his company.
> In that haly Ile they lie.'

The Chronicle of the Picts and Scots, speaking of Kenneth MacAlpin, who died in 860 at his palace at Forteviot, says

[1] Skene, however, suggests that as Adrian is said to have been accompanied by 6000 persons, and as his arrival is almost coincident with the invasion of the kingdom of the Picts by the Scots under Kenneth, the traditionary history is one of the immigration of a nation.

that his clan was Conall Cerr, 'who are the men of Fife *in the kingdom';* so that even at that early period we have authority for the appellation 'Kingdom of Fife.'

Modern historians are of opinion that Macduff, Thane of Fife, is a mythical personage. Certainly his name does not appear in the annals which were compiled at the date nearest to the time when he is supposed to have lived. Robertson, in his *Scotland under her Early Kings*, remarks that since the days of Angus (820-832), Fife appears to have been connected with the royal family, the abbacy of the leading monastery of the district, as well as the earldom, having been held by sons of the sovereign. Malcolm Canmore bestowed the earldom of Fife on his son Ethelred, so that Macduff, Earl of Fife, must be regarded as a fabulous personage. About 970 we hear of Rohardus or Rodardus, Thane of Fife, who slew King Cullen, but whether he was of the royal family we have no knowledge. The first earl who cannot be traced to the reigning house was Duffagan or Duff, who is a witness to the foundation charter of Scone in the reign of Alexander I. (1107-1124); his immediate successors being Constantine and Gillemichel Macduff. It has been suggested that Duff may possibly be the real Macduff, who received the earldom, not for his assistance rendered to Malcolm against Macbeth, but for his services in restoring the sons of Malcolm to the throne.[1]

[1] It may be useful to insert here a list of the Earls of Fife, as throwing light on certain parts of our narrative.

A D. 970, Rohardus or Rodardus, Thane of Fife, is mentioned.

Macduff, who slew Macbeth in 1056, but his existence is doubtful.

Duncan, his son, who is also supposed to be a mythical personage.

Constantine, who died in 1129.

Gillemichel Macduff, who died in 1139. He was the father of Hugo, from whom come the Earls of Wemyss.

Duncan, who married Ela, and died in 1154.

Duncan, son of the last, in 1175 was *justiciarius* along with Richard Comyn. He married Ada, niece of the king, with whom he received

Let us, however, content ourselves for the present with the legend and tradition, according to which Macduff was concealed in the cave at Kincraig which bears his name, and was ferried over the Forth by the inhabitants of Earlsferry. A tolerably substantial wall built across the recess of the cave is pointed out as having been erected in order to shelter the earl. But this wall is certainly of much later date than the times of Macduff, and probably owes its existence to the use made of the cave for smuggling. It may have been built either by the smugglers to protect their operations, or by order of the Government to prevent the cave from being any longer a harbour for contraband

Strathmiglo, Falkland, Kettle, Rathillet, and Strathbran. He died in 1203.

Malcolm, son of the last, married Matilda, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, with whom he received Glendovan, Carnbo, Adie, and Fossoway. He founded the monastery of Blackfriars at Cupar; and in 1216 the convent of Cistercian nuns at North Berwick. He died in 1229.

Malcolm, who married a daughter of Llewellyn, King of Wales, and belonged to the English party. He died in 1266.

Colban, who died in 1270.

Duncan, son of the last, who was eight years old at his father's death. He married Johanna de Clare, and was murdered in 1288.

Duncan, son of the last, was a minor at his father's death, and under the guardianship of the Bishop of St. Andrews. Macduff, his grand-uncle, seized the earldom, was dispossessed by the bishop, and reinstated by King Edward. He was then summoned to answer to Parliament for taking the estates, but was slain at Falkirk. In 1306 Isabella, Duncan's sister, placed the crown on the head of Bruce. Duncan married Mary de Monthermer, niece of King Edward, and was probably slain at Halidon Hill in 1333.

Duncan, son of the last, married Mary, and died between 1353 and 1356.

Isabella, married, first, William Ramsay, styled earl in 1356: second, Walter Bisset, second son of Robert II.: third, Thomas Bisset, to whom there is a charter of the earldom in 1362. She had no children, and resigned the earldom to

Robert Stewart, Earl of Menteith, and afterwards Duke of Albany, brother of her second husband.

goods. In Earlsferry the tradition is rife that the descendants of the men who ferried the earl over are still known, and Saturday is counted a lucky day because on that day he is said to have crossed the Forth.

Wynton, who wrote in the early part of the 15th century, brings Macduff to Kennoway :—

> 'Yet Macduff nevertheless,
> That set besouth the water was
> Of Erne, then passed on in Fyfe
> 'Til Kennauchy, where there his wyfe
> Dwelt in a house made of defense,
> And bad her with great diligence
> Keep that house . . .
> 'Til Kennauchy Macbeth came soon,
> And felony great there would have done,
> But his lady with fair treaty
> His purpose letted (prevented) done to be.
> And soon, fra she the sail up saw,
> Then to Macbeth with little awe
> She said, "Macbeth, look up and see ;
> Under yon sail forsooth is he
> The Thane of Fife that thou hast sought :
> Trow thou well, and doubt right nought,
> Gif ever thou sall him see again ;
> He sall thee set until great pain,
> Syn thou would have put his neck
> Intil thý yoke : now will I speak
> With thee na mare ; fare on thy way
> Owthir well or ill as happen may."'

Now the castle of Kennoway, Maiden Castle as it is called, is several miles from the sea, and it is doubtful whether it formed part of the possessions of the Earl or Thane of Fife ; while the ruin near Easter Wemyss, commonly called 'Macduff's Castle,' belongs to a much later period, as we shall have occasion afterwards to mention ; and neither the one locality nor the other can be made to agree with the tradition that he sailed from

Earlsferry. There cannot, I think, be any reasonable doubt that the castle of Macduff was Rires, which stood on the crest of the hill westward of Balcarras, on the site now occupied by the farmhouse of the same name.

There is a road called the 'cadgers' road,' which is traditionally said to have been given to the fishers of Earlsferry for their use in carrying fish to Falkland Palace. It commences at the old harbour at Earlsferry, and goes by Grange, Muircambus Mill, and Mount Pleasant, to Balchrystie, and thence is said to have ascended the ridge towards Gilston. How this should have been a road to Falkland is not evident, the nearer and more convenient way being by Leven and Markinch. There is reason to think that tradition may have confounded Falkland Palace with Rires Castle, to which the cadgers' road would be a direct line of communication.

To Rires Castle, then, Macduff fled; but conscious probably that he could not defend it against the forces of Macbeth, he betook himself to the cave of Kincraig, at no great distance, and there lay hid until a vessel was made ready at Earlsferry to carry him over the Firth. In the meantime the king arrived, and summoned the castle to surrender; but Lady Macduff made many excuses and delays, until she knew that her husband had sailed. Then she spoke boldly from the wall to the king, who was standing before the gate still demanding entrance, with many threats of what he would do if Macduff was not given up to him.

'Do you see,' she said, 'yon white sail upon the sea? Yonder goes Macduff to the Court of England. You will never see him again, till he comes back with the young Prince Malcolm, to pull you down from the throne and put you to death. You will never be able to put your yoke, as you threatened, on the Thane of Fife's neck.'

It is quite certain that the town received at a very early period the name of Earlsferry (*Passagium comitis*), and tra-

dition ascribes the name to the fact that Macduff was here ferried across the Forth. The privilege also belonged to it that the persons of all who should cross the Firth from thence should be for a time inviolable, no boat being allowed to leave the shore in pursuit till those who had already sailed were half-way over. This privilege has, we believe, been more than once claimed. The law of Clan Macduff, says Buchanan, continued to be claimed down to the days of our fathers. In 1391 Sir Alexander de Moravia, of the Morays of Abercairnie, accused of the slaughter of William de Spaldyne, claimed it before the Deputies of the Justiciary of Scotland. In 1421 it was claimed by the murderers of Sir John Melville of Glenbervie. The matter is thus alluded to by Wynton :—

> 'That passage syne was commonly
> In Scotland called the Erlysferry.
> Of that ferry for to knawe
> Baith the Statute and the lawe,—
> A boat suld be on ilka side
> For to wait and tak the tide,
> Til mak them freight that would be
> Fra' land to land beyont the sea.
> Fra' that the south boat war seen
> The landis under sail between
> Fra' the south as then passand
> Toward the north the trade haldand,
> The north boat suld be ready made
> Toward the south to had the trade ;
> And there suld nane pay mair
> Than four pennies for their fare ;
> Whaever for his freight wald be
> For cause freidited ower that sea.'

It is also said that there was a cross in the middle of Earlsferry endowed with the same privileges as Macduff's cross near Newburgh. It is not unlikely that there should have been such a sanctuary at each of the ferries, through which the shortest route from the north to England lay.

Moreover, the tradition is at least two hundred years old, for the inscription of Macduff's cross is engrossed on the title-page of the first volume of the Kilconquhar Session Record, the manse of which parish was, till 1717, at Earlsferry. There is, however, no evidence in support of it. One of the wynds is indeed called the 'Crosswynd,' but this only proves that Earlsferry, like other burghs, had a cross.

We may here say a few words respecting this cross of Macduff, carved with words which have foiled philologists. The upright stone was broken to pieces in 1559; but Sibbald, in his *History of Fife*, tells us that when he saw the cross time had so defaced it that he could discern no remains of an inscription on the pedestal, and that the upper part had been removed. Skene (*De vero sign. vocis clan Macduff*) says that he saw in the stone of this cross some barbarous words and verses written, which he willingly pretermitted, and yet some of them appeared to be conform to this purpose—'*Et propter Magridim*,' etc. Mr. James Cunningham, in an essay published in 1678, gives the following as the inscription, derived from the Clerk of Crail, in whose books it had for a long time been engrossed :—

'Maldraradrum dragos malairia largia largos
Spalando spados sive nig fig knippite gnaros
Lorea lauriscos lauringen louria luscos
Et coloburtos sic fit tibi bursia burtos
Exitus et blaradrum sive lim sive lam sive labrum
Propter Macgidrim et hoc oblatum
Accipe smeleridem super lippide lampada labrum.'

After making a number of conjectural emendations, which are retained in most published copies of the inscription, he actually attempts to translate this jargon, and commences thus :—'Ye, Earl of Fife receive from your services as my lieutenant,' etc. He regards the inscription as a mixture of Latin, Danish, Saxon, and old French, the whole 'aped in a Latin dress.' Sir James Balfour says that when he saw

the stone it was broken and 'so outworn that he who copied the samen had much ado to make words of some dispersed and outworn characters.' In Sibbald's *History* he gives a copperplate from Sir James Balfour's Papers, which represents a cross, on the upper limb of which is a five-pointed star. On the arms is the date CIↃ LVIII., that is, 1058. Down the middle, in very uncouth characters, is what appears to be MACGDRUM in ADM CIↃ LVIII. On the pedestal are the following characters, thus arranged :—

SIVE NEK FAEC
CNEPETE CNATOS
EXITUS ET BLARIDUM SIVE LIM SIVE LAM
SIVE LABRUM
LAUREA LUSCOU
ET COLOBURTUS ET FIT TIBI BURTIA BURTUS
ET HOC OBLATUM
ACIPE
SMELERIDEM SUPER LIMPADA LAMPADA LABRUM

Very little weight is to be attached to this drawing, for, as we shall presently see, the inscription never could have been carved in this form; unless, indeed, some one had attempted to *re*-carve it, and had miserably blundered in his undertaking. Sir James Dalrymple has published another version, which he received from one Douglas, in Newburgh. It runs as follows :—

'Ara, urget lex quos, lare egentes, atria, lis quos :
Hoc qui laboras, haec fit tibi pactio portus.
Mille reum drachmas mulctam de largior agris.
Spes tantum pacis, cum nex fit a nepote natis.
Propter Macgidrum, et hoc oblatum accipe semel
Hæredum super lymphato lapide labem.'

The singular thing is, that none of the writers on the subject seems to have discovered that the two inscriptions are the same, the one being a corrupted form of the other. To prove this, we shall write them the one under the other,

premising that the lines have been disarranged in the first inscription, and should be taken in the order 3d, 4th, 1st, 2d, 6th, and 7th, the 5th line being an interpolation, and merely a variation of the last:—

Ara urget lex quos lare egentes atria lis quos
Lorea lauriscos lauringen louria luscos
Hoc qui laboras haec fit tibi pactio portus
Et coloburtos sic fit tibi bursia burtos
Mille reum drachmas mulctam de largior agris
Maldraradrum dragos malaira largia largos
Spes tantum pacis cum nex fit a nepote natis
Spalando spados sive nig fig knippite gnaros
Propter Macgidrum et hoc oblatum accipe semel
Propter Magridin et hoc oblatum Accipe smel-
Haeredum super lymphato lapide labem
-eridem super lippide lampada labrum

The coincidences are evidently such as can only be accounted for on the supposition that Douglas's reading of the inscription was the true one, and that Balfour's version was taken from the oral recitation of some one who had committed the first to memory without understanding it, so that he possessed little more than the jingle of the Latin verses.

It is a matter of some difficulty as well as interest to ascertain the meaning of the inscription. I am persuaded that the 3d and 4th lines have been transposed; and I would also suggest the following emendations of probable corruptions: In the 2d line, 'Huc' for 'hoc'; in the 4th, 'nex fit nepote' for 'nex fit a nepote.' The last line I would read either 'Haeredum subter lymphato,' or 'Insuper haeredum lymphato.' With these alterations, the following is a literal translation:—

An altar for those whom law pursues, a hall for those whom strife pursues, being without a home. Who makest thy way hither, to thee this paction becomes a harbour. But there is hope of peace only when the murder has been committed by

those born of my grandson. I set free the accused, a fine of a thousand drachms from his lands. On account of Macgridin and of this offering, take once for all the cleansing of my heirs beneath this stone filled with water.'

Macgriden was the saint whose name is still preserved in Mugdrum. The inscription conveys no information regarding the supposed speaker. Perhaps this is rather in favour of its authenticity; a forger would certainly have introduced the name of Macduff.

Siward, Earl of Northumbria (that is, Danish jarl of the country between the Tweed and the Humber), was leader of the host which invaded Scotland in 1054, during the reign of Macbeth. He fought many battles in Scotland and England, and in 1055 was buried in St. Olave's Church in York. He was either brother or cousin of King Malcolm's mother. Other Saxon noblemen, doubtless, accompanied Malcolm into Scotland, when he came to the throne in 1057; and a number followed after the Norman conquest in 1066. The chroniclers tell us that, in 1068, Merleswein and Gospatrick, and all the nobler Northumbrians, to avoid the severity of King William, and dreading the imprisonment which so many had suffered, sailed to Scotland with Edgar Atheling, his mother, Agatha, and his two sisters, Margaret and Christina, and wintered there under the protection of Malcolm, King of Scotland, who in the following year made Margaret his queen.

Of these Saxon nobles three appear to have had lands in Fife bestowed on them, or on their immediate descendants, viz. Siward, Merleswein, and Gospatrick. Siward, probably a relation of the Earl of Northumbria, acquired Kellie and Pitcorthie, which were held by his family till the reign of David II. Indeed he may have been a direct descendant of the Earl Siward, on whose death his family were supplanted in England by Tostig, son of the famous Earl Goodwin, and brother of Harold, King of England at the time of the conquest. We have not learned what arms

Siward of Pitcorthie bore ; but the arms of Siward the earl were *Arg.*, a chief *or*, a lion rampant *sa.*

Merleswein, whose name has already been mentioned, was undoubtedly of Northumbrian origin ; though from the Domesday Book it appears that there was an influential family of that name settled at Liskeard in Cornwall. We also find the name in Lincolnshire, associated with 'Siward barn' and Achi, son of Siward ;' but Siward was a common name among the Danes. The Merleswein who accompanied Edgar to Scotland seems to have been largely endowed by King Malcolm, as his family held, for several generations, the lands of Fethkill (Leslie), and Kennothyr or Kennauchy (which seems to be Kennoway). Indeed their broad inheritance included also Kincraig and Ardross, and appears to have extended as far as Innergelly. The name is variously spelt,—Merleswein, Merleswane, Marlswen, and, in the *Saxon Chronicle*, Mearlswegen. It has long since disappeared from this neighbourhood, unless Swayne is to be taken for its representative, according to a method of abbreviation common in the district.

The following particulars relate to the family of Merleswein :—

Merleswein came to Scotland in 1068 ; and is witness to a charter of King Malcolm (1057-1092).

Colban, the son of Merleswein flourished *temp.* David I. (1124-1153).

Merleswein has a charter of Ardross from William the Lion (1166-1213) ; and witnesses a charter of the same king, and also one of Duncan, Earl of Fife, in 1177. About the same time Merleswein, son of Colban, occurs, probably the same person.

Merleswein, son of Merleswein, witnesses a charter of Richard, Bishop of St. Andrews, between 1163 and 1178.

Waldef, son of Merleswein, inherits Ardross, Fethkill, and Kennauchy, in the end of the twelfth century ; and appears as a witness to a charter of Mayscheills, and to other charters, between 1200 and 1214, and perhaps later.

Merleswein son of Waldef, in 1239 makes an agreement with

Galfred, Bishop of Dunkeld, about the patronage of Fethkill. He is said to have died *c.* 1250. About the same time is mentioned Merleswein, son of the Earl of Buchan. Merleswein, son of Waldef, appears to have left only daughters. One of these, Scolastica, married Richard, and in 1261 confirms a grant of the patronage of Fethkill. Another, Margaret of Ardross, married Hugo de Perisby, Sheriff of Roxburgh, and after his death, and before 1292, she married John de Soulis, whom we find doing homage to Baliol for one-fourth of the lands of Ardross, in which he had been infeft by his wife. A third daughter seems to have been Ela of Ardross, mentioned in 1250 and 1296. The arms of Hugo de Perisby were *Gu.*, a bend, *vair.;* and those of William de Soulis, taken from a French MS., were, Fessy of six, *arg.* and *gu.*

Gospatrick also was nearly connected with Malcolm, and received from him the lands of Dunbar in Lothian. We shall find him by and by possessing also lands in Fife. Indeed we find Gospatricius of Rires witnessing a charter between 1162 and 1177, along with Adam, brother of Earl Duncan, and Merleswein, son of Merleswein. But we do not know who this Gospatricius was. It is probable that he was of the family of the Earl of Fife, for there is proof, as we shall see, that Rires was in the next century the hereditary property of that earl.

Several other families in the east of Fife took their origin about this time, their founders having either come from England with Malcolm, or having found their way into Scotland at a somewhat later period. Among these were Roger de Mortuo mari, who married a daughter of Duncan, Earl of Fife, and received from him a charter of Thomaston; Lundin of that Ilk; Aithernie of that Ilk (of whom we only know one individual 'Stephanus de Aithernie *de eodem*,' in the reign of David I.); Cambo of that Ilk; Abercrombie of that Ilk; Balcaskie of that Ilk; Balcomie of that Ilk; and Gourlay, who had lands in Haddington and Fife. To most of these families we shall return in their proper places. Some of them appear to have belonged

to the household of the monarch, as, for example, Lundin the chamberlain; William de *Candelle*, who received the lands and took the name of Anstruther; and John *Coquus* or Quocus, who became Abercrombie of that Ilk.

The introduction of Christianity into Scotland has already been mentioned; and the Culdee establishments have been noticed. These may generally be known by the prefix '*Kil*,' to which is added the name of the founder of the cell or church. Roman Catholic foundations, on the other hand, adopt the prefix of '*Saint*.' A good example is found in the Culdee establishment of Kilremont, which, when it became Romish, received the name of St. Andrews: or in Kilminin, near Crail, compared with St. Monans or St. Minins, the later form. Besides these there were Culdee establishments at Balchristie, Kilconquhar, and Kilrenny. The church of Scoonie was given to the Culdees of Lochleven, by Malduin, Bishop of St. Andrews, about the end of the eleventh century. On the expulsion of the Culdees, their possessions were distributed among the establishments of the new or Popish religion which had come to be in the ascendant. By the middle of the twelfth century (that is, at the close of the reign of David I., who, by his liberality to the Church, earned the name of 'Saint'), a considerable amount of land had become ecclesiastical, justifying the irreverent remark of King James, that his ancestor had been 'a sore saint to the crown.' We possess a record, under the date of 1177, of the churches then existing in this part of the country, with the stipends attached to the service of the cure. They were—Karal (Crail), 80 merks; Kilrethenie, 26 merks; Anstruther, 10 merks; Abercrombie, 6 merks; Kellyr, 80 merks; Kilconquhar, with the chapel (supposed to be the chapel of 'Our Lady of Rires'), 100 merks; Nithbren (Newburn), 26 merks; Largauch, 60 merks; Sconye, 23 merks; Kennauchyn (Kennoway), 30 merks. To the monks of Dryburgh belonged the church of Kilrenny, two parts of

Pitcorthie in that parish ; one-fourth of Innergelly, given them by Margaret of Ardross, wife of Hugo de Perisby, in 1281 ; three shops (bothas) in East Anstruther, and a dwelling-house in Crail.

Several tenements in Crail and portions of land in the vicinity belonged to the See of St. Andrews, but were given by the bishop to the priory of Haddington, as early at least as 1359. The church of Kennoway had been given to the canons of St. Andrews by Merleswain, son of Colban (1120-1170), and the gift is ratified by Marjory Cumin, Countess of Buchan. Kilconquhar was bestowed on the convent of Northberwick by Duncan, Earl of Fife, in 1200; which grant was confirmed by Malcolm, Earl of Fife, in 1228, and ratified by William, Archbishop of St. Andrews (1202-1234). The same nunnery of Northberwick also acquired the church of Largo in 1160, the lands of Grange, a portion of Kincraig, and the lands of Mathritht (Monthrave) and Aithernie, from the younger Duncan, Earl of Fife. Newburnshire, comprehending a considerable portion of the parish of Newburn, was in the hands of the monks of Dunfermline, together with the churches of Newburn, Kellie, and Abercrombie, which last had been gifted to them by Richard, Bishop of St. Andrews, between 1163 and 1173. It is not easy to reconcile with these gifts the fact that in 1296 we read of Lamb Fitz Austyn, of Nibreun, tenant of the Bishop of St. Andrews; and also that in 1319, William, Bishop of St. Andrews, gives to the prior and convent there the rectory of Abercrombie, to augment the lights of the high altar. The Abbey of Pittenweem possessed the lands of Cairnbriggs, Fawside, Pittotter, Lochend, South Inch, Nether Inch or Young's lands, Morton's acres, Greendykes, Easter Grangemuir, Lingo, West Anstruther, Pittenweem, Crofts of Crail, Mayshiels ; and Easter and Wester Rhynd in the county of Perth. The Isle of May was annexed to Pittenweem by Fraser, Bishop of St. Andrews (1249-1285). The king gave to the

convent the lands of Inverye (St. Monans). Somewhat later, part of Ardarie was gifted to them by William de Beaueyr, who desired to be admitted into their number. Among the lands in the east of Fife retained by St. Andrews in 1452 were Wester Kilrenny, Innergellie, Inverye, Kilconquhar, Balbuthie, Pitcorthie, and Muircambus.

We should have had more copious materials for the preceding portion of our work had not the greater part of the Scottish records and charters been carried off and destroyed by King Edward, with whose invasion the east of Fife was in several ways closely connected.

The death of Margaret, the maiden of Norway, granddaughter of Alexander III., which took place in 1290, left the succession to the Scottish crown to be contended for by several competitors. The decision having been referred to Edward I., King of England, Baliol's claims were preferred by that monarch, on the degrading condition that Edward should be acknowledged as lord paramount of Scotland. Among those who swore fealty to Edward at Norham were Henricus de Anstruther and Robert de Bethune. After Baliol's accession in 1292, Edward lost no opportunity of enforcing his rights over him as a vassal. The two most remarkable instances of this tyranny occurred in connection with the east of Fife.

Duncan, Earl of Fife, had been assassinated in 1288, and left his son Duncan a minor, under the guardianship of Fraser, Bishop of St. Andrews; and the castles of Rires and of Creich, which were thus the hereditary possession of the Earls of Fife, were meanwhile placed in the custody of the king. These castles were taken possession of by Macduff, grand-uncle of Duncan. In Baliol's first parliament at Scone, in 1292, Macduff was summoned, at the instance of the bishop, to answer for this act, and defended himself by alleging that the castles were his by the gift of his father Malcolm, and that the grant had been confirmed by Alexander III. The succession of the Earls of Fife, as we have

already seen, was as follows: Malcolm died in 1266, leaving two sons, Macduff, the person now in question, and Colban, who died in 1270. Duncan, son of Colban, died in 1288, leaving a son Duncan, who was minor in 1292 The nobles present at the parliament testified that Alexander III. had the custody of the lands in question after the death of Malcolm, by reason of the nonage of Colban, and in like manner after the death of Colban; and that, after the death of Duncan, the king had the custody by reason of the nonage of Duncan his son. This argument seems to imply that Macduff had never been seized of the lands, and consequently had no right to possession. Judgment was therefore given against him, and he suffered a short imprisonment. On his release he prayed for a rehearing, and being refused, he was not slow to carry his appeal to the King of England, who summoned Baliol to answer in person before him the allegations of Macduff, and appointed Stephen of Glenholm to be guardian to the latter during his appeal to the justice of the overlord. Ultimately Baliol was decerned to pay damages to Macduff.

In connection with this plea there is still extant an account by Walter of Cambhou, of 'the rents of lands and tenements which belonged to Duncan, son of Colban, late Earl of Fife, who held them of the King of Scotland; and which are in the hand of the King of England for custody, by reason that Duncan, son and heir of the said Duncan, is under age, and a ward of the King of England.' There is also, of date February 16th, 1294, a list of all 'the lands of the earldom of Fife delivered to Walter de Cambo by Richard de Derrington.'

Another ground of quarrel arose concerning the priory of the May. It had originally belonged to the monks of Reading, but had been purchased from them by Fraser, Bishop of St. Andrews, and annexed to the priory of Pittenweem, between 1249 and 1285. At the first parliament of Baliol, William, Abbot of Reading, petitions for the restora-

tion of the priory, which had been alienated by the folly of the Abbot Robert, his predecessor. In the meantime, the bishop removed the cause to the Papal see; but the monks of Reading, entirely under the influence of the English monarch, were not slow to carry their appeal into his courts on the ground of delay.

Under date 23d November 1294, there is a grant by King Edward to Isabella de Bello Monte, Lady de Vescy, to hold a market on her manor of Karal or Crail. This was probably one of the acts by which the King of England asserted his sovereignty as lord paramount over Scotland, and by which Baliol was at length provoked to renounce his allegiance.

John de Soulis, the second husband of Margaret, daughter of Merleswain, took an active part in the public affairs of the time. We find him, in 1283, one of the ambassadors who were sent to France to demand for Alexander, King of Scotland, the hand of Ioletta, daughter of the Count of Dreux. He was also present at the Parliament held at Brigham in 1290, which concluded the treaty providing that Margaret, the heiress of the crown of Scotland, should be married to the eldest son of King Edward. In 1294 he was again ambassador to France, where he negotiated the marriage of Edward Baliol with a niece of King Charles. In 1300 he was '*custos regni Scotiae;*' in 1315 he commanded at the taking of Stirling Castle, after which he went to Ireland, and was killed near Dundalk in 1318.

Scotland having risen in insurrection against the claims of the King of England, Edward, in the spring of 1296, laid great part of the country waste with fire and sword. Among the names which appear in the 'Ragman's Roll,' a list of those who swore fealty to the English monarch, are the following connected with the east of Fife: 'Johan and Willielm de Abercromby del counté de Fyf, Ele de Ardross de d°, Henry de Aynestrothere, Thomas de Balcaskie,

Eustace de Bikerton, Johan de Cambo, Patrick de Dundemer, Ele de Fyff, Lambard, vicar of Crail; Margarete qe fu la femme Pieres de Lundy, del counté de Fyff; Richard de Malevill, Lamb fiz Austyn de Nebreun (Newburn), tenant Levesque de St. Andrew del counté de Fyff; Nicol de Soulis, del etc.; Randulf de Rirus, del etc.' The Norman French, which was the official language of England at this time, is here apparent. Most of these names will occur again, but there are some respecting which a few remarks may now be made. Ele, or Ela, or Hela of Ardross was, of course, one of the three daughters of the last Merleswain. In September of the same year we find a petition from her to King Edward, which sets forth that she is 60 years of age; that she never was guilty of any offence against the king; and that her whole lands and tenements to the value of 20 merks are in the hands of the king, the restoration of which she craves. The petition is thus laconically endorsed, '*Habeat quiete totum.*' The Dundemores of that Ilk were proprietors of Airdrie. Besides the Patrick previously mentioned there was a Simon, whose widow craves in this same year her dowry for the six years which had elapsed since the death of her husband. Her petition is endorsed in the same words as the last. Richard de Dundemore is mentioned among the prisoners in Winchester Castle in 1298, after the battle of Falkirk, in which Wallace was defeated. It is impossible to identify Ele de Fyff. One naturally thinks of a Countess of Fife. The wife of Earl Duncan bore that name; but as he died in 1154, she is out of the question.

Several Scottish nobles were invited to accompany Edward to Flanders to prosecute his war with France, after Scotland had for the time been reduced to submission. Among these were the following connected with Fife: Hugo de Gourlie, David de Betone, Robert de Betone, Michael de Wemmis, and David de Wemmis. During his absence, the efforts of Wallace had roused all Scotland to

insurrection, and driven the English party out of all the fortresses on the north of the Tweed. The English king again invaded Scotland, and after the battle of Falkirk, in which Wallace was defeated, he took up his quarters in the monastery of the Blackfriars in Stirling, whence he despatched troops across the Forth to ravage Menteath Clackmannan, and Fife.

CHAPTER II.

LEVEN AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

As the town of Leven lies just on the border of the district in which we are interested, or perhaps beyond it, our relative notice must be comparatively brief. The name of the parish in which it is situated is Scoonie; and the churchyard, a little to the east of the town, marks the place of the Parish Church in former days. We find a Protestant minister there in 1567. There is nothing very worthy of notice in the town itself. A Parish Church, remarkably homely, a Free Church, and a United Presbyterian Church, both of them good specimens of architecture, the Greig Institute, and the offices of the Royal Bank of Scotland, complete the list of notable objects.

Taking the road thence to Kennoway, we pass on the left the village of Windygates, of old the great posting station of the east of Fife. Our own recollection goes back to the time when the only means of accomplishing a land journey from Elie to Edinburgh was by ordering a post-chaise from Windygates, which arrived overnight, and started next morning at an hour incredible to modern travellers, so as to catch the first boat from Pettycur. After passing Windygates the road leads along the bank of a stream, and on the right-hand side stands the so-called

'Maiden Castle' of Macduff, a conical mound, the base of which is below the level of the road, and the summit is crowned with what appears to be the remains of a very ancient fort.

It stands upon the farm of Duniface, belonging to the United College of St. Andrews. Farther to the north is Kingsdale, the property of the Earl of Leven and Melville, and west of Kingsdale lie Easter and Wester Newton, the former of which belonged at one time to a family of the name of Lamont, of whom some notice will be found in the appendix concerning *Lamont's Diary*.

Then we come to the town of Kennoway, the church of which is very old, dating from the middle of the twelfth century (see p. 20). There is also a Free Church, and a United Presbyterian Church. Here too may be seen the house in which Archbishop Sharp spent the last night of his life. He was murdered at Magus Muir, on the road between Kennoway and St. Andrews, leading by Ceres.

North-west of Kennoway is Auchtermairnie, long the possession of a branch of the family of Lundin of that Ilk, some notice of which we shall give when we come to the main stem of the house. It now belongs to John Balfour of Balbirnie. Drummond, which lies close to Auchtermairnie, seems to have belonged to four several proprietors, two of whom, early in the seventeenth century, were Ayton of Kinglassie, and Sinclair of Ravenscraig. It is now divided between the estates of Durie and Balfour. West of Auchtermairnie is Cariston, anciently Caraldstone, and although it is beyond our district, we may set down here some notes we have gathered concerning its more ancient proprietors.

David Balfour, the first laird of Caraldstone of whom we have any knowledge, was a son of Sir Lawrence Balfour of

Strathor and Mountwhanney. He had an only daughter, Isabella, who married before 1553 John Seton. Balfour died in 1558.

John Seton of Caraldstone was second son of George, fifth Lord Seton, and of Elizabeth Hay, daughter of John, Lord Yester. He married Isabella Balfour, by whom he had George and John, who entered the French service. He died before 1580.

George Seton of Caraldstone, son of the last, is served heir to his mother in 1580. He married a daughter of John Aytoun of that Ilk, by whom he had John and Alexander. In 1577 he received licence to go abroad. Died before 1618.

George Seton of Caraldstone, son of the last, married Cecilia, daughter of David Kininmont of that Ilk and Craighall (who died before 1620), by whom he had George; David, who settled in Yorkshire; Alexander, who married the widow of Binning of Dunino; Isabel, who married Seton of Parbroath; Cecilia and Anne. He died before 1638.

George Seton of Caraldstone, son of the last, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Seton of Olivestob, fourth son of Robert, first Earl of Winton, by whom he had George, who died young; Christopher; Alexander, who married a daughter of Lindsay of Pitskanly; David, who married Mary or Mazdrie Archibald (and had several children between 1691 and 1695, in which year he is styled 'of Blackhill,' which came to him by his wife); John, who was killed in a scuffle at Falkland with some of Cromwell's troopers; William; Mary, married to Dunino; Elizabeth and Anne. He died in 1688 at an advanced age.

Christopher Seton of Caraldstone, son of the last, married, first, in 1685, Elspeth, eldest daughter of Patrick Lindsay of Wormiston, by whom he had George; Christopher, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Adair, geographer for Scotland, and had issue. He married, second, Helen, daughter of Watson of Aithernie, and had by her David, Robert, and James, all of whom died young; Catherine, who married, in 1711, John Lindsay of Kirkforthar; Ann; Margaret; Mary, who married Lamont, a surgeon; Jean, who married Christopher, son of Lamont of Newton. He died in 1718, aged 73.

George Seton of Caraldstone, son of the last, married, first, Margaret, eldest daughter of David Boswell of Balmuto, and widow of Andrew Majoribank of that Ilk, and by her had George. He married, second, Margaret, daughter of James Law of Brunton, by whom he had Christopher, who died at sea; James, an officer; David, who died young; John, captain of a West Indiaman; Henry, who died young; Elizabeth, who married George Lindsay of Kirkforthar; and Margaret, who died unmarried in 1748. He died in 1760, aged 72.

George Seton of Caraldstone, son of the last, married Jean, eldest daughter of his Uncle Christopher, by whom he had George and Margaret, who died young; a second George; Elizabeth, Margaret, Ann, Jean, and Christian. He died in 1762, aged 48.

George Seton of Caraldstone, son of the last.

The arms of Seton of Cariston are: *Or*; a selch's head *sa.* (being part of the Balfour arms for difference) between three crescents *gu.*, all within a double tressure flory counterflory of the last.

The present proprietor of Cariston is Thomas Lawson, Esq.

North of Leven lies the estate of Durie. The first possessors of it, of which there is record, were a family who took their name from the lands. We read of—

Malisius de Douery, *c.* 1310, and in 1312.

Richard de Douery, *c.* 1450.

Andrew Durie of Durie in 1466.

John Durie of Durie, married Janet, daughter of John Betoun of Balfour, by whom he had three sons, Robert, his heir, and George, and Andrew. He died in 1538, but his two younger sons deserve a separate notice.

George Durie, son of the last, became, by favour of his uncle, Archbishop Betoun, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, and Abbot of Dunfermline, in which capacity he was present at the sentence pronounced against Patrick Hamilton in 1527-8. In 1541 he was appointed an extraordinary Lord of Session. He went to France in 1560,

and died in January 1560-61. According to Dempster, two years after his death he was canonised by the Church of Rome.

Andrew Durie, his brother, was born before 1500. His name occurs in the Registers of the Colleges of St. Andrews in 1511, and Glasgow in 1512. He became Abbot of Melrose in 1527; and was present at the trial of Sir John Borthwick in 1540. The following year he appears as an extraordinary Lord of Session, and was also appointed Bishop of Galloway. He died in 1558, and John Knox gives the following notice of his death: 'This tragedy of St. Giles (he alludes to the breaking of the image by the mob of Edinburgh) was so terrible to some papists that Dury, sometimes called for his filthiness "Abbot Stottikin," and then entitled Bishop of Galloway, left his rhyming, wherewith he was accustomed, and departed this life, even as that he lived. For the articles of his belief were: "I refer: Decarte you: Ha, ha, the four kings and all made: The Devil go with it; it is but a varlet:"

> '"Fra France we thought to have gotten a ruby,
> And yet he is nothing but a cowhuby."

With such faith and such prayers departed out of this life that enemy of God, who had vowed and plainly said "That in despite of God, so long as they that then were prelates lived, should that word (called the Evangel) never be preached within this realm."'

Robert Durie of Durie, son of John Durie, married a lady unknown, whose Christian name was Janet, by whom he had Robert, his heir; Andrew; and three daughters, married to Ogilvy of Balfour, Pitcairn of Forther-Ramsay, and Monteith of Cowe. Robert Durie in 1540 received a gift of the lands in the regality of Dunfermline forfeited by Sir James Colville of East Wemyss. He was alive in 1539, and perhaps was slain at Pinkie in 1547.

Robert Durie of Durie died before 1554, and left a daughter and heiress.

Janet Durie ; whom James v. forced to marry Henry Kemp, his majesty's favourite, who took the name of Durie. By him she had David ; Peter (whose grandson John was served heir to him in 1614) ; George, and John, who were at college at Louvain in 1571, and the former of whom probably died before 1565. Janet Durie died in 1576.[1]

The family still kept up their connection with the monastery of Dunfermline, of which a curious illustration occurs in 1563. David, just mentioned as eldest son of Henry Kemp or Durie, appears to give bail for 'Dene John Durie, Monk in Dumfermline,' accused of murderously assaulting and wounding two persons on the High Street of Edinburgh, 'as they were ganging to thir beddes to the chalmer of the young Abbot of Dumfermline, in sober and quiet manner.'

David Durie of Durie married Catherine, sister of Sir George Douglas of Lochleven, by whom he had Robert ; Janet, who married, *c.* 1592, Andrew, fifth Earl of Rothes, being his third wife ; Margaret, who married John Lundin of Lundin, and Isabel, wife of William Scott of Ardross. Both David and his wife died at Scotscraig before 1601.

Robert Durie of Durie, son of the last, was served heir to Janet his grandmother in 1601, and to Henry Kemp or Durie of Thomaston, his grandfather, in 1612. He seems to have parted with the estate. At that time the barony consisted of the lands of Durie, Mickle and Little Balcruvie, and Hauch. Kilmux also belonged to the family, and remained in the hands of a branch of it when the principal estates had passed away. Durie was purchased by Sir Alexander Gibson of Nether Libberton, about 1614 ; but we find the names of several members of the old family still lingering in the neighbourhood. Thus in 1619 we find William Durie and Elizabeth Wardlaw infeft in Wester Newton ; in 1625 we have David Durie infeft in one-eighth of Letham : in 1627 Mr. Robert Durie infeft in an annual rent from the lands of Durie : we find also the marriage of Henry Weems of Conland, and Margaret Durie, daughter of the deceased

[1] Sibbald gives the names Thomas Durie and Alexander Kemp, but he is certainly mistaken.

Robert Durie of East Newton and Magdalene Durie, his wife; and in 1666 Margaret Weems, the only daughter of this marriage, appears as the wife of John Paterson, Regent of St. Andrews University. The death likewise of Robert Durie of East Newton is recorded in 1659; and in the same year the marriage of another of his daughters, Eupham, who became the second wife of the Rev. Robert Mercer of Kennoway. Another Eupham Durie was married to a Lundin (of Saltgreen?), and in 1630 had a son David.

The arms of the Duries of Durie were *azure*, a chevron *argent*, between three crescents *or*.

Sir Alexander Gibson, who purchased Durie, belonged to a family of which the first of whom anything is known is

Thomas Gibson, who had property in Fife in the reign of James IV. He had two sons, George, his heir, and William, Dean of Restalrig, and a Senator of the College of Justice.

George Gibson of Harlaw, son of the last, is mentioned in 1538.

George Gibson, son of the last, married Elizabeth Cranston, by whom he had John, who predeceased him, and George.

George Gibson of Goldingstons, son of the last, had a charter in 1549. He married Mary Airth, by whom he had Alexander, the purchaser of Durie, and Archibald, who was bred to the Church. George Gibson died in 1644.

Sir Alexander Gibson of Nether Libberton, and in 1606 of Granton, son of the last, was Clerk of Session in 1594, Senator of the College of Justice in 1621 (before which time he had acquired Durie), Lord President in 1642, and was made a baronet in 1628. He married, in 1596, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton, by whom he had Alexander, John of Pentland, George, and a daughter, successively married to Fotheringham of Powrie, the laird of Bethiacke, and the Master of Gray. Perhaps Helen Gibson, the mother of Robert Baillie, was another daughter.

Sir Alexander added to the barony of Durie the tenandry of Scoonie, which, in 1609, belonged to Lauder of the Bass, and had been held of the Archbishop of St. Andrews. It consisted of Montfleury, Bambeth, Thriepland, the port and town of Leven, Innerleven, and Bal-

grummo; and the barony of Durie is itself now more particularly described as containing, besides the lands already mentioned, those of Coldstream, Silliehole, Myresides, Balstressies, and Doniface. Sir Alexander was one of the most eminent men of his time. He was made one of the principal Clerks of Session at the request of James VI., who was personally present at his admission, and was the author of a collection of decisions of the Court of Session, afterwards published under the name of *Durie's Practicks*. He died at Durie in 1644. It is of him that the curious tradition is related by Sir Walter Scott in the *Border Minstrelsy*. The Earl of Traquair, Lord High Treasurer of the period, had a lawsuit of some importance before the Court of Session, which was about to be decided, and he had every reason to think that the judgment would turn upon the opinion of the presiding judge, Sir Alexander Gibson, who had the casting voice in the case of an equal division among his brethren. The opinion of the President was unfavourable to the Earl of Traquair, and the object was, therefore, to keep him out of the way when the question should be tried. In this dilemma he had recourse to a person called Christie's Will, one of the border moss-troopers, and a lineal descendant of the celebrated John Armstrong of Gilnockie, executed by James V., who at once offered his services to kidnap the President. Upon due inquiry he found it was the judge's practice to take the air on horseback on the sands of Leith without an attendant. In one of these excursions, Christie's Will, who had long watched his opportunity, ventured to accost the President and engage him in conversation. His address and language were so amusing, that he decoyed the President into an unfrequented and furzy common, called the Figgate Whins, where he pulled him from his horse, muffled him in a large cloak, and rode off with the luckless judge trussed up behind him. Will crossed the country with great expedition, by paths known only to persons of his description,

and deposited his weary and terrified burden in an old castle in Annandale, called the Tower of Graham. The judge's horse being found, it was concluded he had thrown his rider into the sea; his friends went into mourning, and a successor was appointed to his office. Meanwhile the poor President spent a weary time in the vault of the castle. He was imprisoned and solitary, receiving his food through an aperture in the wall, and never hearing the sound of a human voice, save when a shepherd called his dog by the name of *Batty*, or when a female domestic called upon *Maudge* the cat. These, he concluded, were invocations of spirits; for he held himself to be in the dungeon of a sorcerer. At length, after three months had elapsed, the lawsuit was decided in favour of Lord Traquair, and Will was directed to set the President at liberty. Accordingly, he entered the vault at dead of night, seized the President, muffled him once more in his cloak, without speaking a single word, and using the same mode of transportation, conveyed him to Leith sands, and set down the astonished judge on the very spot where he had taken him up. The joy of his friends, and the less agreeable surprise of his successor, may be easily conceived when he appeared in court to reclaim his office and honours. All embraced his own persuasion that he had been spirited away by witchcraft; nor could he himself be convinced of the contrary until, many years afterwards, happening to travel in Annandale, his ears were saluted once more with the sounds of '*Maudge*' and '*Batty*,' the only notes which had solaced his long confinement. This led to a discovery of the whole story, but in these disorderly times it was only laughed at as a fair *ruse de guerre*.

Such is the tale as related by Sir Walter Scott; but the real truth is that the kidnapper was George Meldrum, younger of Dumbreck, who had previously been guilty of more than one similar outrage. The event took place in 1601, at which time Alexander Gibson was only a principal

Clerk of Session, and if laird of Durie, could only have just purchased it. He was living quietly at St. Andrews, when Meldrum one day learned from a spy whom he had employed that he was riding with a friend and a servant on the waterside opposite Dundee. He immediately gathered his knot of desperadoes, two Jardines, a Johnston, one John Ker, son of the tutor of Graden, and Alexander Bartilmo, all armed with swords, hagbuts, and pistols, attacked the two gentlemen in a furious manner, compelling them to surrender themselves as prisoners; after which he robbed them of their purses containing about 300 merks in gold, and hurried them southward to the ferry of Kinghorn, There the friend and servant were liberated, but Gibson was carried across the Firth to the house of William Kay in Leith, and thence past Holyrood House, through the whole county of Edinburgh to Melrose. Before entering Melrose, Meldrum divided the money he had taken between himself and his accomplices, each getting about twenty merks. He then conducted his prisoner across the border to the castle of Harbottle, which seems to have been the residence of one George Ratcliff, and here the unfortunate Clerk of Session was kept in strict durance for eight days. About two years after, Meldrum was beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh for taking forcible possession of his brother's house at Dumbreck, and there setting the law at defiance.

Lord Durie's son, also Sir Alexander Gibson, was likewise a man of great ability and worth, and took a distinguished part in public affairs. He was for a time Lord Clerk Register, and in 1646 became a Senator of the College of Justice. He died in 1656, and his wife, whose name we know not, the year following. His children were Alexander, John, George of Balhouffie, who died in 1669; and Archibald, a wine merchant, who died in 1670.

Playfair relates the story of the kidnapping as if it had happened to the second Sir Alexander; but from the date it is evident that the father must have been the subject of

it. Two years before his death the son was carried away from his house at Durie by the soldiers of Cromwell, then stationed at Burntisland, and detained for a week. Lamont, who relates this incident, mentions several other particulars regarding him; and especially, a fierce contention which took place in the Parish Church of Scoonie between him, as one of the kirk-session, and Mr. Alexander Moncreiff, the minister, concerning the election of elders.

Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, son of the last, married, in 1651, Marjory Murray, sister of Lord Balvaird, and died in 1661, aged 32, leaving a daughter Anna, who married John Murray of Polmaise, and another daughter who died shortly after, while a third was born after his death. His widow died in 1667.

Sir John Gibson of Durie, brother of the last, married, in 1663, Elizabeth Ayton of Ayton, widow of Craighall. This Sir John Gibson in 1668 complained to the Privy Council that his niece Anna, now an orphan, had been carried away into the Highlands for the purpose of influencing her mind in the choice of curators. Anna was soon after brought one forenoon to the house of the Chancellor, and was placed in the family of Alexander Gibson, clerk of the council, till she should attain the age of 12, and name her curators. The abduction had been contrived by Lord Stormont, her maternal uncle. Next year she chose as her curators her four uncles by the mother's side—Rothes, the Chancellor, Sir Andrew Murray, and the tutor of Stormont: Durie, and his brother George, her paternal uncles, and others. Sir John died *s.p.* before 1699, and was succeeded by his cousin.

Sir John Gibson of Pentland, son of Sir Alexander Gibson of Pentland (who was son of John Gibson of Pentland, second son of Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie). He handed over the estate to his brother in 1698.

Alexander Gibson of Durie, brother of the last, was principal Clerk of Session. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Foulis of Ravelston, by whom he had John; Thomas, principal Clerk of Session; and Archibald, a merchant in Dantzic.

John Gibson of Durie, son of the last, married Helen, daughter of Hon. William Carmichael of Skirling (second son of John, first Earl of Hyndford), who died in 1787. By her he had

Alexander; William, a merchant; John, died in 1767; James, died young; Thomas, Colonel of the 83d Regiment, born in 1754, died in 1838; Peggy, married, in 1768, Alexander Gibson Wright of Clifton Hall; Betty, married, in 1770, David Hunter, younger of Balskellie. John Gibson died in 1767.

Alexander Gibson of Durie, son of the last, married, in 1770, Margaret Bruce, daughter of Thomas Dundas of Fingask (who died in 1774), by whom he had Sir John (who took the name and arms of Carmichael of Skirling, and died without male issue); Sir Thomas, who succeeded his brother; and an only daughter, who died unmarried in 1779. Alexander Gibson died in 1785, when the estate of Durie was sold.

The arms of Gibson of Durie are *Gu.*, three keys fessways, wards downwards, *or*. Crest, a pelican, in her piety, *proper*.

The estate was acquired by Mr. James Christie, the ancestor of the present proprietor. The mansion-house was built in 1762.

Thomas Christie, son of James Christie and of Margaret Walker, married Mary Watson.

James Christie of Durie, son of the last, married, first, Miss Milligan, by whom he had Thomas, who married and had issue. He married, second, in 1783, Mary Turner, eldest daughter of the Hon. Charles Maitland, second son of Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale, and by her had Charles Maitland, born in 1785, who succeeded him; James, who married and had issue; Robert, who married Miss Stark; Peter, born 1794, who entered the Navy in 1810, and died a Captain at Balaclava in 1855; Gabriel, Lieutenant, R.N.; William, Lieutenant, R.N., who married Miss Burchell; Mary, who married Alexander Smith; Isabella, who married Rev. William Fortescue; Margaret, who married John Irvine Boswell of Balmuto; Erskine who married Matthew Fortescue; and Anne. He died in 1803.

Charles Maitland Christie of Durie, son of the last, married, first, Mary Butler, eldest daughter of the Hon. Robert Lindsay, by whom he had James Robert; Alexander; Charles Maitland; Peter John; Hugh Lindsay; Napier; Elizabeth; Mary, who married, in 1845, Francis Brown Douglas; Margaret. He married, second, in 1830, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Alex-

ander Pringle of Yair, and by her had William, David, Benjamin, Susan, Agnes, Jane.

Robert Christie of Durie, son of the last, is the present proprietor.

The boundary between the parishes of Scoonie and Kennoway divides Kilmux into two portions, Easter and Wester. Wester Kilmux in 1653, and previously, belonged to John Pitcairn of Pitcairn and Unston, who in that year succeeded his father, of the same name. He seems to have sold it to Henry Landells, who died in 1668, but had parted with it shortly before his death.

Easter Kilmux, as we have seen, belonged to the Duries. We next find it in the hands of David Wemyss of Fingask and Helen Bruce, his spouse, who are infeft in 1635.

More recently the two portions were united in the hands of Mr. James Blyth Fernie, who built the mansion-house in 1832. Kilmux was then acquired by Mr. David James Macfie, and its present possessor is Mr. David Ritchie.

The estate of Aithernie (which is not to be confounded with the modern house bearing that name at Lundin Links) lay immediately to the east of Durie.

In the time of David I. (1124-1153), this estate was in possession of Stephanus de Aidernie *de eodem*, a family concerning whom we know nothing more than what this brief notice tells us. In 1220 it belonged to Thomas Lundin of that Ilk, who gives 12 acres of 'Adherenin' to the nuns of North Berwick, and thus describes them, '*ad . . . tum qui descendit ad capd de cnocderenin ex parte occidentali.*' It afterwards appears in the hands of a family named Carmichael, of whom we read of Richard in 1600, who had two sons, John, and William, bailie of Dysart. They were succeeded by another family named Inglis; and, early in the seventeenth century, the lands were acquired by William Rigg, a merchant burgess of Edinburgh. As this family is very much connected with Fife, we shall give it a fuller notice.

Hugh Rigg of Carberry and his wife, Janet Hooper, have a charter of Carberry in 1543. He is described as 'a lawyer, more remarkable for his large body and personal strength than for any knowledge of military affairs.' He had two sons, James, who carried on the line of Rigg of Carberry, and Patrick. He died before 1577.

Patrick Rigg, merchant in Edinburgh, son of the last, married Bessie, daughter of John Hope and Bessy Cummine, by whom he had two sons, William and Patrick (or John) to whom we shall return.

William Rigg, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, son of the last, married Catherine, eldest daughter of Dr. John Row, minister of Perth, and of Margaret Betoun of Balfour, and sister of Mr. John Row, minister of Carnock. By her he had William and Janet. Besides estates in the counties of Perth and Ross, he seems to have acquired, before 1619, King's Mill or Balbrekie, in the parish of Kennoway. He died before 16th August 1619.

William Rigg of Aithernie, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, son of the last, married, first, Sarah Inglis, heiress of Aithernie and Letham; and second, Margaret, daughter of Monipenny of Pitmilly, who survived him and married Sir John Scott of Scotstarvit. His children were Thomas; Patrick, who died in 1654; Catherine, who married, in 1659, Douglas, younger of Cavers, and afterwards Sir Walter Riddell of that Ilk; Alison, who married, in 1650, ——— Pitcairn, younger of Pitlour; and Margaret, who married, in 1663, Walter, son of Sir John Scott of Scotstarvit. William Rigg has, in 1636, a charter of the barony of Manuelfowlis. He was a great supporter of the Church of Scotland, and is often mentioned by Calderwood in his history. For this cause he incurred a fine of £20,000, and was turned out of his bailieship. In 1635 he accompanied Blair to the house of his uncle, Mr. John Row, when the former dispensed the Communion for the aged minister. He died before 1644.

Thomas Rigg of Aithernie, son of the last, married, first, a daughter of Dundas of Dundas, by whom he had no issue; and second, in 1656, Bethia (or, according to others, Catherine) daughter of Sir John Carstairs of Kilconquhar, by whom he had William, born in 1659; Thomas, who is said to have succeeded

him ; Eupham ; and a daughter unnamed, who married George Scott of Pitlochie, son of Scotstarvit.

It is not known when Thomas Rigg died, but Letham was sold to Scotstarvit in 1665 for 23,000 merks, and Aithernie was sold to James Watson in 1670.

According to one account, George Scott of Pitlochie, being a rigid Presbyterian, left the kingdom in consequence of the restraints imposed on him in the exercise of his religion, and he and his wife died on their voyage to Carolina in 1683. Another account, probably the more authentic, says that he had some claims upon the public for certain MSS. belonging to his father; that he was indigent, and intended to settle in East Jersey, and that the Council gifted to him 100 prisoners from Dunottar, whom he was to take with him. Wodrow says that among the prisoners shipped to the plantations were Mrs. Eupham Rigg, the Lady Aithernie's daughter, and William, her son.

In the 'introductory account of the author,' prefixed to the works of James Fraser of Pitcalzian, minister at Alness (Edinburgh, 1834), and which Dr. John Erskine warrants as 'being compiled by a gentleman well acquainted with the family, and furnished with authentic papers by a surviving branch of it,' it is stated that Mr. John Fraser, the author's father, was imprisoned in Dunottar Castle in 1685. He and his wife were two of the hundred prisoners given to the laird of Pitlochie, who hired a Newcastle vessel, and took the prisoners on board in Leith Roads. They got under sail about the middle of September 1685, being about three hundred souls, Pitlochie and his lady accompanying them. They had scarcely got out of the Channel when fever broke out among them, and many died, among whom were Pitlochie and his lady. Mr. Fraser, however, arrived at New Jersey, and there had to defend himself in the law-courts against one Johnston, who had married Pitlochie's daughter, and pursued the prisoners for their four years' service.

Thus terminated the connection of the Riggs with

Aithernie, but as the history of the family has some further interest for us, we return to

John Rigg, second son of Patrick Rigg and Bessie Hope; who married Helen Burns, by whom he had one son, John, minister of Dunnichen, who married Jean Gairden, by whom he had William; and John Rigg of Rigsland, advocate. He died at Edinburgh in 1635.

William Rigg was minister of Inverarity, and married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Colin Campbell of Dundee, and of Margaret Hay; by whom he had John; William, minister of Lundie, who died unmarried in 1663; Thomas, W.S., who married Agnes Justice of East Crichton shortly before 1681, and to whose son Thomas we shall return; Margaret, who married the Rev. Andrew Oliphant of Prinlaws, minister of Rossie; Elizabeth, who married Andrew Arrot of Drumbarro, and had issue; Agnes, who married, in 1670, James Peter of Chapel, W.S.; and Lilias, who married David Halsells of Craigton in 1669. He died before 1664.

John Rigg, son of the last, was first minister of Ferryport-on-craig, from which, in 1656, he was translated to Strathmiglo. He married, in 1657, Jean, eldest daughter of William Murray of Drumcairn (fifth son of Andrew, first Lord Balvaird, by Elizabeth, daughter of Balfour of Dowmilne), by whom he had David, born in 1659, who died unmarried in 1682; James, born in 1671, and died unmarried in 1712; John, born in 1673, and died unmarried; William, born in 1677, who succeeded; Elizabeth, born in 1662, and married, in 1694, James, son of Robert Balfour of Balbirnie; besides several others who predeceased him. He died before October 1683.

William Rigg, son of the last, married, in 1700, Catherine, daughter of John Craig (brother of Riccarton), by Jean Heriot, heiress of Ramornie. In 1720 he has a charter of the lands of Downfield in King's Kettle, in which he is designed chirurgeon apothecary in Cupar-Fife. He died in 1740. He had a very large family, almost all of whom died in infancy or unmarried; and it is only necessary to notice James, born in 1707; and John, born in 1713, who settled in Dundee, and married Catherine, daughter of Alexander Duncan of Ardownie, by whom he had issue.

James Rigg of Downfield, son of the last, was a doctor of medicine. He married, in 1736, Anne, daughter of Moncreiff of Reidie, by whom he had Patrick, born in 1739. He acquired Nether Tarvit, and in 1720 has a charter of it and other lands.

Patrick Rigg of Downfield, son of the last, married, in 1778, the eldest daughter of John Dalyell of Lingo.

James Home Rigg of Downfield and Morton, son of the last, inherited the lands of Morton, and of Gamelshiels, from Thomas Rigg of Morton, advocate, son of Thomas Rigg and Agnes Justice, to whom Gamelshiels had been bequeathed on condition that he should take the name and arms of Home. His daughters have called their villa at Lundin Links 'Aithernie,' after the old estate of the family, to which we shall now return.

James Watson, Provost of St. Andrews, died at Lambieletham in 1657, leaving two sons, of whom Alexander Watson of Denbrae lived in his father's house in St. Andrews; and there the consecration feast of Bishop Burnet of Aberdeen was held in 1663. He was bailie of St. Andrews in 1666, and died *s. p.*

David Watson, the second son of James, died in 1674.

James Watson of Aithernie, son of the last, purchased that estate in 1670. He is served heir to his grandfather in 1664, to his father and his uncle Alexander in 1674. He married in 1664 Jean, daughter of Scott of Elie, by whom he had Alexander; Margaret, who married, in 1698, John Lamont of Newton; Jean, born in 1678; Mary, born in 1685; and Eupham, born in 1686. He died in 1697.

Alexander Watson of Aithernie, son of the last, married Margaret Lindsay, second daughter of David Lindsay of Edzell, remembered in tradition as 'the proud lady of Edzell.' A mournful and interesting story of her has been rescued from oblivion by the accomplished author of the *Lives of the Lindsays*. Her brother David was the last laird of Edzell, having been forced by his own extravagance to part with all his estates in 1714. 'Years passed away, and the castle fell to ruin. The banner rotted on the

keep—the roofs fell in—the plesaunce became a wilderness—the summer-house fell to decay—the woods grew wild and tangled—the dogs died about the place, and the name of the old proprietors was seldom mentioned, when a lady one day arrived at Edzell in her own coach, and drove to the castle. She was tall and beautiful, and dressed in deep mourning. When she came near the ancient burying-place she alighted, and went into the chapel, for it was then open; the doors had been driven down, the stone figures and carved work were all broken, and bones lay scattered about. The poor lady went in, and sat down among it a' and wept sore at the ruin of the house, and the fall of her family; for no one doubted of her being one of them, though no one knew who she was or where she came from. After a while she came out, and was driven in the coach up to the castle; she went through as much of it as she could, for stairs had fallen down, and roofs had fallen in, and in one room, in particular, she stayed a long while weeping sadly. She said the place was very dear to her, though she had now no right to it, and she carried some of the earth away with her. This was Margaret of Edzell, the Lady of Aithernie.' She returned home sad and sorrowful, and just lived to see the ruin of Aithernie, which her extravagance and folly had brought on, for the laird was a good-natured man, and would deny her nothing. They both died, leaving their family in penury. One gable of Aithernie house is still standing, and may be made the object of a pleasant pilgrimage, as it stands overlooking a pretty glen on the burn that runs into the sea near the churchyard of Scoonie.

Aithernie was afterwards acquired by Sir William Erskine of Torry, from whom the estate came to James Erskine Wemyss of Wemyss, in right of his mother, eldest daughter of Sir W. Erskine, who married, in 1788, William Wemyss, M.P. Aithernie has since followed the fortunes of the Lundin estates.

The next estate west of Aithernie is Lundin. Philip de Lundin, probably the same who is styled *camerarius*, has a charter of Lundin from King Malcolm (1153-1165), and appears as a witness in 1189. His brother, Malcolm, received the lands of Lundie in Forfarshire; and Thomas, his son, being *ostiarius* to Kings William and Alexander II., the family took the name of Durward (doorward). Another son, Ewen, is also mentioned. The old keep is supposed, from the style of its architecture, to belong to that period.

Walter, son of Philip, and Christina his wife, were the next in succession. He has a charter from King William (1166-1213). Before 1203 we find him granting to the canons of St. Andrews 20 acres of land on the north side of 'my lake of Lundin,' with one toft 'which Gillemur did hold.' In 1188 John de Lundin is mentioned, and, about the same time, we find a Robert de London. It is, however, doubtful whether the latter had any connection with this family. We have also Philip de Feodarg, cousin of Walter Lundin.

Thomas de Lundin (son of Walter?) in 1220 grants a charter to the nuns of North Berwick of 12 acres in Aithernie. He has a charter from King Alexander II. (1213-1249), in which he is styled 'of Fife;' and he also appears as a witness to a charter along with Robert de London (to be mentioned immediately), and Waldeve, son of Merleswain.

Robert, the illegitimate son of King William, married the heiress of Lundin (probably the daughter of Thomas), and took the name. We find him in the reign of King Alexander II. (1213-1249), styled *dominus Robertus de Lundin, frater illustris regis Alexandri.* The same person is also designated Robert de London, or de Lundoniis, in a charter of King William, in which he is called his son; and this charter, having been in the possession of Robert Lundin of that Ilk, affords presumption that he was of the same family.

We further find Robert de Londoniis, brother of King Alexander, granting a charter of Lingo to the monks of the May. There is also a seal of Robert de Londres, son of King William, of date 1162, bearing the device of a horseman. Sir James Balfour places this Robert at the head of the line, ignores the marriage to the heiress, and inserts between him and Richard, Philip and Walter, for whom we can find no authority. The names of Nes and Ricard de Lundin also occur during the reign of Alexander II. The former, along with his seneschal, Alan, son of William, is witness to a charter.

Peter de Lundin was probably the next, as in 1296 we find Margaret, relict of Pierres de Lundin, of the county of Fife.

Richard de Lundin went over to the English in 1297, and was present at the battle of Stirling. He married Margaret Dunbar, daughter of the Earl of March.

We then have a 'Dominus W. de Londy' in 1306. Balfour gives us a Walter de Lundin, whom he makes son of Richard, and husband of Euphemia, daughter of Lord Graham. As there was no Lord Graham before 1404, there must be more than one generation omitted between him and Richard. There is a Thomas de Lundin, Sheriff of Fife, *c.* 1450. We get on firmer ground when we come to

Sir John Lundin of Lundin, who is mentioned in 1455 and 1466. He married Dame Isobel Wemyss, and his second son married Helen, heiress of Sir Andrew Sibbald of Balgonie, thus founding the family of Lundin of Balgonie. If, as Balfour says, he married Catherine, daughter of Lord Drummond, she must have been his second wife. His daughter Margaret married, *c.* 1435, George, first Earl of Rothes; and it was probably in connection with this marriage that we find her father, in 1455, at the castle of Leslie, where he resigns his lands of Drumden, in the barony of Leslie, into the hands of George, Lord Leslie, the superior; and being asked by Alexander Lumsden, rector of Flisk, if he made this resignation willingly, notwithstanding that he was within the castle of Leslie at the time of its execution, answered that he came freely, and that it was not through force, fear, or being misguided, that he made the resignation. Another

daughter, Christian, married John, Lord Forbes: and perhaps Elizabeth Lundin, who married Sir Andrew Wood, may also have been his daughter.

John Lundin of Lundin has a charter in 1485 of lands in Forfarshire, and in 1498 of Thomaston, in favour of himself and Isabella Forrester, his spouse. His daughter Isabel was successively wife of David, seventh Earl of Crawford (who died in 1542), and fifth wife of George, fourth Earl of Rothes. Another daughter, Euphemia, was married to Sir David Wemyss.

William Lundin of Lundin was perhaps the brother of John. In 1485 a charter is granted to him and his wife, Elizabeth Hepburn (daughter of Lord Hailes), of the lands of the Haltoun of Balcormo, and the barony of Lundin. Also, in 1488, he has a charter of those lands of Kincraig which were annexed to the same barony.

Sir Thomas Lundin has a charter in 1489 to Over and Nether Pratis, from which lands he is styled, but does not appear to have been in possession of Lundin. He married Isabel Boswell of Balmuto. His daughter Janet married Sir William Scott of Balwearie, who afterwards gives to John Lundin, his wife's nephew, an annual rent from the lands of Demperston. Margaret, another daughter, married David Pringle of Smailholm. Sir Thomas died before 1521, leaving a son, Walter Lundin of Pratis.

Sir John Lundin of Lundin has, in 1502, a charter to the annuity just mentioned, whence it is likely that he might be either son or grandson of Sir Thomas. He gives an annual rent from the lands of Balcormo, and another from lands in the town of Leith, 'for a chaplain to the altar in the new aisle contiguous to the parish church of Largo;' for which object he also mortified the templar lands of Balcormo, and mansion thereof, with 6 roods of land lying on the south side of the parish church at the west, whereon was built a manse for the chaplain. In 1507 we find him receiving the royal permission to undertake a pilgrimage in company with the Earl of Arran to the shrine of St. John of Amiens, the king taking his bairns and property under his protection. He died *c.* 1516, leaving three sons, Walter, who succeeded him, Andrew, and David. Also a daughter, married to John Dishington, and probably Elizabeth, married to John Haldane of Gleneagles.

Walter Lundin of Lundin, son of the last, obtains, in 1540, a charter to himself and spouse (Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Lindsay), of the lands of Haltoun, etc., united into the barony of Lundin. By her he had John, who has charters in 1543 and 1548, and who married Elizabeth Hepburn ; but appears to have predeceased his father without issue ; William, his heir ; David of Bonyton, who died in 1610, leaving a son, John ; Andrew, in Largo, who died *c.* 1597 ; James, who had a son, Patrick ; Margaret, married to Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton ; Catharine, married to Paul Dishington of Ardross ; another daughter, married to John Melville of Raith, who died in 1603 ; and probably a fourth, married to the Laird of Pitmillie, who in 1586 is styled brother-in-law to William Lundin. Walter Lundin died before 1569.

Perhaps Andrew, his son, may be the portioner of Lambieletham in 1575, whose seal bore three pales surmounted by a bend sinister, charged with a crescent between two mullets. One of his sons was certainly married to Elizabeth Ker.

This Walter Lundin espoused the cause of the Reformation, and is frequently mentioned in the ecclesiastical history of the day. In May 1559, John Knox arrived in Scotland, and the first fruits of his labours was the public profession of the principles of the Reformation by the city of Perth. The Queen-Regent assembled an army and marched against that place : by the mediation of the Earl of Argyll and Lord James, a cessation of hostilities was agreed upon ; but the queen having broken her engagements, both these noblemen deserted her, and openly joined the lords of the congregation at St. Andrews. A great meeting of the party was held there on the 4th of June. Knox accompanied them, and preached the first day after his coming into Fife at Crail, the next at Anstruther, and the third, which was Sabbath, at St. Andrews, and in all these places the idols and images were destroyed. In the month of July Knox sailed from Pittenweem to Berwick, and had an interview with Sir James Crofts, the governor and warden of the east marches, after which he returned to Scotland ; and we next

find him writing to Crofts on the 23d August from the house of Lundin in Fife, where he was the guest of Walter Lundin, and entreating that a safe conduct might be given to his wife to come and nurse him, as he was lying ill of an ague fever.

It is somewhat singular that the same house which had so recently received John Knox as a guest, soon after entertained the queen. Mary, on her way from St. Andrews, arrived at Lundin on the 12th of February 1564. On this occasion it was that the laird, Walter Lundin, 'spake spiteful words against the mass,' in making a request to the queen in regard to the public performance of that ceremony, which request, however, the queen was pleased to grant. The next day the queen rode to Wemyss Castle, where she met, for the first time, Darnley, her future husband.

It is in connection with this visit to Fife, in January 1565, that the historian says that the queen 'was magnificently banqueted everywhere, so that such superfluity was never seen before within this realm, which caused the wild-fowl to be so dear, that partridges were sold for a crown apiece.' The sequel of the story is that in the following September the queen passed from Stirling into Fife, being convoyed to St. Andrews by all the barons and lairds of the county, the second night after her arrival there, she sent a troop of horsemen, and a band of foot-soldiers to Lundin, 'and at midnight took out the laird, being a man of eighty years old; then they passed to Fawside, and took likewise Thomas Scott (the laird), and brought him to St. Andrews, where they, with the laird of Bavard (Andrew Murray of Balvaird, probably Scott's brother-in-law), and some others, were commanded to prison.' 'This manner of handling and usage,' adds the historian, 'being onkend and strange, were heavily spoken of, and a great terror to others, who thought themselves warned of greater severity to come.'

William Lundin of Lundin, son of the last, followed in his father's footsteps. To his house James Melville

repaired in December 1580, on his way to St. Andrews, to take his place as Regent in the University there. Mr. James Lawson and Mr. John Dury, ministers of Edinburgh, along with the lairds of Braid and Faldonside, had accompanied him from the city to Lundin, and thence the laird convoyed the whole party to St. Andrews.

In 1554 William Lundin had a charter of Lundin and the Forfarshire estates. According to Sir James Balfour, and Crawford in his *Peerage*, he is said to have married Christian, daughter of Lord Ruthven. This lady, however, was the wife, as we shall see, of his son Sir James. But William Lundin must have married a first wife, by whom he had John, his heir; and Sir James, to whom we return. For in 1594 Robert is declared to be the eldest son of William Lundin and his then wife. He married, second, Elizabeth or Elspeth Lundin of Balgonie (who died before 10th June 1601), to whom with himself there is a charter of Wester Lathallan in 1580. By her he had Robert, ancestor of the Lundins of Auchtermairnie, who in 1594 is named along with his father and mother in a charter of these lands; Andrew, died *s.p.* in 1594; David, mentioned in 1596 as laird of Wester Lathallan. Of his daughters, Christian was married to James Pringle, younger of Whytebank; Jean, the youngest by the first marriage, was married to William Myrton, younger of Cambo; and the youngest by the second marriage was married to Andrew Aytoun of Aytoun. William Lundin died in 1600, aged 78.

The prosperity of the family of Lundin seems to have culminated about this time; for in 1600 the estate consisted of the dominical lands of Lundin, the lands of Haltoun, the lands of Balcormo, with the mill, the lands of Over and Nether Pratis, the lands of Teuchats, the lands of Kene, the lands of Gilston (the Gillies' town of Lundie), Balhousie, Drummochie and Strathairly, with the mill, and the patronage of the chaplaincies of the same. These formed the barony; but one-half of Kincraig also belonged to the family.

John Lundin of Lundin, son of the last, married Margaret,

daughter of David Durie of Durie, by whom he had James, his heir; William and John, successively lairds, and George, in Saltgreen, the old name of what is now called Methil. He died in 1605.

[This George Lundin in Saltgreen married a daughter of Robert Lundin of Balgonie, and died in 1655, leaving James (who married Margaret Bethune of Blebo, purchased Clatto, and died in 1690); Margaret (who married Alexander Nairn, baillie of the Earl of Wemyss at Methil, who died in 1670); Magdalene (who married, in 1663, Thomas Traill of Blebohole, who died before 1681, leaving issue, John, Thomas, James, and Margaret); Catherine, who died in 1662; and Euphame, who died at Airdrie in 1664.]

James Lundin of Lundin, son of the last, has a charter in 1618. He married Catherine, daughter of Lord Lindsay, and died *s.p.*

William Lundin of Lundin, brother of the last, has a charter in 1623. He married a daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, but died *s.p.* in 1623.

Here there is some difficulty in tracing the succession. We find a Sir James Lundin of Temple, uncle of the two last mentioned, having charters in 1607, when he is styled 'uncle of John Lundin of that Ilk,' and 1618, when he is designed 'of Lundin;' and in 1623 he is served heir of provision to the last laird, while in 1634 there is a contract between him and the laird of Lundin, concerning a discharge of the reversion of the said lands. Possibly the last two lairds (like many other young Scotsmen of distinction), had impoverished themselves by following King James VI. to England,[1] and their uncle may have come to the rescue. It would appear at all events that he handed over the barony to the next heir, his youngest nephew John, reserving an annuity for himself, to which he has a charter in 1625, in which he is styled 'uncle of John Lundin, eldest son of the deceased John Lundin of Lundin.

[1] In corroboration of this supposition it may be mentioned that John Lundin at his death is styled R. H., implying that he was connected with the Court.

He has a charter of one-twelfth of Kincaple in 1595, of a house in St. Andrews in 1596, of the Temple lands of Lundin in 1623, and of the lands of Glendovan in 1624. He married Christian Ruthven, as is testified by an Act of Parliament in 1600, and by a charter of the same date, in both of which she is named, and after her death Christian Balneaves (who after his death married Lieutenant-Colonel George Heriot, and died in 1666), and he died at St. Andrews before 1652.

[Besides the branch of the family at Saltgreen, there was a son of Lundin of Balgonie settled in the same place, James by name, who had a brother David, who purchased Condland. Another branch was settled in Balcormo Mill. We read of James, who died in 1650, and of his son John, who married, in 1660, the heiress of Baldastard. There are an Agnes and James (possibly he was in Balcormo Mill) who are infeft in an annual rent from Lundin in 1618; and there are Elizabeth, Isabel, and Margaret Lundin, who, in 1619 are infeft in annual rents from Cambo and Lundin, which they afterwards renounce in favour of James Lundin.]

John Lundin of Lundin was in 1625 served heir to his brother William, at which time he is styled *apparent* of Lundin, and in the same year has a charter, in which he is styled 'now of Lundin, eldest son of the deceased John Lundin of Lundin.' He married Catherine Lindsay, second daughter of Alexander, Bishop of Dunkeld (alive in 1670), and died in 1647 leaving an heiress, Margaret.

Margaret Lundin of Lundin married, in 1643, Robert Maitland, second son of the first Earl of Lauderdale, who died in 1658, by whom she had John, born 1644; Sophia, who succeeded; Robert, who died young; Elizabeth; and Anna, who married, in 1670, James Carnegie. Robert Maitland Lundin was among the prisoners taken in the battle of Worcester.

At this time the burdens arising out of the civil war fell very heavily upon the county of Fife, both parties levying

the funds with which it was carried on from the heritors. Many families in Fife never recovered from the losses which they sustained at this time. In 1651 a monthly cess began to be levied by the English, of the amount of which an accurate account from month to month, till 1660, is given by Lamont, and the average for these ten years appears to have been £26 per annum on every £100 of rental, or more than one-fourth of the income of the proprietors. Sir James Balfour computes the whole assessment for the county of Fife and Kinross, for a period of one year and twenty-one days, at 2,395,857 merks Scots, or £133,104. After the Restoration, this cess was still continued to meet state necessities, though the amount was not so heavy. Also, the estates of those who had taken up arms in defence of their king were sequestrated. Thus, for example, on the 3d of April 1652, Mr. Butler and Mr. Coinyers, two of the English sequestrators, came to Lundin, took an inventory of everything in the house, and also of the farm stock, called together the tenants, and took up a rental. During this time the Lady Lundin, younger (whose husband, Robert Maitland Lundin, had been taken prisoner at Worcester), was in Edinburgh with her mother, endeavouring to make the best terms she could. It was the first time the old lady had ever crossed the Forth, and she seems to have been tolerably successful, for the whole plenishing both without and within the house was declared to be hers, along with the jointure left her by her husband. The rest of the lands were sequestrated, but the younger lady took a tack of them from the English, obliging herself to pay them £145 a year, which seems to have been four-fifths of the rental. Debts and stipends payable from the lands were enrolled and provided for. Another burden which fell heavily on the family of Lundin was the necessity of sending supplies to the laird, while he was prisoner in London. Supplies were sent to him, at various times, to the amount of £288. He was fined £1000, and was still

in prison, when, in 1665, the laird of Aytoun presented his daughter Elizabeth for baptism. The next proprietor was John Lundin of Lundin, who died unmarried in 1664.

We cannot forbear transcribing from Lamont's *Diary* his account of the funeral of John Lundin, who died at the age of twenty. 'It was attended by many of the nobility and gentry both of Fife, Lothian, and Carse, viz. Earls Crawford, Athol, Kelly, Wemyss, Tweeddale, Balcarres; Lord Burleigh, Lord Lyon, Lord Elphinston, Lord Newark, etc., who dined all before the corpse was lifted. He was carried to the church in that same coach that the Earl of Leven was carried in, with that same pale upon it, with four chains of white iron above it, with his eight branches on them. The four chains with two loosen arms were placed after in the aisle, with one upon the gate of Lundie. Three trumpeters and four heralds went before the coffin.' He was succeeded by his sister, Sophia Lundin, who, in 1670, married John Drummond, second son of James, third Earl of Perth. His brother the fourth earl was an intimate friend of Lord Balcarres, and several letters from him are preserved in the *Lives of the Lindsays*. He was present at the battle of Bothwell Brig in 1679, and left the field by 10 o'clock, at which time the troops were in full pursuit of the defeated Covenanters. After his wife's death he was, in 1686, created Earl of Melfort and Viscount Forth. He went to France with King James, and was attainted by Act of Parliament, with the provision that the attainder should not affect the blood of his children by Sophia Lundin. Having been prevented from having them educated as Roman Catholics, by the opposition of his wife's family, who were zealous Protestants, he procured a provision in the patent of his peerage, that it should descend to the children of his second marriage.

He afterwards married Eupham, daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, Lord Justice-Clerk, and died in 1714. His children by his first wife were John, who died young; James,

born 1674; Robert, born 1675; and Charles; all of whom took the name of Lundin. He had also besides Anna, Elizabeth, and Mary, who took the name of Drummond.

James Lundin of Lundin has a charter in 1696, and died unmarried in 1698.

Robert Lundin of Lundin married, in 1703, Anne, daughter of Sir James Inglis of Cramond, by whom he had John and William, who died young; Anne; James, born 1707; Patrick, born 1710; Robert, born 1713; Archibald and Henrietta, born 1715; Margaret; and Sophia, who married Robert Lumisdaine of Innergelly. He died in 1735.

James Lundin of Lundin, grandson of Sophia Lundin, and of the attainted Earl of Melfort, claimed in 1750 the estates of the earldom of Perth, as next Protestant heir to the deceased James Drummond, his grandfather's brother, who had been attainted as fourth Earl of Perth, and afterwards created Duke of Perth by King James. In this attempt he was unsuccessful. He assumed, however, the title of Earl of Perth. His son James was more fortunate; for in 1785, after the decease of Edward Drummond, son of the so-called Duke of Perth, which happened in 1760, he obtained the estates, and was created a British peer by the title of Lord Perth, Baron Drummond. It was probably the expense attending the prosecution of this claim which induced the elder James Lundin to sell the Lundin estates in 1755.

James Lundin, married, in 1738, Rachael Bruce, third daughter of Thomas, seventh Earl of Kincardine (who died at Lundin in 1769), by whom he had Robert, born in 1740, who died unmarried; Thomas, born 1742, called Lord Drummond, who also died unmarried; and James. He died in 1781.

James Lundin, son of the last, obtained possession of the estates in 1785, and was created a British peer by the title of Lord Drummond. He married Clementina, fourth daughter of the tenth Lord Elphinston, and, dying in 1800, was succeeded by his daughter, Clementina Sarah Drum-

mond, who married, in 1807, Peter R. Burrell, eldest son of Lord Gwyder and Baroness Willoughby de Eresby.

By special concession of Charles II. in 1679 the laird of Lundin (in place of the ancient arms of his house, which will be found under the notice of *Lundin of Auchtermairnie*), became entitled to bear the royal arms of Scotland, within a bordure compony *arg.* and *az.*, in token of his descent from Robert of Lundin, illegitimate son of William the Lion. Crest—a lion *gu.*, issuing out of an open crown *or*, having a sword erect in his dexter paw, and a thistle slipped in his sinister, all *ppr.* Motto—'*Dei dono sum quod sum.*' Supporters—Two lions gardant *gu.*, having collars *or*, charged with three thistles *vert.*

We may here introduce a notice of the Auchtermairnie branch of this family, whose estate is situated in the parish of Kennoway.

Robert Lundin, son of William Lundin of Lundin, and Elizabeth Lundin of Balgonie, has a charter of Auchtermairnie in 1594. At that time the estate comprised the lands of Kennoway, Auchtermairnie, Lalathen, and Auldie. He appears to have been styled 'of Newhall.' He married, in 1598, Isabel, daughter of James, Master of Rothes, but died *s.p.* in 1602.

David Lundin of Newhall and Auchtermairnie, brother of the last, against whom there is in 1616 a decreet of the Court of Session, discharging him from levying duties upon the fishings at the port of Randerston, close to Newhall. He had two sons, Robert and David.

Robert Lundin of Newhall, son of the last, died *s.p.* in 1630.

David Lundin of Auchtermairnie, brother of the last, has a charter of the lands of Mireston in 1631. He married —— Cockburn, who died in 1652. By her he had John, and another son, probably James, who resided at Easter Newton. [This Lundin of Easter Newton had a son, William, who resided at Lundin Mill, and married, first, Elspeth, daughter of John Adie, portioner of Byrehills, by whom he had John, James, and William: and second, Helen, daughter of Robert Lethel, by whom he had Sophia. John Lundin, styled 'of the Eallie,' was perhaps another son of Easter Newton.]

John Lundin of Auchtermairnie is mentioned in 1633 and 1634. He married Isabel Law of Brunton (who after his death married Mr. William Bruce, commissary of St. Andrews. He died at Brunton in 1650, leaving John, James, and two daughters, one of whom, Helen, married Mr. Hannah, minister in Edinburgh.

John Lundin of Auchtermairnie, who was under age at his father's death, died unmarried in 1661 at his uncle's house at Easter Newton. In 1650 there is an Act of Parliament to give power of selling part of his lands.

James Lundin of Auchtermairnie, brother of the last, married, in 1666, Agnes, only daughter of George Law of Brunton. It is probable from the ages of his children that he married a second time. (There is some confusion about the matter, for Lamont gives John as the name of the Lundin who was married in 1666.) His issue were John, who entered the army, and died unmarried at Edinburgh in 1721; Margaret, who married, in 1697, John Lamont of Newton, but died within the year; David; Robert, to whose son, James, and daughter, Ann, we shall return; Christopher, born in 1692 (who had two daughters, Margaret, and Mary, who married Thomas Adamson); Margaret,[1] who married, in 1717, Alexander Arthur, surgeon in Elie; and Mary, who married James Lamont, shipmaster in Elie. James Lundin died between 1721 and 1726.

David Lundin of Auchtermairnie, advocate, son of the last, married, in 1728, Elizabeth Lindsay, by whom he had Ann, his heiress. He was alive in 1735.

Ann Lundin of Auchtermairnie, daughter of the last, married her cousin, James, son of Robert Lundin, who died in 1771, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, who predeceased her mother in 1781.

Ann Lundin, cousin of the last, married Richard Smith, and had Christopher, her heir; Margaret, married Lachlan M'Lean of Torloisk; and Ann, who died unmarried. She died in 1790.

Christopher Lundin of Auchtermairnie married, in 1789, Rachel, youngest daughter of Andrew Johnston of Rennyhill, by whom he had Richard, born 1791; Andrew, who died

[1] This lady expressly designates herself in her will sister of Christopher and Mary, and is proved by other documents to have been the daughter of *James* Lundin of Auchtermairnie.

young; Christopher, drowned in 1818, unmarried; Euphemia; Amelia, who died unmarried; and Elizabeth, who married the Rev. Robert Brown. He died in 1801.

Richard Lundin of Auchtermairnie, son of the last, died unmarried in 1832.

Euphemia Lundin of Auchtermairnie, sister of the last, died unmarried in 1855.

The arms are the old bearings of the Lundins, and are supposed to allude to the first of the family having been royal chamberlain. Paly of six, *arg.* and *gu.*; on a bend *az.* three cushions *or*; all within a bordure indented of the third. Crest —a hand *ppr.*, holding a cushion *arg.* Motto—'*Tam genus quam virtus.*'

When the Lundin estates were sold in 1755, Balcormo fell to Duddingston of Sandford, and was by him again sold, in 1765, to Alexander Shaw, Writer to the Signet. It was afterwards acquired by Ker of Carskerdo. Pratis became the property of John Pitcairn; but is now reunited to the lands of Lundin, along with half of Balcormo, the other half belonging to the estate of Largo. Balhousie was, before 1795, acquired by John Wallace, from whom it passed shortly afterwards into the hands of David Millie. More recently it was acquired by David Mudie, and now belongs to Mr. Thomas Buchan.

Baldastard belonged in 1633 to John Ireland and Bessie Scott, his wife. He died in 1659, leaving five daughters, the eldest of whom, Barbara, married John Lundin in Balcormo Mill, who thus became Lundin of Baldastard, and is mentioned as having been fined for attending conventicles in 1672. John Lundin of Baldastard (either this man or his son) is mentioned in 1690. In 1782 George Steele of Baldastard is mentioned; and he is succeeded by Richard Steele. It now belongs to the Honourable Robert Preston Bruce, M.P.

Montrave, which lies in the extreme north of Largo parish, calls for a few words of notice. It belonged in 1633 to David Wemyss.

Major Alexander Anderson of Montrave, Madras Engineers, married Mary Margaret Hampton, by whom he had Alexander, John, and six other children. He died in 1855, aged 61, and his widow in 1856.

Alexander John Anderson of Montrave, son of the last, captain H.E.I.C. Native Infantry, was slain at the siege of Lucknow in 1858, leaving three children. Two others had died in infancy.

The estate was sold shortly afterwards to Mr. Allan Gilmour.

The principal estates of Lundin were purchased by Sir William Erskine of Torry, from whom they came to James Erskine Wemyss of Wemyss, in right of his mother, the daughter of Sir William Erskine. From him they passed to his son, James Hay Erskine Wemyss, and were acquired some years ago by the Standard Insurance Company, who greatly improved the lands by plantations and otherwise, and then sold them to Mr. Allan Gilmour, the present possessor, who is also proprietor of the neighbouring estate of Montrave. A portion of the lands has been feued, and several elegant villas have been erected at Lundin Links. The handsomest of these, situated immediately above the railway station, belongs to the Misses Rigg, and has been called Aithernie to preserve the name of an estate which has disappeared by absorption, but which belonged, as we have seen, to their forefathers. The three standing stones of Lundin are a little to the north of Aithernie, on the other side of the turnpike road. They are rude blocks of a triangular form, about 18 feet high. It is said that at one time the fragments of a fourth lay beside them. Immediately to the east is the village of Lundy-mill. The stream which the high road here crosses by a bridge is formed of several branches, the eastmost of which runs through a picturesque glen called Kiel's Den, most easily accessible from the road leading from Largo Station. Here there is an elm called Tammie Norie's tree. And there is a poem

entitled 'The Witches of Keil's Den,' by David Arnot, 1825. This glen separates the lands of Lundin from those of Largo.

On the east side of Kiel's Den stands a very ancient square tower, the ruin of the castle of Pitcruvie,[1] or Balcruvie, as it is sometimes called. It belonged, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, to a family of the name of Ramsay. Sir John Ramsay's granddaughter, Janet Ramsay, Lady Pitcruvie, married David, second Lord Lindsay of the Byres, who had sided with James III. in the contest between him and his son. After the accession of James IV., he was brought to trial for his share in this transaction. On the 10th of May 1489, he was called before the Parliament, then sitting at Edinburgh, to defend himself against a charge of treason, which stated that he had come in arms to Sauchie with the king's father against the king himself, and had given the king's father a sword and a good horse, counselling him to devour the king's grace here present. Lord Lindsay knew nothing about the forms of law affairs, but hearing himself repeatedly called upon to answer to this accusation, he started up, and told the nobles of the Parliament that they were all villains and traitors, and that he would prove them to be such with his sword. The late king, he said, had been cruelly murdered by villains, who had brought the prince with them to be a pretext and colour to their enterprise. 'And,' said the stout old lord, addressing himself personally to the king, who was present in Parliament, 'if your grace's father were still living, I would fight for him to the death, and stand in no awe of these false lurdans. Or if your grace had a son who should come in arms against you, I would take your part against his abettors, and fight in your cause against them, three

[1] The old form of Pit, says Skene, is Pette. It appears to signify a portion of land, and is used synonymously with *Both*, a dwelling, and *Baile*, a town. With the article it becomes *Petten*, or *Pitten*, as in Pittentaggart, priests' land: Pittenweem, etc.

men against six. Trust me, that though they cause your grace to think ill of me, I will prove in the end more faithful than any of them.'

The Chancellor, who felt the force of these words, tried to turn off their effect by saying to the king that Lord Lindsay was an old-fashioned man, ignorant of legal forms, and not able to speak reverently in his grace's presence. 'But,' said he, 'he will submit himself to your grace's pleasure, and you must not be severe with him;' and turning to the Lord David, he said, 'It is best for you to submit to the king's will, and his grace will be good to you.'

Lord Lindsay had a brother named Patrick, who was as good a lawyer as David was a soldier. The two brothers had been long upon bad terms, but when Mr. Patrick saw the Chancellor's drift, he trod on his elder brother's foot, to make him understand that he ought not to follow the advice given him, nor come into the king's will, which would be in fact confessing himself guilty. The Lord David, however, did not understand the hint. On the contrary, as he chanced to have a sore toe, he looked fiercely at him, and said, 'Thou art too pert to stamp upon my foot; if it were out of the king's presence, I would strike thee on the face.'

But Mr. Patrick, without regarding his brother's causeless anger, fell on his knees before the assembled nobles, and besought that he might have leave to plead for his brother, 'For,' said he, 'I see no man of law will undertake his cause for fear of displeasing the king's grace; and though, my lord, my brother and I have not been friends for many years, yet my heart will not suffer me to see the native house from which I am descended perish for want of assistance.'

The king having granted Mr. Patrick liberty of speech, he began by objecting to the king's sitting in judgment in a case in which he was himself a party; and had been an

actor. 'Therefore,' said he, 'we require him in God's name to rise and leave the court till the question be considered and decided.' The Chancellor and Lords having conversed together, found that this request was reasonable. So the young king was obliged to retire into an inner apartment, which he resented as a species of public affront.

Then Mr. Patrick brought forward a defence in point of legal form, stating that the summons required that Lord Lindsay should appear forty days after citation, whereas the forty days were now expired, so that they could not be legally compelled to answer to the accusation till summoned anew. This also was found to be good law, and Lord Lindsay and the other persons were dismissed for the time, nor was the accusation against them ever renewed.

Lord David, who had listened to the defences without understanding their meaning, was so delighted with the unexpected consequences of his brother's eloquence, that he broke out into the following rapturous acknowledgment of gratitude: 'Verily, brother, you have fine pyett words. I would not have trowed that ye had such words. By St. Mary ye shall have the mains of Kirkforthar for your day's wage.'

The king, on his side, threatened Mr. Patrick with a reward of a different kind, saying he would set him where he should not see his feet for twelve months. Accordingly he was as good as his word, sending Mr. Patrick to be prisoner in the dungeon of the Castle of Rothesay, where he lay for one year.

David, Lord Lindsay, died in 1492, and was succeeded by his brother John, who died without issue in 1497, and the title then came to Patrick, who, in 1498, has a charter of Pitcruvie for himself and his wife; and his son John was styled Lindsay of Pitcruvie, whence we gather that Janet Ramsay had brought the lands of Pitcruvie into the Lindsay family. It was, with other lands, erected into the barony of Pitcruvie, and remained long in possession of their

descendants. In or about 1650 Lord Crawford was obliged to sell Pitcruvie to James Watson of Aithernie. Soon after we find it in the hands of Arnot of Ferndy; and it now forms part of the estate of Largo.

The lands of Teasses, in the north-west corner of the parish of Largo, can be traced back to a remote period. There is a charter by Malcolm, Earl of Fife, and therefore before 1250, granting to Alexander de Blar the lands of Thases, Kinteaces, and Ballindurth. Afterwards this estate fell to the family of Leslie, by marriage with the heiress, whose name is said to have been Catharine Mure. Thence it descended to the Earls of Rothes, the first of whom, George Leslie, has a charter in 1457. In 1517 George, fourth Earl of Rothes, has a charter of Teases, Kennoquy, Orummaird, Ouchtermuny, Lalethan, Awdy, and Kilmux; and in 1518 is mentioned Elizabeth Wemyss, relict of John Strang of Teases. The superiority of the lands is now in the hands of the Hon. R. P. Bruce, and the present proprietor is Mr. Edward Gorrel Baxter, who acquired them from John Pitcairn.

The largest estate in the parish is that of Largo. These lands were at first part of the extensive domains of the Earl of Fife, forfeited in 1425, and, along with the mill, are mentioned as king's lands in 1451. Certain it is that there was a court of justiciary in Fife, held on the hill, in 1306, the decrees of which are recorded. The name is Celtic: *Larg* a sloping declivity, and *auch* a field,—Largauch.

The first connection between the lands of Largo and Sir Andrew Wood was in the reign of James III. (1460-88), when he received a tack of the king's lands of Largo, on condition that he kept the king's ship in repair. This was while the Duke of Albany was High Admiral. The tack was renewed in 1478; and in 1482 he received a charter to the lands, on account of 'the faithful services which he had gratuitously rendered, by land and sea, in peace and war, within and without the kingdom, and especially against the

English, the king's enemies; and because of the loss he had thereby sustained in exposing himself to the peril of his life.' In this charter, and in another granted in 1487, he is styled 'indweller in Leith,' and by some he is said to have been son of a shipmaster in that town. One circumstance, however, suggests an earlier connection with Largo. In 1490 he has a charter to the lands 'called the cot-lands of Largo, with the mill-lands and mills, which belonged before to Ellen Arnot, daughter and heiress of the deceased John Arnot of Largo, and spouse of the deceased William Wood.' We may remark also that in May 1511 Sir Andrew Wood grants a charter of the lands of Pittarrow to Walter Wood of Bonyton, a transaction which suggests a connection with that powerful family.

Sir Andrew was employed by James III. in several warlike and diplomatic missions, which he executed with fidelity and honour. His genius for naval warfare had been cultivated by his frequent encounters with French, English, and Portuguese pirates, in defence of his ships and merchandise, as a Leith merchant-trader. He possessed and commanded two armed vessels of about 300 tons each, called the *Mayflower* and the *Yellow Caravel*. With these he made voyages to the Dutch and Hanse towns, whither in those days the Scots sent wool and hides, bringing 'therefrom small mercery and haberdashery ware in great quantities; moreover, half the Scottish ships came generally laden from Flanders with cart wheels and wheelbarrows.' He bravely attacked and repulsed a squadron of English ships which appeared in the Firth of Forth in 1481; and the same year gallantly and successfully defended Dumbarton, when besieged by the fleet of Edward IV.

Sir Andrew Wood is famed in the history of his country no less for his faithful adherence to his sovereign when abandoned by his nobles, than for his courage and naval skill. Prior to 1487 he appears to have entirely given up

trading as a merchant, and to have devoted himself to the service of the king. Early in 1488, when the rebellious nobles had collected an army and marched upon the capital, the king took refuge on board of one of Sir Andrew Wood's ships, then lying in Leith roads, and crossing over to Fife, resolved to throw himself on his northern subjects for support. The ships of the admiral had been lying at Leith for some time, previous to sailing to Flanders; and on their weighing anchor a report was spread that James had fled to the Low Countries. Upon this the malcontents 'seized on his luggage and furniture in their passage to the Forth, surprised his castle of Dunbar, furnished themselves with arms and ammunition from the royal stores, and overran the three Lothians and the Merse, rifling and plundering all honest men.' James speedily found himself at the head of a well-appointed force of 30,000 men; and recrossing the Forth, in April 1488, he marched past Stirling, and pitched his standard near the ancient castle of Blackness. He soon, however, disbanded his army, on account of a pacification which then took place; but the rebel lords having again mustered their vassals, he was defeated at Sauchieburn on the 11th of June, and, while riding from the field, was stabbed to death by a pretended priest in the miller's cottage of Beatton's Mill, a hamlet in Bannockburn, into which he had been carried. His object had been to make his way across the country to Sir Andrew Wood at Alloa, where the latter was cruising with his two ships, the *Mayflower* and the *Yellow Caravel*. On the right bank of the Forth Sir Andrew kept several of his boats close by the shore to receive the king, if the tide of battle turned against him; and he often landed, with his brothers John and Robert, and 'a competent number of men, hoping to share in the dangers of the day, but no such opportunity occurred.' The insurgent nobles had advanced with their victorious army to Linlithgow; and a report reached their camp that, while sailing up and down the Forth, Sir Andrew Wood's

ships had been seen taking on board men wounded in the battle, and there was good reason for believing that the king, whose fate was unknown, having effected his escape, was on board one of them. This caused the insurgents to remove their camp to Leith. Thence messengers were sent to Sir Andrew in the name of James, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Scotland, the king's son (whom the insurgents had kept with them, and forced to act against his father), to inquire if this was the case. Sir Andrew solemnly declared that the king was not with him, and gave the messengers leave to search the ships. A second message was sent requesting an interview. To this he agreed, on condition that the Lords Setoun and Fleming should remain on board his ships as hostages for his safe return. On his appearance before the Council he was introduced to the young prince (James IV.), and the latter is said to have wept as he approached, timidly asking, 'Sir, are you my father?' 'No,' said Sir Andrew, 'I am not your father, but his faithful servant, and the enemy of those who occasioned his downfall.' Again he was asked whether the king was not in one of his ships. 'I would to heaven he were,' was the reply, 'for then he would be in safety; then I could defend him from the traitors who, I fear, have slain him, and whom I hope to see rewarded as they deserve.' He then withdrew, just in time to save the lives of the hostages, whom his sailors were preparing to hang at the yard-arm, despairing of the return of the admiral. Lindsay of Pitscottie gives this graphic and circumstantial detail of Sir Andrew Wood's interview with the rebel lords; and although the affecting statement that the young King James IV. mistook him for his own father has been generally received, yet, is this likely to have been the case? There is no hint in history of his ever having been excluded from his father's company; and at the time of the interview the youthful king was sixteen years of age, and must have known well his father's personal appearance. Besides, is it at all probable that he could have been misled by the noble and

dignified aspect of the admiral, or by any fancied resemblance which he bore to James III., as some writers assume?

The insurgent nobles, indignant at the repoof they had received from Sir Andrew, summoned all the skippers of Leith to their councils, and commanded them to rig and man all their ships to subdue the admiral; but their answer was that ten of their best ships would not be able to cope with his two, such was their opinion of his naval skill, and the admirable manner in which his ships were appointed in men and artillery.

Notwithstanding these angry passages between Sir Andrew and the nobles, the necessities of the times soon procured him the pardon of the king, from whom he appears to have received the same marks of confidence which had been bestowed on him by the late monarch. James III. was slain in June 1488, and on the 27th of July in the same year a charter passed the Great Seal confirming the former grants which he had received, and especially quoting at length the charter of 1482.

During the next year, although there was a truce with England, English pirate ships infested the coast of Scotland; and the king applied to Sir Andrew Wood to rid the country of this annoyance, recommending him at the same time to add to the number of his vessels, that he might be able to meet on equal terms the squadron of pirate ships which was known to be at the mouth of the Firth. 'No,' said the admiral, 'I will have only my own two.' And so he dropped down the Firth, in the summer of 1489, and found the English cruising off Dunbar. He immediately engaged them, and after an obstinate combat, of which no record has been preserved, he brought the whole fleet as prizes into the roads of Leith. For this service he received a pension of £20 from the fee mails of Largo. In 1490 he received the charter already mentioned of the Cotelands of Largo, which appears, however, as already stated, to have

been the result of a purchase or private gift, and not of the royal favour. If we are to believe the Scottish historians, King Henry of England, although in the time of truce he could not openly attempt retaliation, or give his countenance to hostilities, took care to let it be understood that nothing would be more grateful than the defeat and capture of Wood; and Stephen Bull, an enterprising merchant and seaman of London, was encouraged to fit out three vessels, manned by picked mariners, a body of crossbow and pikemen, with various knights who volunteered their services. With these he set forth in the month of July 1490, intending to intercept Sir Andrew on his return voyage from Holland, whither he had been convoying a fleet of Scottish merchantmen. Bull cast anchor east of the May, and one summer morning, directly after dawn, two ships were descried coming under sail by St. Abb's Head. Some fishermen who had been taken prisoners were ordered to the tops, that they might declare whether the vessels were Wood's or not. They hesitated to obey, but on their freedom being promised them if this were the expected prey, they announced the Scottish admiral. The sun had now risen, and shone full upon the English vessels, displaying their magnitude to the eyes of the Scots. By skilful management Wood got to windward of the foe, and immediately a close and furious combat ensued, which lasted till night. The shores of Fife were, during the whole day, thronged with spectators, who, by their shouts and gesticulations, expressed their alternate hopes and fears. During the night the combatants lay by to refresh and refit; at the dawn the trumpets sounded again to arms. The ships, closely locked together, floated unheeded by the combatants, and before an ebb tide and a south wind drifted till they were opposite the mouth of the Tay. At length the valour and seamanship of Wood prevailed; the three English ships were captured and brought into Dundee, while Bull was taken to Edinburgh, and presented to the king. Such was the

famous naval combat which the minstrels of the day celebrated throughout all Europe—

'The Scotsmen fought like lions bold,
And mony English slew;
The slaughter that they made that day,
The English folk shall rue.

The battle fiercely it was fought
Near to the Craig of Basse;
When next we fight the English loons,
May nae waur come to pass!'

As a mark of the royal favour, Sir Andrew received a charter, under the Great Seal, of date 14th May 1491, in which licence is given him to 'build a castle at Largo with iron gates, on account of the great services done, and losses sustained by the said Andrew, and for the services it was confidently hoped he would yet render; and because the said Andrew had, at great personal expense, built certain houses and a fortalice on the lands of Largo, *by the hands of Englishmen captured by him*, with the object of resisting and expelling pirates, who had often invaded the kingdom and attacked the lieges.'

In 1494 Sir Andrew obtained the lands of North Fawfields, by advancing the sum of £100, owing by Arthur Forbes of Rires, for which the lands had been distrained. In 1504 he received another royal charter, confirming two charters of sale, granted by William, son of Arthur Forbes of Rires, the one of Frostlees and the other of North Fawfields. And finally, in 1511, there is a further charter, by which King James confirms the same sale 'to an honourable man, Andrew Wood of Largo, and his spouse, on account of a certain sum of money gratuitously and wholly discharged for me, *in mea magna exigentia et urgente necessitate.*' In a similar way he seems to have acquired, in 1505, the dominical lands of Rossie, in liquidation of a debt due to him by David Rossie of that Ilk. From the time of the defeat

of Stephen Bull, Sir Andrew held a place very near the throne, and his wise counsels, especially in commercial matters, were much listened to by the king. Under his directions measures were taken for building a fleet, as the discovery of America had by this time turned the attention of all the sovereigns of Europe to naval affairs. In 1500 there is notice of an indenture between the king and Sir Andrew, in which the latter receives 'all and haill the Mains of Dunbar, with the keys of the castle;' and in the following year there is a protection granted to him under the Privy Seal, 'against all causes movit against him or Elizabeth, his spouse, by the king's highness or any other person.' The cause of this protection cannot now be ascertained. In 1503, during the sitting of Parliament, he obtained a new charter, in favour of himself and his wife, of the lands of Largo, with the cote lands, milne lands, and brewlands of the same, on account of 'the good, gratuitous, and faithful service rendered by him, both in peace and war, and because of his defending our castle of Dunbar, at the time when an English fleet and army came by sea to besiege and take it.' No notice of any such expedition is to be found in the pages of our historians. In the same year, however, he is required to deliver the castle of Dunbar into the hands of Andrew Forman, Bishop of Moray, who receives a nine years' tack of the Mains of Dunbar. Shortly afterwards—probably in 1504—Sir Andrew Wood was employed, along with Barton, in command of a fleet against the insurgent chieftains of the isles, in which expedition he was as usual eminently successful. Laying siege to the strong insular fortress of Kernburg, after an obstinate resistance by the MacIans of Glencoe and the warriors of Torquil Macleod, he succeeded in reducing it, and in making prisoner Sir Donald Dhu. Sailing up the Sound of Jura, the admiral sent Sir Donald to the ancient castle of Innes-Connel, in Lochawe, from which, however, he escaped three years later. On his return, Sir Andrew acquired some

additional land at Largo, for in 1506 he has a charter under the Great Seal of two acres which formerly belonged to John Brown.

Meanwhile the Scottish navy continued to flourish, and it became the king's desire to possess the largest and most magnificent ship in the world. Louis XII. of France sent him shipbuilders, and two large vessels as models, and in the year 1512 Jacques Farrette finished the *Great Michael*, which had been several years in building in the royal docks at Newhaven, then named 'Our Lady's Port of Grace.' Her length was 240 feet, and her breadth 56 feet to the water's edge, but only 36 within. She carried 35 guns, and 300 small artillery; while her complement was 300 seamen, besides officers, 120 gunners, and 1000 soldiers. Admiral Sir Andrew Wood was appointed to be her captain, and Barton her lieutenant; but when, in the following year, King James unwisely resolved to commence hostilities with England, the fleet of thirteen great ships, at the head of which was the *Great Michael*, was put under the command of the Earl of Arran, a nobleman of no experience in naval affairs. Instead of obeying the orders he had received from the king, who, with the object of encouraging his seamen, embarked in the *Great Michael*, and remained on board till they had passed the May, Arran conducted the fleet to Carrickfergus, which he stormed and pillaged, returning to Ayr with his plunder. Incensed by such conduct, James despatched Sir Andrew Wood to supersede Arran in the command; but before the experienced seaman could reach the coast the fleet had again sailed. Some doubt hangs over the fate of this armament. Part of it certainly reached France, whither it was destined, but the *Great Michael* is said to have been lost by Arran in an exploit against Bristol; and the defeat of Flodden intervening, she was robbed of her equipage, and rotted on the coast in the course of years. While King James was making preparations for the expedition which terminated

so ruinously at Flodden, and indeed when he was almost ready to set out, Sir Andrew Wood resigned his lands into his hands, and received a new charter, dated 21st August 1513, granting to him and his wife the lands of Largo as before described, the lands of Fawfields and Frostlees, and the Brewerslands, united into a barony for ever; the principal messuage to be the 'hall walls of Largo.' The charter recites anew the good service done by the said Andrew in keeping the castle of Dunbar against the English, and the other good deeds done by him.

Sir Andrew, now an aged man, appears to have retired after this from public life, and to have spent his remaining days in his castle of Largo, where he kept up his old seafaring habits by cutting a canal from his house to the parish church, along which he was rowed in state every Sunday, in an eight-oared barge.

Mr. Tytler describes him as 'a brave warrior, and skilful naval commander, an able financialist, intimately acquainted with the management of commercial transactions, and a stalwart feudal baron, who, without abating anything of his pride and his prerogative, refused not to adopt,—in the management of his estates,—some of those improvements whose good effects he had observed in his travels over various parts of the Continent.'

Sir Andrew Wood married, before 1487, Elizabeth Lundin, by whom he had Andrew; Alexander of Grange (of whom we shall speak again); Robert (who married Elizabeth Logan, and had a son, Thomas, who succeeded him in 1573); John; and a daughter, Catherine, who married Alexander, son of John Spens of Lathallan. Sir Andrew died in 1521.

Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, son of the last, was sent to France after the defeat at Flodden to bring the Duke of Albany to Scotland, where he arrived on the 19th of May 1515, and assumed the regency during the minority of James v. Sir Andrew seems to have held the same place in the favour of this monarch that his father had done in

that of James IV. When the battle of Linlithgow was fought, in 1526, in consequence of an attempt of the Earl of Lennox to rescue the young king from the domination of the Douglases, Sir Andrew was sent specially to protect Lennox; but he arrived only in time to see the unhappy earl expire under the sword of Sir James Hamilton, after quarter had been asked and given. In 1526, when the king was fifteen years old, Sir Andrew has a charter to the lands of East Dron in Fife; and in 1528 he receives, on the forfeiture of the Earl of Angus, a grant of the lands of Ballendarg and Drumshed in the regality of Kirriemuir, and also the half of the king's lands of Shiremuir. When the king came of age in 1532, we find Sir Andrew confirmed in his office of cupbearer and immediate attendant on the royal person. In 1537 we find him in possession of half the lands of Lingo; and in 1538, on the forfeiture of Lord Glammis, he received a grant of the island of Inchkeith, 'lying in our sea, over against our burgh of Kinghorn,' on condition of delivering twenty-four rabbits yearly at the Feast of the Circumcision. In these charters he is styled '*dilectus familiaris servitor noster*,' and the gifts are said to be on the ground of 'good, faithful, and welcome services rendered to his majesty.' In 1541 he has a new charter of North Fawfield and Frostlees; and in the same year David Wood of the Craig and he are mentioned as carvers to the king. On 16th June 1542, 'for good, faithful, and welcome services daily rendered,' he received a charter of his lands incorporated into a barony, and described as follows: The lands of Largo and the cottages thereof, with the mill, mill-lands, and their *brasinae;* with the lands of Halhill and Montripple (Monturpie), belonging to the convent of Dunfermline, bounded as underwritten, viz.:—'beginning at two stones lying on the south side of Largo Law in the burn called "the Strand," which comes down from the Hollwell, and so going up from these stones by "the Syke," which comes down from the said Hollwell, and from the

Hollwell ascending in a northerly direction to the Wardstane; and so to the place called Knapmador; and so descending to the north-west by certain stones on the north-west side of Melgun Hill, as far as the Quernis Brig; and so eastward by the Syke to a stone lying on the north side of Melgum; and so from that stone to a stone called the Hanstane, which lies at the end of the west boundary of Balvaird, by the place called Bulliswell. Also Fawfields, Frostlees, Browenslands, with the island of Inchkeith; all which belonged to him before, but were resigned by him, and are now by a new tenure incorporated with the lands of Largo.'

Very soon after granting this charter the king expired at Falkland, his heart being broken by the vexation he suffered from the issue of the discreditable raid of Solway Moss; and Sir Andrew, as one of his most trusty friends, was present at his death. In 1546 he acquired the lands of Balbrekie from James, son of John Douglas of Balbrekie, in payment of money advanced by him. In 1547 he was taken prisoner at the battle of Pinkie; and in 1564 he received, in return for his faithful services, a new grant of the half of Shiremuir. In 1566 he purchased from the Earl of Rothes the lands of Ballingall and Pitgeddie, which were settled on his third son James.

Sir Andrew Wood married, first, before 1528, Alison Hume, sister of Hume of Unthank, by whom he had Andrew, his heir; John, of Tilliedavy, of whom we shall speak by and by; William; Arthur of Gatesyde, servitor of the Bishop of Caithness, and commendator of the priory of St. Andrews (whose children were Robert and Agnes); James of Grange, to whom we shall also return; Elizabeth, who married William, son of Alexander Bruce of Earlshall; and perhaps Isabel, who married John Afflect. Sir Andrew married, second, before 1563, Dame Jean Forman, Lady Kellie. He died in 1579.

Andrew Wood, fiar of Largo, son of the last, married, in 1556, Giles or Egidia Gourlay. There is, in 1546, a charter of Queen Mary, confirming a grant of Balbrekie by James son of John

Douglas of Balbrekie, to Sir Andrew Wood, the father, in respect of a sum of money 'paid to me in my great urgent and known necessity.' And in 1556 there is a similar charter confirming the grant of these lands by Sir Andrew, the father, to Andrew, his son, and to Egidia Gourlay, his wife. Andrew Wood predeceased his father in 1579, leaving Andrew, his son and heir; John (who had Robert, Andrew, and John); Robert, who had a daughter, Helen; Thomas, who married Margaret Logie (by whom he had John, who built the hospital at Largo); Lilias; Isabella; Christina; and Helen, who perhaps married Patrick Learmonth of Callenge.

Andrew Wood of Largo, son of the last, was, in 1582, made coroner and sheriff of Fife, succeeding in that office Michael Balfour of Burlie, whose nephew was incapable of holding it by reason of his father, James Balfour of Pittendreich, having been forfeited for complicity in the murder of Darnley. He also held the office of comptroller, '*computor rotulorum*,' from 1581 to 1587; and in that last year there is a charter in his favour, in which are recorded the 'good and faithful services of Andrew Wood of Largo, our late comptroller, and of his grandfather and great-grandfather,' and which then goes on to say that the present Andrew Wood had been 'from his tender years' in the king's service, and had discharged his duties as comptroller so that not only had he exonerated himself, but had laid out for the expenses of the king's house and other matters the sum of 6787 lib. 13 sol. et 11 den., by which he had become a debtor to several creditors, and had been compelled to alienate his hereditary lands, in order to satisfy them. 'Wherefore,' proceeds the charter, 'we declare that the said Andrew Wood of Largo has duly and honestly behaved himself in all respects, not only in the office of comptroller, but also in the whole course of his service to us since our coronation. And we therefore discharge him from the office of comptroller. And desiring besides that the said Andrew should suffer no loss on account of these sums paid out by him; we acknowledge them as our own debt, and because there are no present means of satisfying him, we grant that he and his heirs shall have full and free power to retain in their own hands the annual rent of the barony of Largo.' There follows in 1594 a charter in his favour of the lands of Largo, Fawfields, and Frostlees, Inchkeith, the Netherton and Seaton

of Largo, Balbrekie, and the mill thereof; Auldhall, Shyremuir, and Ballinbrek, as described in former charters. He married his cousin, Jean Drummond, second daughter of the first Lord Madderty, and was alive in 1596. His son Andrew was fiar of Largo when the estate was sold in 1611, and an annual rent from the barony secured to his brother John and his sisters Lilias, Isabella, and Christina.

This Andrew Wood, 'late fiar of Largo,' appears on 29th September 1632 as on that day made a burgess of the city of Perth. And in 1635 the same Andrew, again designated 'late fiar of Largo,' appears as master of Andrew Drummond, natural son of the late James, Lord Madderty, and also as the master of Thomas Morris.

In 1695 Mr. Alexander Wood is mentioned as 'chamberlain to the Lord of Balhousie,' and in 1698 'to the Lord Viscount Dupplin.' This Viscount Dupplin married Elizabeth, daughter of Viscount Strathallan; and Strathallan was a younger brother of the third Lord Madderty, so that Andrew Wood, fiar of Largo, was first cousin of the first Lord Strathallan, and first and second cousin of the lady of Lord Dupplin, which makes it likely that Mr. Alexander Wood just mentioned was the son of the last fiar of Largo of that name.

Mr. Alexander had four sons, Robert, George (both of whom died *s.p.*); William, born 1713, whose line became extinct in his granddaughter; and Mark; the last of whom was apprenticed to William Austin, merchant, and having served his apprenticeship, was made burgess of Perth in 1705. He married Isabel, daughter of John Mercer of Potterhill, and granddaughter of John Mercer, Town Clerk of Perth from 1623 to 1673. Mark Wood had three sons, Alexander, Thomas, who died *s.p.*; and Robert, who married Ann Smyth of Aithernie, and had issue.

Alexander Wood, the son of the last, married Jean Ramsay, and had four sons, Sir Mark, Sir James Athole, Sir George, and Sir Andrew Wood.

As the family is now entirely disconnected with Largo, we shall not pursue the pedigree any further. It is worthy of remark, however, that in 1616 we read of letters passing from the king to Captain Wood, of his majesty's ship lying at Loch Ryan; and also to Captain George Wood,

admiral of his majesty's ships now on the west coast of Scotland.

The arms of Wood of Largo are *azure*, an oak-tree growing out of a mount, in base, *or*, between two ships under sail *arg.* Crest—A ship under sail, *ppr.* Motto—'*Tutus in undis.*'

We have already mentioned John Wood of Tilliedavie, son of the second Andrew Wood of Largo, who deserves some further notice, as one of the prominent characters of his age. He was educated for the Church, and took his degree of A.M. in St. Leonard's College in 1536. It is altogether likely that he was Vicar of Largo, an office afterwards held by his nephew Alexander Wood; for there is a precept of Pope Paul III. (1534-49) for the induction of John Woid into the perpetual vicariate. But he seems to have speedily adopted the principles of the Reformation, in which course he was accompanied by many of the gentlemen of the east of Fife, among whom we may name the following: Sir James Learmonth of Balcomie, the treasurer; Sandilands of St. Monans; probably Melvil of Carnbee; Andrew Wood, the grandson of the admiral; Walter Lundin of that Ilk, and his son William; Alexander Inglis of Caiplie; and James Stewart, prior of St. Andrews, who requires a more detailed notice. He was the natural son of James v., by Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Erskine, and was, when very young, appointed to the priory of St. Andrews. He was among the first who embraced the Protestant religion, and joined with the nobles in many addresses to the Queen-Regent, Mary of Guise, that she would please to concur by her authority in reforming the Church. We shall meet with him again as commendator of Pittenweem, and regent of the kingdom as Earl of Moray. To him John Wood of Tilliedavie, in Dumbartonshire, attached himself. For a short time, as we shall see, he was proprietor of the estate of Grange, near Elie. In September 1550, we find him accompanying the prior and

John Rule, prior of Pittenweem, to France, in the train of the Queen-Regent, Mary of Guise. Some persons, indeed, say that this visit was made in the train of Mary Queen of Scots in 1548. But this cannot be true in regard to the prior of St. Andrews at least, for we find that in 1548 he was fighting with the English at St. Monans (as mentioned afterwards); and in 1549 there was skirmishing between the troops under his command and the French, who were quartered in the towns on the sea-coast of Fife, which ended in his driving them out of Fife altogether. In the same year we find a summons, at the instance of the commendator of St. Andrews, directed against the prior of Pittenweem, which could scarcely have happened had both parties been in France. The same three individuals, along with Reid, Bishop of Orkney, and others, were sent as ambassadors to complete the arrangements for the marriage of Queen Mary with the Dauphin of France, which took place on the 24th April 1558.

In 1559 Lord James Stewart is at Pittenweem, 'travailing,' as he says, 'in the towns on the sea coast for preparation of victuals;' and there are also letters to the Duke of Norfolk and Sir William Cecil, dated by him from the same place in 1560. A third time we find Lord James Stewart repairing to France in 1561, to invite the Queen's return to Scotland, after the death of her husband and of the Queen-Regent. This time also he was accompanied by John Wood, who is described by Throckmorton, the English ambassador, as a man of much sufficiency. Wood was named as one qualified for ministering and teaching by the first General Assembly in 1560. In 1563 he was nominated as an extraordinary Lord of Session, under the title of Tilliedavy, an estate near Dumbarton, which he had purchased from James Nobill of Ardarden in 1553. He was, however, deprived of his seat on the bench, and warded in the castle of Dumbarton, in consequence of his participation in Moray's enterprise in 1565. When

that nobleman returned from exile in 1566, Wood was restored to the office, but there being no vacancy, he held it temporarily during the absence of the commendator of Kilwinning, and afterwards had the promise of the first vacancy. In 1594 he received from the Earl of Moray the lands of Easter Byn; and in the charter he is designed *dilecto familiari servitori.* Soon after he sold the lands of Grange to his nephew. In 1566 we find him bearer of a letter from the Regent Moray to Cecil; in 1567 his name appears subscribed to the articles resolved on by the General Assembly. In 1568 he made more than one journey to London on the regent's business, during one of which the very remarkable letter was addressed to him by John Knox which Calderwood has recorded in his History (vol. ii. p. 427). On the 21st May (the battle of Langside had been fought on the 13th, and Queen Mary had fled to England) he is in London, and after returning to Scotland he is in London again on the 20th August. On the 25th he writes from Berwick to Leicester and Cecil. On the 6th of September he is in Edinburgh, where the treasurer furnished him with 'fyne black velvet and black satin for a dress.' The Scottish commissioners, of whom the regent was one, went into England on the 27th September. Wood was in London on the 25th of that month, and appears afterwards to have repaired to York, where the conferences between the English and Scottish commissioners were held. John Wood drew up the proofs against Queen Mary, and at the conference he sat beside the Earl of Moray, with the paper containing the accusation concealed for security in his bosom; for Moray was determined that it should not be produced till he had assurance that judgment would be pronounced by the English Queen. Cecil told him that he had ample assurance already. 'Where,' said he, 'is your accusation?' 'It is here,' said Wood, plucking it from his bosom; 'and here it must remain till we see the queen's handwrite.' But as he

spoke, the Bishop of Orkney snatched the paper from him, and sprang with it to the table, pursued by Wood, and, amid the ill-suppressed laughter of the English commissioners, laid it before them. He fell into disgrace, along with his master, when the intrigues of the latter with Norfolk were discovered. The Regent Moray returned to Scotland on the 2d February 1569, not without being exposed to some danger, for two hundred Liddesdale men, employed by the queen's faction, lay in wait for him between Morpeth and Berwick. In the month of March following, Wood was again sent to London, and in May was intrusted by Queen Elizabeth with a paper to be conveyed to Scotland. He then laid before the Privy Council his negotiations with Queen Elizabeth, when they recorded that he had truly, honestly, and diligently performed his charge. In the General Assembly which sat in July of the same year, Mr. John Wood was employed by the earl as his organ of communication on several matters of interest which passed between them. On the 22d January 1570, the regent set out from Stirling to go to Edinburgh, and Wood was sent by the Countess of Moray to warn him to avoid the town of Linlithgow. Nevertheless, he held on his purpose, and so met his death, being shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh as he passed along the street. Wood did not long survive his master, for on the 15th of April he was slain by a party of Teviotdale men, Arthur Forbes of Rires and his son Arthur being the chief abettors of the deed. John Forbes, the eldest son of the laird of Rires, appears to have been slain at the same time. There is in existence a letter, of date 26th March 1570, written by Dame Anna Keith, widow of the regent, and intrusted to the care of John Wood as bearer, to be conveyed to the Earl of Morton, which perhaps was in his possession when murdered. In 1572 we find Walter Scot of Branxholme and Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo forfeiting their bail for the non-appearance of Arthur Forbes, younger of Rires,

and Henry Forret, to underlie the law for being art and part in the slaughter of umquile Mr. John Wood. The principal parties were denounced rebels, as the laird of Rires himself had been in September 1570.

The character of Mr. John Wood has, like those of all the other actors in these times, been viewed through the disturbing medium of party spirit, so that even at this day it is difficult to estimate it correctly. With his master Moray, he is accused of duplicity, and Melville represents him as ambitious and mercenary. There is no doubt that he was hated by the queen, because, says Calderwood, 'he flattered her not in dancing and other things.' His good qualities, however, are testified to by Throckmorton; and certainly he was an accomplished man of business, and was taken into the councils of the wisest and best men of his time. A remarkable proof of this is to be found in the clever but mischievous pasquinade which was handed about after the death of the regent, with the intention of blackening his character and that of Knox. This paper, which is printed in Calderwood's History, is in the shape of a report of the speeches made at a pretended conference among the leaders of that party, in which John Wood is introduced, along with Lord Lindsay, Wishart of Pittarrow, John Knox, Haliburton of Pitcur, and James Makgill, the clerk register. The man to whom John Knox could write the letter already referred to, ending with the words, 'The Lord assist you with his Holy Spirit, and put an end to my travails, to His own glory, and to the comfort of His kirk; for assuredlie, brother, this miserable life is bitter unto me,' must certainly have been one whom the reformer regarded with much confidence, and in whom he felt that there was a spirit kindred to his own.

On the sale of the estate of Largo, it passed into the hands of Peter Black, 'master tailor to his highness the prince,' in whose favour there are charters in 1618 and 1622, erecting of new the lands into a barony, and giving

him the right of salmon-fishing in the water of Leven. He built the spire of the parish church, which has the initials 'P. B.' in the masonry of the parapet. From him the estate passed to Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, whose son John Gibson sold it in 1662 to Sir Alexander Durham for 85,000 merks. The estate at that time consisted of the Mains of Largo, the burgh and barony of the Nethertoun and Seatoun, the harbour on both sides of the burn, Fawfields, Frostleyis, Brounslands, Shiremuir, and Balvaird.

Sir Alexander Durham of Largo, third son of Sir James Durham of Pittarrow (descended from Sir William Durham of Grange), was a staunch loyalist, and had been knighted by Charles II. at Dundee in 1651. At the Restoration he was appointed Lyon King at Arms. His elder brother James (of Easter Powrie) had been a captain in his regiment, but afterwards studied theology, and became an excellent divine. He was first minister at Edinburgh, then at the High Church of Glasgow, and was the author of several well-known theological works. By his wife, Margaret Mure of Glanderston, widow of Zachary Boyd, James Durham had three sons, who in succession inherited the estate of Largo after the death of their uncle, Sir Alexander, without issue, in 1663.

Francis Durham of Largo, nephew of the last, married, in 1664, Christian, youngest daughter of Scott of Ardross, and died *s.p.* in 1667. His successors were his brothers, James Durham of Largo, who died *c.* 1671, and Alexander Durham of Largo, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Rutherford of Hunthill. This lady, who survived him, and was alive in 1713, seems to have had the credit in her day of being a notorious papist. By her he had James, born in 1678; David, born in 1686, who died *s.p.*; Alexander, who died *s.p.*; Robert; David; William, who died *s.p.* in 1711; Mary, who married, in 1704, John Gillespie of Kirkton; a daughter who married Burns, a clergyman; and Christian, who married, in 1700, John Lundin of Baldastard. Alexander Durham had letters of inter-communing issued against him, along with Alexander Moncrieff, minister of Scoonie, in 1675. Moncrieff fled to the Highlands;

Durham was imprisoned. He was liberated from the Tolbooth in 1677, but in 1680 was fined in the sum of £1850. He died before 1694.

James Durham of Largo, son of the last, married first, in 1708, Ann, daughter of Don of Hattonburn, and granddaughter of Lord Edmeston, by whom he had Robert and Alexander, who died young; Ann, who married Wemyss of Cuttlehill; Isabel, who married David Burn, minister of Fetteresso; Margaret, who married, in 1735, John Gillespie of Kirkton; Magdalene; Rebecca; Christian; and Barbara, one of whom married Lundin of Baldastard. He married second, in 1728, Ann, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, by whom he had James, his heir, born in 1732; Robert, who died in 1752; and a daughter Preston, who married Colonel John Balneaves of Carnbadie. He died in 1741.

To one or other of the two last-mentioned lairds must be attributed the honour of giving to Edinburgh the sobriquet of Auld Reekie, if there be any truth in the tradition recorded by Chambers in the following words: 'An old patriarchal gentleman, Durham of Largo, was in the habit of regulating the time of evening worship by the appearance of the smoke of Edinburgh, which he could easily see through the clear summer twilight from his own door. When he observed the smoke increase in density, in consequence of the good folks preparing their supper, he would call all the family into the house, saying, "It's time noo, bairns, to tak the buiks, and gang to our beds, for yonder's Auld Reekie, I see, putting on her nightcap."'

James Durham of Largo, son of the last, married, in 1753, Anne, daughter of Thomas Calderwood of Polton, and of Margaret Stewart of Goodtrees, by whom he had James, his heir, born in 1754. Thomas Durham Calderwood of Polton, who in 1793 married Elizabeth, daughter of James Young of Netherfield by Lilias, daughter of John Alston of Broomly (by whom he had James Steuart of Polton, who died in 1818; Thomas; and Lilias, to whom we return). Philip Charles, born

1763, admiral, K.C.B.,[1] who married first, in 1799, Lady Charlotte Bruce, third daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Elgin, and second, Ann, daughter and heiress of Sir John Henderson of Fordel, Bart.

The other children of James Durham of Largo were William, born 1764, an advocate, who died unmarried; and Margaret, who married, in 1783, James, son of Sir Robert Strange, the celebrated engraver, and died in 1791. James Durham died in 1808.

General James Durham of Largo, son of the last, married first, in 1778, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Sheldon, who died in 1826; second, in 1827, his cousin Margaret, daughter of John Anstruther Thomson of Charlton. He died *s.p.* in 1840.

Thomas Calderwood Durham of Largo, nephew of the last, married, in 1820, Anna Cunningham Graham of Gartmore. He died *s.p.* in 1842.

Lilias Calderwood Durham of Largo and Polton.

The arms of Durham of Largo are: Quarterly, 1st and 4th (Durham),—*Ar.*, a crescent *gu.*, and on a chief *az.*, 3 mullets of the first. 2d (Rutherford of Hunthill),—*Or*, three passion

[1] Sir Philip was, at an early age, appointed a midshipman on board the *Trident;* in due time he rose to the rank of lieutenant, and, in that capacity, joined the *Royal George*, on board of which he was serving when that noble man-of-war sank at Spithead. On that day Lieutenant Durham was attending to the hoisting on board of a supply of provisions; whilst so occupied he observed that the ship had a heavy list to starboard, quite unusual for a ship at anchor. He immediately jumped on the weather quarter of the deck, when, observing the ship heeling over still more, he sang out, 'The ship is sinking!' The words were scarcely out of his mouth when the ship capsized, upon which he sprang through one of the portholes, followed by a marine, who clung to him so that they sank together. With admirable presence of mind Lieutenant Durham threw off his jacket and waistcoat (then grasped by the marine), which enabled him to rise to the surface, when he was picked up by a boat and saved. The marine was drowned: some days afterwards his body rose to the surface, still grasping the waistcoat, in the pocket of which there remained Lieutenant Durham's pencil-case. Only seventy persons out of twelve hundred were rescued on that occasion. A gun, taken from the wreck of the *Royal George*, stands on the terrace in front of Largo House. Sir Philip died in 1845, aged 82.

nails with an orle *gu.*, and in chief 3 martlets *sa.* 3d (Calderwood),—*Arg.*, a palm growing out of a mount in base *ppr.*, surmounted by a saltier invecked *gu.* Crest—A dolphin *ppr.* Motto—'*Victoria non praeda.*'

The house of Largo is beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view, and well sheltered by the higher ground behind. On the lawn in front of the house is erected the carved stone or cross, already noticed, half of which was found a number of years ago on the estate, and the other half, more recently, at a place more than a mile distant. On the one face of this stone is a Maltese cross, on the right side of which are carved two serpents intertwined, having heads like horses; and on the left, something like a sitting figure, having an elephant's head. The reverse presents a sculptured hunting scene.

A short distance to the north of Largo House is a circular tower, which formed part of the old castle built by Sir Andrew Wood, in the wall of which has been inserted a stone slab, on which is engraven a copy of the original charter granted to Sir Andrew by James III. Between this tower and the parish church the trace is still to be seen of the canal prepared by the admiral in order that he might be conveyed to church in his barge. The tree used to be pointed out to which the barge was made fast during service.

The estate of Largo has now passed into the hands of Mr. George Johnston, who also has acquired Pitcruvie, Balcormo, Teuchats (which in 1803 was in the hands of Robert Dundas), and Lundin Mill.

As we pass into the Kirktoun of Largo, the Free Church is the first building which presents itself to us, being close to the road. At a little distance is the parish church, beautifully situated on a rising ground. It dates from before the Reformation, and in one of the aisles is the burying place of the Woods of Largo.

Further on, is an elegant and ornamental building in the

Elizabethan style. This is 'Wood's Hospital,' erected in 1830 from designs furnished by Mr. James Leslie, to take the place of a former building which had fallen into decay. The hospital owes its origin to a gentleman whose name has been already mentioned, John Wood, son of Thomas Wood and Margaret Logie, and grandson of the third Andrew Wood of Largo. Little is known of his history, except that he is designated as having been all his life 'servant to James VI., Charles I., and his majesty's royal consort the queen.' Probably he is the 'John Wood, Esq., gentleman (of his majesty's privy chamber), who, being in the suite of the king when he came to be crowned at Scone, was, on the 8th of July 1633, made burgess and guild-brother of Perth. 'Robert Wood, esquir, gentelman and penshonar to his majesty,' who received the same honour the day after, was probably the son of John Wood, the brother of Thomas Wood, and consequently the cousin of the builder of the hospital. In 1636 and 1641 he is designed one of the gentlemen of the queen's majesty. I find him again in the king's suite in 1641, when he was made burgess of Edinburgh, on occasion of a banquet given to his majesty. John Wood himself tells us, in the inscription which he ordered to be placed on the churchyard dyke of Largo, that he returned from his travels after fifty-five years' absence. The tradition current in the locality is that on his return he landed at Elie, whence he sent a message to his kinsman at Grange, of whom we shall speak by and by, desiring him to give him a meeting. The laird of Grange, knowing that his relative had left the country poor, and imagining that the purpose of the application was to obtain pecuniary assistance, declined to have anything to say to him. Whereupon John Wood, offended with this contemptuous reception, left his whole fortune to endow the hospital and the school at Drumeldrie. The story is corroborated by such facts as we know. It appears from certificates, dated 1654, that at that time he had been resident for ten years in Scotland in

several gentlemen's houses. This would make the date of his return not later than 1644. With this date agrees the fact that in 1645 he petitions Parliament, complaining that 'by sinistrous information given to the English Parliament, his jewels, plate, and haill moveables of his chamber had been seized upon, to the value of £1500 sterling.' Before this time Largo had been sold, and the family were probably scattered, so that the nearest resident relation he would have would be Wood of Grange. Then in 1658 and 1659 he prepared several deeds for the disposal of his property, none of which he executed; but in the first of them he gives the liferent of the greater part of his property to his cousin John, son of James Wood of Grange, altogether passing over the other members of the family. This John was at this time under seven years of age, so that he must have been born after the return of his cousin, and probably had been called by his name in order to make amends for the treatment which he had received. In the will, however, which he really executed, the bulk of his fortune being disposed of for the endowment of the school and hospital, the name of John, son of James Wood, appears among the legatees for a legacy of £1200.

It does not appear how John Wood had made his money, but he seems to have lent it to various persons about the court. A portion had been lent to the famous Earl of Carlisle, but for this the only return that he obtained was an assignment on the customs of the province of Carliola in America, which does not appear to have turned out worth anything. Another large sum was lent to Sir William Anstruther, on the security of the barony of Anstruther, in which Wood was infeft in 1636. When the Earl of Crawford was forfeited by Cromwell in 1654, the fine imposed upon the estate was advanced by Lady Crawford and William Scott of Ardross, and upon the forfeiture being removed, it was provided by an order in council that the earl's creditors should be satisfied within two years, either

in money or land, and a commission was issued to certain persons, among whom were Forbes of Rires, Gourlay of Kincraig, Sir John Preston of Airdrie, and Lindsay of Wormiston, to value the estates of the Earl of Crawford, and make legal assignments. In consequence, Mr. John Wood, for a debt of 15,000 merks Scots of principal, which he had advanced to the earl in 1648, with 7200 merks of interest for eight years, received the estate of Orkie, which he afterwards left to endow the school at Drumeldrie. It was with purpose to avail himself of the order of council as 'a person capable of the benefit of the ordinance of pardon and grace,' that he procured the certificates already alluded to of his peaceable residence in Scotland for ten years. About this time Mr. Wood appears to have furnished a house for himself in Edinburgh, where his deed of mortification was executed in July 1659, and his will in April 1660. Immediately after this last date he repaired to London, where he executed a codicil to his will in December 1660, and died in February 1661. Wealthy as he was, he appears to have died in very straitened circumstances, by the circumstance of having spent during his illness all the money he had by him. A bill of exchange for £50 was sent from Scotland for his use, and while in the act of signing a receipt for it, he became senseless, and soon afterwards expired. The bill, therefore, could not be negotiated, and the report that he had died in extreme poverty, not leaving wherewith to bury him, having reached Lord Lauderdale's ear, he applied to the king and received £10 for his funeral, at which his friends in London were much ashamed, and took measures to have it paid back, advancing themselves what was necessary in the meantime. Mr. Wood in his will directed that his body should be embalmed, and buried in the vault he had prepared in Largo Church. Accordingly, the corpse was put on board of John White's ship on 11th March, and landed in Elie on the 20th of March 1661. It would appear from several circumstances that his legiti-

macy was challenged by other members of the family. In a codicil to his last will and testament, dated at his chamber in Lincoln Fields, London, 30th December 1660, he bequeaths to his cousin Andrew Wood '*blank shillings*, and debarred him from having any concern with his affairs, or from molesting or hindering his servant from carrying his corpse into Scotland.' And in a letter written by Mr. Scott, parson of Foord, who was in London at the time of his death, and because of his intimacy with him was employed by his executors in Scotland to wind up his affairs, there is the following statement: 'Andrew Wood, his pretended heir, is making use of his friends to get the gift of the Bastardy, and in the meantime to get a warrant to stop the delivery of the goods.' Probably some opposition was made to his being buried in the family vault; and hence it was that, although preparations had several times been made, the funeral did not actually take place till the 22d July. During the interval his corpse lay in Elie Church.

During his lifetime he had erected a vault in the church at Largo, and directed the stone which still stands there to be placed in it, with the following inscription:—'Anno Domini 1657. S^r^ Andrew Wod of Largo his youngest sone, M^r^ Thomas Wod, lyeth heir Buried with his wife Margaret Logan, and their sone Johne Wod Esquire.' He had also built a wall round the churchyard; and we learn from other sources that it was commenced in 1657, and completed in the summer of that year, costing £50. A stone is built into this wall, on the west side of the church, bearing the following inscription prepared by himself: 'A.D. 1657. After 55 years absence returning from his travells, caused build this wall about this church yard, in memorie that his predecessors and his parents lyes buried in Largo Iylle, John Wod Esquire.'

Mr. Wood's mortification was ratified by Parliament in 1661, and his executors proceeded to carry out his wishes

in regard to the hospital and the school at Drumeldrie, of which we shall give some further account by and by. In this matter many meetings and consultations took place, which, according to the custom of the day, seem principally to have been held in taverns. The tavern bills are still extant; and we need make no apology for printing some of them, as throwing light on the manners and the prices of the time.

'Accompt of ane Dinner provided by Henry Gourlay in Edin[r] for Sir Thomas Gourlay of Kincraig, M[r] John Ellis of Elliston, Patrick Scott of Langshaw, at their meeting with the laird of Durie, Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, Sir Alexander Wedderburn, Sir George M'Kenzie, Advocate, and diverse other gentlemen, anent building and settling M[r] Wood's Hospital at Largo, and the School of Newburn, 18 July 1662.

	Lib.	*s.*	*d.*
Imprimis For Broth & Harregalls,		10	0
2 piece of Boyld Mutton,		14	0
2 piece of Boyld Beeff,		18	0
2 roasts of Mutton,	2	6	0
2 Solen Geese,	3	12	0
8 pair of Wield Foull,	6	8	0
3 pair of Chickens,	2	2	0
1 apple Tart,	2	8	0
For piese & archichockes,	1	16	0
For,			8
For bread,	1	10	0
For ale and Beer,	2	4	0
For	1	3	0
For French Wine,	4	10	0
For 1 pint Renish Wyne & sugar,	2	2	0
For tobacco and pypes,			6
lb.	32	17	0

'Bill in M[rs] Gourlay's for a four-hours to M[r] Wood's

executors, at their meeting with Largo, anent buying a piece of ground for the Hospital; 9th February 1664.

	£	s	d
Imprimis for 4 Plover,	2	8	0
Two Hens & a Limond,	1	7	0
For a shoulder of Mutton,		12	0
For Wyne Bread,		9	0
For ale,		18	0
For Wyne,	2	5	0
For tobacco & pypes,		3	0
	8	2	0

'Account of a dinner for Kincraig, &c., in Marion Lucklay's in Largo, 11 May 1664.

	£	s	d
Imprimis For Fish, Chickens, & Dows,	2	15	0
Item, For Whyte Bread,	1	4	0
Item, For 15 pints of Ale,	1	5	8
Item, For Strong Waters,		6	8
Item, Four pints French Wyne,	3	12	0
Item, For Suker,		16	0
Item, For 6½ pecks corn for the horses,	2	12	0
Item, For Strae,		6	0
Item, For 6 pints of ale in the mons,		10	0
	13	6	8
Drink below,	1	4	0
	14	10	8

'Ane Bill for ane Four hours in Mrs Gourlay's for Elliston, &c., 13 July 1665.

	£	s	d
Imprimis, For ane great dish of Wyld Foulls,	9	12	0
Item, For 4 Hens,	3	0	0
Item, For Bread and Ale,	1	4	0
Item, For 8 pints of French Wyne,	7	4	0
Item, For tobacco & pypes,		6	0
	21	6	0

'Account of the Dinner by Henry Gourlay, at a *full* meeting of the Patrons and Administrators of M^r^ Wood's Hospital, 8 Nov. 1666.

Imprimis, that was spent yesternight with Kincraig, Longshaw, & others,	£3	0	0
Item, for Bread,	1	4	0
Item, for Oisters,		8	0
Item, for Broth,		18	0
Item, for a Veal Py,	3	0	0
Item, for sodden Beeff,	1	10	0
Item, for rosted Beeff & a Goose,	3	0	0
Item, for Partridges and Moorfowls,	4	4	0
Item, for 2 Hens,	1	4	0
Item, for Aples,		12	0
Item, for Aile,	1	6	0
Item, for Wyne and Sack,	5	18	0
Item, for tobacco & pypes,		4	0
Item, for a pint of Wyne after Dinner,	1	0	0
lib.	27	8	0

'At this Meeting Kincraig received for his charges and expence in coming over, ... 10 Dollars.
The Minister of Largo, ... 5 Dollars.
James Tod, ane of the elders, ... 3 Dollars.'

There are several more bills, but these may suffice as an example.

The hospital was at length begun in 1665, and completed within two years. It was a very plain building, containing fourteen rooms, each with a bed and closet and a loom, so as to carry out the intentions of the founder, viz. that thirteen poor persons of the name of Wood, either on father's or mother's side, should be maintained in it, each having a chamber to himself. The cost of the whole, together with the garden walls, the bridge at the entrance, and the gardener's house, amounted to £1476. The new hospital

cost £2000, and accommodates sixteen inmates. The annual allowance to each inmate is £15.

A year or two before the old hospital was taken down a somewhat remarkable circumstance occurred. The gardener was awakened one morning by the sound of water, which was 'bubbling over' the garden wall. The wall soon gave way, and the flood rushed toward the house, tearing up a channel three feet deep in the garden. The stream struck the house on the corner, and divided. One portion ran along the back of the house, and made its way in by the back door, which stood in the centre of the back wall, rushed through the house, and joined the other portion at the front door, whence the waters made their way to the burn. Many houses were flooded, and in one case the water rose to within a couple of feet of the ceiling before it began to abate. It was supposed to be a waterspout which had burst on Largo Law.

Before leaving the parish of Largo, we must take a glance at the sea-town. For some years it was a thriving, bustling place, when a steamboat sailed twice a day to Newhaven, and coaches in connection with it ran from Dundee and Anstruther. But since the construction of the railway this traffic has ceased. Still it is a pleasant, fresh, sunny place. A manufactory of fishing-nets has lately been established here; and a United Presbyterian and a Baptist place of worship have been erected. This village was the birthplace of Alexander Selkirk in 1676. Being disgusted by the notice taken by the Session of a squabble which he had with his brother, he went to sea; and, in 1703, being sailing-master of the ship *Cinque Ports*, bound for the South Sea, he was put or left on shore on the island of Juan Fernandez, where he remained in entire solitude for four years and four months, until he was brought to England by Captain Wood Rogers. De Foe found him about Wapping, and out of his story constructed *Robinson Crusoe*, the most entertaining and popular of all tales of adventure. Alexander brought

home the gun, sea-chest, and cap which he had with him on the desolate island; returned to sea after nine months, and was never heard of again.

The following notice by a recent traveller is interesting:—

'It was late in the evening of the 13th November when we anchored in Cumberland Bay (Juan Fernandez) in 25 fathoms, a pleasant secluded spot, with precipitous cliffs all round us, and a good beach for landing, and roads leading up to the settlement. Time would not permit a longer stay than two days here, and that was made the most of. All the places immortalised by Selkirk were visited—"The caves," "His valley," "His lookout," etc. This gap is some 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and from it a glorious view was obtained both north and south. "Robinson" used to daily visit it, and wearily watch for the coming sail. Here Her Majesty's ship *Topaze*, in 1868, placed a tablet, bearing the following:—

'"To the memory of Alexander Selkirk, a native of Largo, in the county of Fife, in Scotland, who was on this island in complete solitude for four years and four months. He was landed from the *Cinque Ports* galley, 96 tons, 16 guns, A.D. 1704, and was taken off in the *Duke*, privateer, Feb. 12, A.D. 1709. He died Lieutenant of the *Weymouth*, A.D. 1723, aged 47. This tablet is erected near Selkirk's look-out, by Commodore Powell and officers of Her Majesty's ship *Topaze*, A.D. 1868."'

On the western side of the burn is the village of Drummochy, connected with Lower Largo, or the sea-town, by a wooden bridge. To the east of the sea-town a small hamlet preserves, in the name of Temple, the remembrance of the 'Temple lands of Strathairly;' called also 'Sandie Hillocks.' A pair of gold bracelets were found here, and are described in Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, p. 320.

To the east of the Kirkton of Largo lies Strathairly. In earlier times it was part of the barony of Lundin, and was

held by a branch of that powerful family. The first of these was—

Andrew Lundin of Strathairly, who is mentioned in 1520. Perhaps he was the son of William Lundin, who has a charter of Lundin in 1485.

John Lundin of Strathairly married Helen Duddingston (who died before 1579). He is mentioned, with his brother James, in 1538, and was alive in 1575, in which year George Lundin of Fawfield is mentioned, who perhaps was his brother. He had probably a daughter, Christian.

Andrew Lundin, son of the last, married Mause Ballingall (who died before 1597). He predeceased his father before 1573.

Andrew Lundin of Strathairly married Jean Borthwick. They are in 1618 infeft in a tenement in Pittenweem.

John Lundin of Strathairly (fiar of Strathairly in 1607), married a sister of Robert Kay, minister of Dumbarton, by whom he had James, his heir. He died before 1629, and his widow in 1668.

James Lundin of Strathairly served heir to his father in 1629. His children were—John, his heir; James, to whom we return; Robert, admitted, in 1669, minister of Dysart; Margaret, born 1638, married, in 1661, Hamilton of Briggs; Alexander, born 1649 (minister of Cupar, who died in 1696); Anna; perhaps Janet, who married Lundin of Spittal; and Euphaın. He died in 1661.

John Lundin of Strathairly married —— Ramsay, and died *s.p.* before 1690.

James Lundin of Strathairly, brother of the last, portioner of Drumeldrie, and in 1691 factor of Innergellie. In 1668 he advanced a large sum to pay off his brother's debts, for which the estate was mortgaged. He married first Elspath Henderson, and second, before 1698, —— Adie. His children were Anna, married, in 1680, Nathaniel White in Elie; Mary, born 1679, married, 1700, her cousin, Andrew Lundin; Margaret; Isabel, married, 1705, her cousin, Humphrey Lundin, W.S., and died before 1719. He died in 1705.

Andrew Lundin of Strathairly, nephew of the last, and probably son of Robert, and brother of Humphrey. He married, in 1700, Mary, daughter of James Lundin, his uncle, and had by her Robina, John, Marron; James, born 1708; Andrew, born

1711; Kenneth, born 1712; and Michael, born 1713. He died before 1715.

Andrew Lundin, son of the last, married, in 1734, Ann, daughter of George Oliphant of Prinlaws, and had by her George, born 1744; John, born 1747; Philip Alexander, born 1752; Mary, and Margaret. He died in 1776.

Major James Lundin, who died in 1813, sold the estate to Mr. David Briggs, who appears as proprietor before 1789.

David Briggs of Strathairly and Over Carnbee married Miss Chrystie of Balchrystie, by whom he had three sons—John, born in 1789, who succeeded him; Major James, who served in Australia and India, and died at Strathairly Cottage after 1850; David, Captain R.N., who married Miss Rankine in 1841, and has issue; and a daughter, Mrs. Blackie, alive in 1880.

John Briggs of Strathairly and Over Carnbee, Lieut.-Col., K.H., served throughout the Peninsular War. He married Miss Walker, by whom he had David; William, a general; John, who married his cousin, the daughter of Captain Briggs; and two daughters, one of whom, Mary, was alive in 1880. He died at Strathairly in 1850.

Major-General David Briggs of Strathairly and Over Carnbee is the present proprietor. He married, second, Miss Rocheid.

Soon after passing Strathairly, by the high road leading from the Kirkton of Largo to Colinsburgh, we enter the parish of Newburn (or Nethbren, as it was spelt in olden times), frequently also called Drumeldrie. We have already seen that almost the whole of the parish belonged to the monks of Dunfermline. Monturpie, the first place we meet with, lies to the north of the high road, and is included in the possessions of Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, already referred to. It belonged, about 1580, to John Wemyss of Pittencrieff, son of Myrecairnie, and father of Wemyss of Craigton. Afterwards it passed to the Woods of Lambieletham, a branch of the Largo family, and was purchased,

early in the seventeenth century, by David Sympson, who appears to have been previously the tenant of the lands, and, with his wife Margaret Tennant, is infeft in 1618 in Monturpie, with one-third of Melgum and Lawgreens in 1625. In 1627 Jean Richardson is infeft in the same lands. Ultimately it was acquired by the trustees of Wood's Hospital.

The village of Drumeldrie stands just where the road 'forks.' During the sixteenth century it was divided among a number of 'portioners,' among whom we find the names of Dishington, Alexander, Forret, Gawie, Forsyth, and Mitchell.

The Alexanders, or Allardices, were a branch of the family of Allardice of Scaddoway. We meet with Alexander Allardice of Scazochy in 1457 and 1466.

Thomas Alexander, portioner of Drumeldrie, died in 1581: and Daniel Allardis of Scaddoway, perhaps his brother, died in 1588. The latter had probably a son George, mentioned in 1606.

Thomas Alexander, portioner of Drumeldrie, son of the former Thomas, is mentioned in 1583 and 1598. He married Isabel Balfour, who died in 1613. James Alexander of the Croce, living in 1613, was his brother. 'John Alexander of the Croce' occurs in 1602. Thomas was alive in 1618.

William Alexander, portioner of Drumeldrie, son of the last, mentioned in 1606, and died before 1631. He perhaps married Alison Orrock, who survived him, and married Captain Walter Cockburn in Johnston's Mill. In that case, he was the father of John Alexander, minister of Cults, and afterwards of Creich. At all events he had two sons, Thomas, his heir, and William, killed at Drumeldrie in 1652, who married Janet Ayton, who died in 1663. William, the son, was portioner of Byrehills.

Thomas Alexander, portioner of Drumeldrie, or of 'Johnston's Mill,' was served heir to his grandfather in 1630, and to his father in 1631. He married Margaret Auchmutie, who died before 1636, and had by her Thomas, born 1633; Isabel, married, in 1659, Alexander Clark of Pitteuchar; and Lyston; and, by his second marriage, John, born 1637, married, in 1659, —— Arnot; and Anna, born 1642, married, in 1664, —— Stirling, a minister. He

married, in 1646, as his third wife, Margaret Brown, who died in childbed in 1654. In 1649, he inherited Scaddoway, probably on the death of Alexander Alexander. He was alive in 1658.

Thomas Alexander of Scaddoway, married, in 1658, Jean, daughter of David, son of Lord Colville of Ochiltree, by whom he had a son John, born 1669. He died in 1674.

The Drumeldrie property, along with part of Balchrystie and Newburn Mill (now called Johnston's Mill), was sold in 1672 by Thomas Alexander, elder and younger, to Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie.

Arms—Party per pale *arg.* and *sa.* A chevron bruised at the top, and crescent in base, all countercharged. Crest—a hand holding a pair of balances of equal scales *ppr.* Motto—'*Quod tibi ne alteri.*'

The only other family of these portioners whom it is worth while to notice is that of Mitchell.

Catharine Mitchell in Drumeldrie died in 1574.

David Mitchell, portioner of Drumeldrie, married, before 1576, Agnes Burn, by whom he had Thomas; and David, in Newburn (who had Robert, born 1631, and David, born 1639). He died before 1632.

Thomas Mitchell, portioner of Drumeldrie, married Elizabeth Scott, and had by her David, his heir, also probably Thomas, portioner of Balchrystie (who had Janet, born 1649, and Elspath, born 1653).

David Mitchell, portioner of Drumeldrie and Newburn, married, before 1636, Beatrice Orrock, and had by her John; David, born 1639; Thomas, born 1641; Elizabeth and Christian. He died before 1681.

John Mitchell, portioner of Drumeldrie and Newburn, died in 1683, and left a son David, who sold the lands of Drumeldrie, to the Earl of Leven after 1695.

The parish school of Newburn is situated at Drumeldrie. John Wood, who built the hospital at Largo, left the lands of Orkie in the hands of trustees, for the purpose of building a grammar-school in Drumeldrie, in case it was not built in his lifetime, and for providing the salary of a school-

master and the maintenance of four poor scholars of the name of Wood, 'on the father or mother's side,' to be admitted at the age of seven, and remain to the age of fifteen, and then to receive one year's allowance to enable them to commence an honest trade. The school-house had, however, been built during his life, at the cost of 800 merks.

Lahill, or as it was anciently called Halhill, appears to have been part of the extensive domains of Sir Andrew Wood. The name is Celtic; *Leamhchoill*, pronounced Laughill, and meaning 'an elm-wood.' At a later period it was acquired by the Auchmuties of that Ilk, and of Easter Fernie, and ultimately became their favourite residence.

Florentius Auchmuty *de eodem*, flourished in 1334.

David de Admuty *de eodem*, in 1466. This was probably the laird of Auchmuty who was slain at Flodden.

Alexander Auchmuty *de eodem*, 1514-1536. Perhaps married Helen Melville, who died before 1574.

Henry Auchmuty *de eodem*, son of the last, married, before 1547, Grizel Heryst.

Florentius Auchmutie of Halhill, son of David Auchmutie of Easter Fernie, married, before 1555, Margaret Durie, and had by her Florentius, perhaps Lawrence, and Alexander of Stenton, who died 1603.

Lawrence Auchmuty of Halhill, in 1574.

Florence Auchmutie of Halhill, in 1582, and 1608, whose children were probably George; Alexander died after 1605; and Robert died in 1652.

George Auchmutie of that Ilk married Beatrice Leslie, formerly wife of David Bethune of Creich, and died *s.p.* before 1617.

John Auchmutie of Easter Fernie, cousin of the last, possessed Auchmutie and Lahill. His children were David and Henry. A letter of his appears in the *Lives of the Lindsays*, vol. ii. p. 12.

Sir David Auchmutie *de eodem*, was served heir to his father in 1615. He married, before 1646, Janet, daughter of Sir David Wemyss, by whom he had David; Alexander (who was perhaps the 'Sir Alexander, knight,' mentioned as 'servitor' to King

Charles I., and who died before 1653, leaving a son Alexander, who was infeft in the lands of Poverton); Robert; James, who died in 1649; and two daughters, the younger of whom, Anna, married, first, Ayton of Kinglassie, and second, in 1655, David Kinneir *de eodem*. He died in 1650. During the life of this laird one-third of Melgum and Lawgreens, formerly belonging to Monturpie, was added to the estate.

Sir David Auchmutie *de eodem* and Lahill married first, before 1646, Janet, daughter of John Lindsay of Balcarres (and relict of Lindsay of Benholm), who died in 1647, by whom he had Alexander, who died in 1695; and George, who married, in 1650, Margaret Gibson. He married, second, a daughter of Gibson of Durie, by whom he had Charles, born 1650; Cecilia and Marjory. He died on the Border in 1669, having been forced to retire thither from fear of caption by his creditors; and in 1670, Auchmutie was sold to the Earl of Rothes for about 28,000 merks.

There was a Captain Peter Auchmutie, who died in 1740, and whose commission was dated in 1666, who may have been a son of Sir David.

Arms—*Arg.* a broken spear, bendways, between two mullets (or martlets, or etoiles), *az.* Crest—An arm in armour, embowed, erect, holding a spear, all *ppr.*

Another branch of the family was settled close by, in Drumeldrie.

Daniel Auchmutie, portioner of Drumeldrie, is mentioned first in 1606. Captain David Auchmutie, who died in 1658, was probably his brother. He married —— Balfour, by whom he had David; and Robert, who died in 1691. He died before 1649.

David Auchmutie, portioner of Drumeldrie, son of the last, married Jean Lindsay of Dowhill, who died in 1655, by whom he had David, born 1649, who died young; Daniel, born 1650; James; and Anne. He died before 1680.

Daniel Auchmutie, portioner of Drumeldrie, son of the last, married, in 1673, Margaret, daughter of John Rutherford, advocate, by whom he had David, born 1681; Colin, born 1685; Robert, born 1687; Clara; Anne; Mary; Cecilia; and Janet. Alive in 1690.

David Auchmutie, portioner of Drumeldrie, son of the last, married Lydia, daughter of Captain Charles Forbes, by whom he had a son Daniel, born in 1710. Mrs. Lydia Auchmutie in 1711 raised an action against Jean Forbes, sister of Charles, and her husband John Munro, to set aside her executorship to her brother; but she failed to prove her own legitimacy.

Lahill was sold in 1662 to Robert Fotheringham,[1] brother of the laird of Dunmure in Angus, for the sum of 45,000 or 46,000 merks, estimated at eighteen or twenty chalders of victual. It was again sold about 1700, by George Fotheringham, his son, on his acquiring the estate of Balndon, to Mr. John Craigie, professor of philosophy at St. Andrews, and brother of the laird of Dumbarnie in Perthshire, whence it was that a portion of the newly acquired estate received, and still bears, the name of Dumbarnie; by which also the owner chose to be designated. To Lahill he added those portions of the lands of Dumbarnie which had been sold by David Mitchell. These had been purchased by the Earl of Leven; sold by him in 1714 to Thomas Bethune of Tarvit, afterwards of Kilconquhar; from whom they passed in 1720 to Sir John Anstruther. Professor Craigie purchased them from Sir John in 1748.

Professor John Craigie of Lahill and Dumbarnie, married, in 1694, Mary Lindsay, by whom he had John; James, born in 1705; William, born in 1706; George, born in 1711; Patrick, born in 1712; Elizabeth; Agnes; and Catherine, who married, in 1730, Robert Smith of Gibliston.

John Craigie of Lahill and Dumbarnie, married, in 1734, Susanna, daughter of Sir John Inglis of Cramond, by whom he had John; David, born in 1744; Christian; Margaret, died in 1752; Susan. He died in 1765.

John Craigie of Lahill and Dumbarnie, married, in 1744, Christian Smith of Methven, who survived him, and died in

[1] The arms of this family were—*Erm.*, three bars *gu.*, each charged with a buckle *or*. Crest—a griffin's head coupée *ppr.* Motto—'Be it fact.'

1782, by whom he had a son, David, who died young; a daughter, Ann; and another who died in 1752.

Ann Craigie of Dumbarnie, daughter of the last, married Colonel Charles Halket, son of General Halket, of the family of Pitfirran, and by him had John Cornelius, and Isabella Cornelia, twins, born in 1768 (the latter married the Right Honourable Robert Blair); Susanna Judith, married, in 1783, George Cumin of Relugas; Margaret Maria, married, in 1776, Colonel John Lindsay, and died in 1823; Christian Smith, married, in 1778, William Sands, H.E.I.C.S.; Ann Cockburn, married John Wauchope of Niddrie; and Catherine Hermione. Colonel C. H. Craigie died before 1776.

John Cornelius Halket Craigie of Lahill and Dumbarnie, son of the last, married, in 1800, Margaret, eldest daughter of John Davidson of Ravelrig, by whom he had Charles, born in 1800; John, born in 1807, married a daughter of Colonel Walter; Robert Blair, born in 1808; Henry, born in 1811; Hannah Isabella Cornelia, married, in 1824, William Thomas, son of Edmund Thornton of Whittington Hall.

Charles Halket-Craigie-Inglis of Dumbarnie and Cramond, who sold the estate, married, in 1824, Susan, youngest daughter of Sir John Marjoribanks of Lees, by whom he had John Cornelius, born in 1830, and other children.

Arms—*Sa.*, 3 piles conjoined in base *arg.*, and on a chief *gu.*, a lion passant gardant *or*. Crest—a falcon's head erased *ppr.* Supporters—Two falcons *ppr.* Mottoes—'*Fides sufficit*' above, and '*Honeste vivo*' below.

Lahill was purchased by Andrew Rentoul, who died in 1853, and was succeeded by his son Robert, the present possessor.

Broomhall and Dumbarnie have, however, been added to the Elie estate.

Taking at Drumeldrie the most northerly of the two roads, we come by and by to the ruins of the old church of Newburn, the east end of which bears some ante-Reformation traces. We find a Protestant minister in office here in 1567. Here occurred one of the two solitary cases in the east of Fife in which there was any trouble at the time of

the revolution of 1688. The parochial schoolmaster had been unwarrantably deprived of his office by the Episcopal minister, and was then reponed by Mr. George Hamilton, who, after an absence of thirty years, was restored to his parish in 1692. Here also was Newburntoun, or Nethbrentoun, in which we find the names of Ellistoun, Rouch, Dishington, Mitchell, and Peirson, as proprietors.

To the north of the old church is the small estate of Coates, which in 1516 belonged to William Baxter; in 1556 to Alan, the chamberlain of the abbey of Dunfermline; and in 1580 to Betoun of Creich. It remained with this family till they became extinct, *c.* 1660, but we shall speak of them when we come to Rires. In 1695 it belonged to Hope of Craighall. It was purchased in 1704 by Robert Scott, a surgeon, whose father, said to have been of the family of Balwearie, had been obliged to flee to Holland in the times of the troubles, but returned with King William.

Robert Scott of Coates, married Mary Fleming.

John Scott of Coates, his eldest son, studied at Leyden, and there took his degree of M.D. in 1712. He married, first, in 1730, Magdalene, daughter of David Moncrieff of Rhynd, one of the clerks of the Privy Council in 1689, who was the third son of Alexander Moncrieff, minister of Scoonie, and brother of Matthew Moncrieff of Culfargie. By her he had Robert, born in 1738; Anne, who married her cousin the Rev. Matthew Moncrieff of Culfargie; Margaret, who died in 1825, aged 90; and two other daughters, who died unmarried. His first wife died in 1739, and he married, second, Jean, daughter of William Gourlay of Kincraig, by whom he had six children, of whom Jean married Captain Cunningham of Pittarthie, and died *s.p.* in 1839 in her 94th year. The children by the first marriage took the name of Moncrieff. John Scott died in February 1765.

Robert Scott Moncrieff of Coates, sold Coates in 1786, and Rhynd in 1802, and succeeded to the estate of Newhalls, by a deed of entail executed by David Dundas of Duddingston and Newhalls. He married first, in 1765, Jean, eldest daughter

of William Hogg by his second wife Jean Stuart of Dunearn, who died in 1770. By her he had William, who sold Newhalls, and purchased Fossaway. Robert Scott married, second, Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Welwood of Garvock and Pitliver, by whom he had one son Robert, who died *s.p.* in 1854. He died in 1815.

The next proprietor of Coates was Patrick Lindsay, youngest son of George Lindsay of Wormiston, who had made a fortune in the East Indies, and purchased it in 1786. He afterwards purchased Wormiston from his brother Henry Lindsay. After him Captain James Patullo was proprietor of Coates, which about 1825 was purchased by Sir John Leslie. This eminent individual was the son of Robert Leslie, joiner in Largo, and Ann Carstairs, and was born at Largo in 1766. As he showed at an early age a decided partiality for mathematics, he was sent to the University of St. Andrews, where his proficiency attracted the notice of the Earl of Kinnoul. After travelling in America and the Continent, he was, in 1805, appointed to the chair of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, and, in 1809, he was called to the chair of Natural Philosophy. In 1832 he received the honour of knighthood, and died the same year at Coates, which then came into the hands of Mr. Matthew Wilkie. It has since been added to the estate of Charlton.

Balvaird, at the northern extremity of the parish was the subject of a dispute between the Abbey of Dunfermline and the ancestors of the Rothes family, which was terminated in 1450 by George, Lord Leslie, afterwards Earl of Rothes, renouncing the superiority in favour of Dunfermline. At a very early period it was in possession of 'Hugo filius Leuing.' After him it was acquired by Adam de Blair, who conveyed it to Duncan de Cambeth. In 1583 it belonged to Andrew Wood of Largo. Later, it was acquired by the Gibsons of Durie. It is now divided between Mr. George Johnston and Mr. James Henderson.

Immediately to the east of Balvaird lie Easter and Wester Newburn. One of these properties was in 1695 in possession of Thomas Cook, merchant in Elie, father of Mr. John Cook, minister at St. Monans. Thomas was the third son of John Cook, shipmaster, Pittenweem, son of John Cook, also shipmaster there. He had two brothers, James, whose daughter married Dr. Hugo Arnot; and Robert, an advocate in Edinburgh, author of a *jeu-d'esprit* quoted by Chambers in his *Traditions of Edinburgh*. A daughter of Thomas Cook married, in 1714, George Meek, minister of Redgorton.

The other portion of Newburn was, as we have seen, in the hands of David Mitchell. Lamont says that in 1662 he sold it to Robert Fairful in Wester Lathallan for 8000 merks, the annual rent being 400 merks. The title, however, seems to have remained with the Mitchells till conveyed by David, grandson of the former David, to the Earl of Leven, after 1695. From the earl this portion of Newburn passed in 1714 to Thomas Betoun of Tarvit, afterwards of Kilconquhar, and from him, in 1720, to Sir John Anstruther.

Easter Newburn now forms part of the estate of Charlton, and Wester Newburn belongs to that of Lahill.

To the north of Newburn lies Wester Lathallan, thus distinguished from Lathallan, in the parish of Kilconquhar. Wester Lathallan belonged, in 1560, to Abraham and George Crichton, and in 1570 to Lundin of that Ilk, from whom it seems to have passed to the Fairfouls.

Robert Fairfoul of Nether Pratis married Janet Henryson, who died in 1599.

William Fairfoul of Lathallan died before 1647, leaving Walter, and William (he probably married, in 1648, Catherine Henderson, by whom he had Margaret, who probably married, in 1669, John Fulton in Leslie; and Bessie, who married, in 1668, William Crawford), who died in 1653.

Walter Fairfoul of Lathallan, son of the last. His children

were—William; David; Elspath, born in 1631; John, born in 1633; Robert, born in 1648, portioner of Newburn[1] (married Mary Moncrieff, and had Henrietta and Clara); Thomas, married, in 1669, Margaret Livingston, and had Isabel, Agnes, and Arthur.

David Fairfoul of Lathallan appears in 1654.

William Fairfoul married —— Jameson, relict of Mr. Harry Stirling, in 1652. He married, second, Isabel, daughter of Principal James Wood, and had Walter, John, Janet, and Anna; and perhaps, third, Janet Binning, who died in 1700. He died after 1678.

Walter Fairfoul of Lathallan married Agnes Wood, and had John, born 1678; and Andrew, born in 1685.

There was also a branch of the same family in Easter Newburn.

About the end of the seventeenth century we find Wester Lathallan in possession of John Orrock of Balwearie Mill, who died in 1705, and seems to have succeeded the Fairfouls not many years before. In 1803 it belonged to David Weems. After that time it appears to have been united to Gilston, and part of it to Lathallan, in Kilconquhar parish.

Returning to the high-road, we arrive at Balchrystie, situated at the point where the road to Elie parts from the road to Colinsburgh. It was a Culdee establishment, as its name imports—'Town of the Christians,'—and was given to the Culdees of Lochleven by King Malcolm and Queen Margaret. About eighty years ago, the foundation stones of an ancient edifice were dug up at Balchrystie, on the very spot where the church of the Culdees is supposed to have stood. In 1359 we read of John de Balchrystie and his son Henry; but, like other places in this neighbourhood, it belonged to the Abbey of Dunfermline, and was divided among many portioners: as Hutcheon (who married Grizel

[1] This is probably the man who, in 1664, was brought before the Presbytery for 'mocking the Glory,' and saying, 'They are busy within at the Messe: yon is the old Messe set up again.'

Lundin, and took her name), Kinloch, Warrender, Wilson, Cornfoot, Meneman, and Finlay. The links of Balchrystie seem to have been acquired about the end of the sixteenth century, by David Ayton, chamberlain of the abbey, and sold to the several proprietors.

The last family of these portioners of Balchrystie is the only one requiring fuller notice.

Andrew, James, and John Finlay—probably brothers—were all portioners of Balchrystie. Andrew was also portioner of Newton-Rires ; and both he and James died before 1629.

John Finlay, portioner of Balchrystie, was, in 1629, heir to his brother James, and had issue—James ; Robert, born in 1634 ; John, born in 1636 ; Margaret, and Eupham. He died before 1670.

James Finlay, portioner of Balchrystie, married, in 1648, Barbara Henderson. Probably he married a second time, for we find a son, Alexander, born in 1669.

James Finlay, portioner of Balchrystie, son of the last, had a son, James, born in 1671. He died in 1708.

James Finlay, portioner of Balchrystie, son of the last, married Isabella Inglis, by whom he had Margaret, Anna, Helen, Isabel, and Rachel, born 1697-1720.

There was another family of Finlay in Balchrystie.

James Finlay, portioner of Balchrystie, married, before 1566, Elizabeth, daughter of William Warrender, by whom he had two sons—James and Alexander, who has a charter of the lands of Stenton in 1616.

James Finlay, portioner of Balchrystie, in Incharvie, is mentioned in 1586 and 1616. He died before 1626, probably in 1619.

Thomas Finlay, portioner of Balchrystie, son of the last, has a charter of Balchrystie in 1626, and is infeft in Incharvie in 1621 ; and in 1627 and in 1632 he is infeft in other portions of Balchrystie. He was Dean of Guild of St. Andrews, and died before 1683, leaving James, his heir ; probably John, who, in 1632, is infeft in a portion of Incharvie ; Thomas, who died in 1710 ; and Giles, who married, in 1656, John Carstairs of St. Andrews.

James Finlay, portioner of Balchrystie, the son of the last, married Margaret Mackie, and had by her James, his heir. He died before 1708.

James Finlay, portioner of Balchrystie, son of the last, had issue—Thomas, and William, who died in 1762. He died before 1741.

Thomas Finlay, W.S., the son of the last, settled in the island of Barbadoes, and, in 1753, his son and two daughters returned home. Sarah was seized with fever on her passage from London to Edinburgh, and died a few days after her arrival in the latter city, at the early age of eighteen. As an evidence of the sensation which her death occasioned, and not for their intrinsic merit, we shall quote the following verses on her 'lying in state previous to her burial with great funeral pomp in the churchyard of Greyfriars,' which appeared in a periodical of the day: —

'See where she lies, in baleful weeds array'd,
The tribute heaven requires so early paid;
Who, call a moment back, in flow'ry pride
Seem'd in her ribbons gay an infant bride!
Ye Muses, here your sacred sorrows shed,—
Ye loved her living, and should mourn her dead.
How soon each promis'd joy, of hope the theme,
On airy pinions gliding like a dream
Is gone: Death's icy hand hath chilled her veins,
And ruthless snatched her to his dread domains.
Yet no! The paling graces on her cheek,
Her lips like roses which do all but speak,
The smiles that round her op'ning features gleam,
Display the maiden in a pleasing dream.
Some guardian seraph in his silent round,
Her beauteous as his kindred angels found;
In heavenly slumbers hath her eyelids pressed,
And soon will waft her to eternal rest.'

Three daughters were, in 1765, served co-heiresses of Thomas Finlay, one of whom, Isabella, married Captain

Patrick Drummond, R.N.; another, Margaret, married William Forbes; and the third, Helen, married Thomas Chrystie, shipmaster, Burntisland, who, through her, acquired a portion of the lands of Balchrystie, to which he added by purchase several other pendicles. He also acquired from Sir John Anstruther the lands of Easter Newton Rires, and from Lord Balcarres certain fields lying to the west of Colinsburgh.

The arms of Finlay of Balchrystie were—*Arg.*, on a chevron *az.*, between two roses *gu.*, two daggers chevron ways, points downwards, of the field, hilted *or*. Crest—A boar passant *arg.* Motto—'*Fortis in arduis.*'

Thomas Chrystie of Balchrystie had issue—Alexander, his heir; Thomas; and a daughter, who died in 1806. He died before 1775.

Alexander Chrystie of Balchrystie, son of the last, married, in 1784, Margaret Robertson, widow of Archibald Lamont of Knockdow (Lamont married in 1779, and died within the year), by whom he had Robert of East Newton; Thomas (Captain, R.N.), born 1786; Alexander, born 1788 (afterwards of Elie Lodge); William, born 1795; Margaret, born 1785; Mary, born 1789; Elizabeth, born 1791; and Isabella, born 1798. He died in 1804, when the estates were sold.

James Buchan, Esq., purchased Balchrystie, and was succeeded in 1836 by his son, Lawrence, on whose death, in 1853, it fell to his cousin, George Duncan, after whose death Balchrystie was acquired by Mr. William Baird of Elie.

In former times the population of the village of Balchrystie was considerable, and supported an Independent or Congregational chapel, the origin of which was as follows: In the year 1768, Mr. James Smith, minister of Newburn, and Mr. Robert Ferrier, minister of Largo, addressed a letter to the Presbytery of St. Andrews, in which they stated that they were persuaded that there was a manner of order and government of the New Testament

Church taught in the Word different from that laid down in the Confession of Faith, and that candour and integrity required that they should demit their ministerial charge. After sending this letter, they no more preached in the pulpits of Largo and Newburn, but at Balchrystie; while the Presbytery, having received the report of a committee appointed to confer with them, did, on the 23d of November 1768, accept their demission, and declared their churches vacant. About the same time, Mr. David Dale, a merchant in Glasgow, left the Established Church also upon independent principles. There had been no previous concert, but a correspondence was soon opened between the parties. The brethren in Fife erected a meeting-house at Balchrystie, where Messrs. Smith and Ferrier presided as elders over a numerous congregation. In Glasgow the new views were met with shouts of derision, and Mr. Dale was even mobbed and suffered personal violence. Mr. Ferrier was induced to leave Balchrystie and to assist Mr. Dale in the congregation at Glasgow. On one occasion, when Mr. Smith was paying a visit to Glasgow, a wag stuck up a placard on the chapel with the words, 'Preaching done here by David Dale, Smith, and Farrier.' Mr. Smith died in 1775, and Mr. Ferrier ultimately seceded on Glassite principles. When the estate of Balchrystie changed hands in 1804, the new proprietor objected to the meeting-house, which had been built within its bounds. It was accordingly purchased from the congregation, who removed to Earlsferry. The place of worship, now turned to a different use, still stands within the garden of Balchrystie.

The whole slope of the hill between Balchrystie and Balcarres Den seems to have been part of the possessions of the Earl of Fife; and it has thus become associated with the attempts of King Edward to exercise suzerainty over Scotland. Duncan, Earl of Fife, had been assassinated in 1288, and left his son Duncan a minor, under the guardianship of Fraser, Bishop of St. Andrews; and the castles of

Rires and of Creich, which were the hereditary possession of the Earls of Fife, were meanwhile placed in the custody of the king. These castles were taken possession of by Macduff, the grand-uncle of Duncan. In Baliol's first parliament at Scone, in 1292, Macduff was summoned at the instance of the bishop to answer for this act, and defended himself by alleging that the castles were his by the gift of his father, Malcolm, and that the gift had been confirmed by Alexander III. The succession of the Earls of Fife was as follows: Malcolm died in 1266, leaving two sons—Macduff, the person now in question, and Colban, who died in 1270. Duncan, son of Colban, died in 1288, leaving a son, Duncan, who was a minor in 1292. The nobles present at the parliament testified that Alexander III. had the custody of the lands in question after the death of Malcolm, by reason of the nonage of Colban; and, in like manner, after the death of Colban; and that after the death of Duncan, the king had the custody, by reason of the nonage of Duncan, his son. This argument seems to imply that Macduff had never been 'seized' of the lands, and consequently had no right to possession. Judgment was therefore given against him, and he suffered a short imprisonment. On his release, he prayed for a rehearing, and being refused, he was not slow to carry his appeal to the King of England, who summoned Baliol to answer in person before him to the allegations of Macduff and appointed Stephen of Glenholm to be guardian to the latter during his appeal to the justice of the overlord. Ultimately Baliol was decerned to pay damages to Macduff.

In 1293-94 there is an account of the lands of Fife held of the King of Scotland, by Duncan, son of Colban, late Earl of Fife, and which were then held by the King of England, on behalf of Duncan, son of the said Duncan, a minor. They were managed by Walter de Cambo, and are divided into 'Cupresyre and Rathulyschyre; Schyra de

Stramigloke; Schyra de Iratlengre; Schyra de Ryrays.' The shire of Rires includes

The lands of Balnackcrois (Balcarres, the town of the cross), p. an., xix l. vi s. viii d.

The mill of the same, p. an., vi l. xiii s. iv d.

The town of Wester Ryrys, p. an., vi l.

The town of Balniel, p. an., lxvi s. viii d.

The *bracina* of Ryrys, p. an., xiii s. iv d.

The arable farm of the same, p. an., iiij s. vi d.

The workshop of the same, p. an., xiij s. iv d.

The coal-pits of the same, p. an., iv s. v d ½.

There must have been other lands within this shire, and I am not able to say why they are not included in the list.

Duncan, the last earl of the race of Macduff, died between 1353 and 1356, leaving a daughter and heiress, Isabella, who married successively William Ramsay, Walter Stewart, second son of Robert II., and Thomas Bisset, but having no children by any of these marriages, she was prevailed upon to resign the earldom of Fife to Robert Stewart, brother of her second husband, who was Earl of Menteith (in right of his wife), afterwards Duke of Albany, and regent of the kingdom during the absence of James I. She held the lands of Newton Rires, for, in 1369, we find her giving security over them to her cousin, Sir James Douglas.

Previous to the death of Earl Duncan, the lands of Wester Rires (which, as we have seen, formed part of the hereditary possessions of the Earls of Fife) belonged to David Wemyss and his spouse, who received a charter in 1330-56. This David, who was Sheriff of Fife, was son of Michael Wemyss, who was representative of a family descended from a younger son of one of the earlier Earls of Fife. On this point, however, there is some difference of opinion among authorities, some making Sir Michael the *grandfather* of Sir David. Randulph de Rires, mentioned in

1296, may perhaps have been the father. The younger Sir Michael had a second son, John Wemyss, who had a second son, David, who again had a son, John, all of them of Kincaldrum. David Wemyss, the eldest son of Michael, had a son, David of Rires, who again had a daughter and heiress, Margaret, who married the last Sir John of Kincaldrum. The male line terminating in this David, he made over the lands of Borch, in Lochoreshire, to the first Sir John of Kincaldrum, his uncle, and afterwards resigned all the lands which he held of Robert Stewart, Earl of Fife (among which was Rires) to the last Sir John, his heir-male and son-in-law, who thereupon became 'of Rires and Kincaldrum.' From him sprang the families of Lathockar, Wemysshall, Bogie, Fingask, Foodie, and Rumgay. In 1393 he obtained a charter to the lands of Rires, Myrecairnie, Newton, Markinch, and Nether Cameron, with power to build on the lands of Rires a castle with turrets, the foundations of which are still discernible near the farmhouse of Rires. In last century, the traces of the ditch or moat around it, originally 70 feet wide, were still visible. The sovereign in those days was jealous of giving liberty to his barons to erect castles, and perhaps the permission given to John of Rires was regretted before long, for in 1402 we find a notice of the expense of a 'wooden machine, and sow, with beams for the same,' prepared for the siege of the castle of Rires, which appears to have been conducted by the Duke of Rothesay. Of this siege, however, we can find no further trace. Possibly another Rires, which lay north of the Tay, may be intended. Sir John Wemyss was the patron of Wyntoun, the prior of Lochleven, and it was at his request that he wrote his Chronicle.

He married Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Erskine of Inchmartine, by whom he had David, who married Christian Douglas, and succeeded to Wemyss; Thomas; Elizabeth, who married Sir Andrew Gray of

Foulis; Eupham, who married Sir William Livingston of Easter Wemyss and Drumray; and Isabel, who married John Spens of Lathallan.

Thomas Wemyss of Rires, second son of the last, was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas Wemyss of Rires, who has charters in 1466 and 1473 to Wester Cruvy and Leuchars-Wemyss. He married, before 1466, Margaret Melville, by whom he had two sons—Michael (who predeceased his father, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth), and John, who married Elizabeth Dishington, by whom he had Thomas Wemyss of Pittencrieff, and died before 1491.

Arms of Wemyss of Rires—Quarterly: 1st and 4th *or*, a lion rampant *gu.*, armed and langued *az.*, for Wemyss; 2d and 3d *az.*, a bend *arg.*, for Bisset of Rires.

It would appear that Sir Thomas Wemyss, '*malo zelo et contra bonam conscientiam*,' had, during the king's minority, obtained from him an entail in favour of his second son, excluding Elizabeth, his granddaughter, the lawful heiress, from the lands of Rires, the two Fawfields, the Frostleyes, Cowhill Cabroshiels, and the Mill, with the patronage of the chapel of Rires, also the barony of Leuchars-Weems, and the third part of Balbuthie. But on the marriage of Elizabeth to Arthur, son of Sir Arthur Forbes of Pitsligo, the matter was brought before the king, her rights were recognised, and, in 1477, the very year of the marriage, a charter passed the Great Seal reinstating her in all these possessions, which consequently devolved upon her husband, who became Forbes of Rires. He was not, however, allowed to enter into peaceable possession of the property, which John Wemyss disputed with him as long as he lived; and, after his death in 1490, the litigation was still continued with his widow, Elizabeth Dishington (who had procured a wrongous breve of tierce), and his son Thomas Wemyss of Pittencrieff, until, in 1506, the matter was compromised by William Forbes giving to Wemyss (*predilecto consanguineo meo*) the lands of South Fawfield, in return for the renunciation of

all claims upon Rires. Thus it was that the Forbeses came into possession of Rires.

Arthur Forbes, third son of Sir Arthur (or Alexander) Forbes of Pitsligo, married, in 1477, Elizabeth Wemyss, heiress of Rires. He was alive in 1494.

Sir William Forbes of Rires, knight, son of the last, is mentioned as laird in 1504. He married, first, a daughter of Sandilands of Calder; and has a charter in 1510, in which year he married Elizabeth Lundin, by whom he had David (who married Alison Sandilands, widow of the Laird of Balmounth, and is styled 'apparent of Rires' in 1519) and George.

Sir George Forbes of Rires, son of the last, married the Laird of Lundin's daughter, by whom he had Arthur; James, who died *s.p.*; and perhaps William, who married, before 1558, Elizabeth Auchmutie, widow of Simon Nairne of Newton Rires.

Arthur Forbes of Rires, son of the last, married Margaret, fifth daughter of John Bethune of Creich and Nether Rires, by whom he had John and Arthur. This laird it was who, with his sons, was art and part in the murder of John Wood of Tilliedavy. He died before 1586.

This Lady Rires was the aunt of the beautiful Marie Beaton, one of the 'Queen's Maries.' She was wet-nurse to James VI., and principal attendant and female favourite of the queen. After having been the mistress of Bothwell, she is said to have promoted his intrigues and marriage with her sovereign. Buchanan gives us the following anecdote of Lady Rires:—

'The queen, with Margaret Carwod, did let her down by a string over an auld wall into the next garden, but in sic weirly affairs all things cannot ever be so well foreseen but that some uncommodious chance may happen. Behold, the string suddenly brak, and down with a loud noise fell Dame Rires, a woman very heavy, baith by unweildy age and massie substance.'

John Forbes, fiar of Rires, had a charter in 1550. He married Barbara Sandilands of St. Monans, by whom he had three

daughters; Christina, who married Robert Forbes of Newton Rires; Janet, who married Andrew Trail in Balcarres; and Dorothy, who married Patrick Hunter of Newton Rires. He was slain in 1570.

Arthur Forbes of Rires, brother of the last, succeeded his father. He has charters in 1585, 1592, 1593, and 1601. He married Elizabeth Myrton (who died before 1621), by whom he had William, who died after 1598; Robert, his heir; James, portioner of Kilmany, who died *s.p.;* Eupham, who married David Beaton of Creich and Nether Rires; another daughter married Trail of Blebo; a third married Torwoodlee, and after his death Boynlie; and a fourth married the Laird of Brux. Arthur Forbes died in 1610.

Robert Forbes of Rires, son of the last, has a charter in 1618. He married, in 1606, Christian, daughter of Sir William Moncreiff, who died in 1651, by whom he had William; James (who married Catherine, daughter of David Beaton of Nether Rires, and had by her Arthur; Robert; Elizabeth, who married Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, and died in 1683; Eupham, who married Tililno; Helen, who married Mr. John Makgill of Kemback, minister of Cupar; Catherine, who married William Spycer at the Brig end of Tay; John; David, who died *s.p.;* Alexander, who died *s.p.;* Elspath, who married Alexander, Master of Forbes, and had issue; Anna, who married the Laird of Caskieben; Christian, who married Patrick Maule, nephew of Panmure; and Lilias, who married, in 1643, John Carstairs of Cassingray. Robert Forbes died in 1658.

William Forbes, fiar of Rires, son of the last, married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Buchanan of Scotscraig, by whom he had Arthur; and Margaret, born 1631, who married in 1657, Thomas Gourlay, younger of Kincraig. He was slain along with his brother at Tippermuir in 1644.

Arthur Forbes of Rires, son of the last, succeeded his grandfather, and married, in 1656, Janet, daughter of Patrick Kininmont *de eodem*, by whom he had Arthur and William, who both died *s.p.;* Robert, his heir, born 1665; James; Margaret; Elizabeth; Anna; and Janet. He died before 1686.

Robert Forbes of Rires, son of the last, whose daughter or sister, Anna Forbes, married Captain David Crichton of Lugton, a descendant of the Earl of Dumfries. She had issue, George,

born 1700; David, born 1704; Robert, born 1728. The estate, which was hopelessly involved, passed by adjudication to James Balnaves of Carnbadie, who sold it to Captain Crichton, who died in 1710.

Thus Rires passed away from the Forbeses. Their arms were—Quarterly: 1st and 4th *or*, a lion rampant *gu.*, for Wemyss; 2d and 3d *az.*, three bears' heads couped *arg.*, muzzled *gu.*, for Forbes. Crest—a greyhound passant *ppr.* Motto—'*Delectatio.*'

In 1722 Rires came into the hands of Alexander Bayne, son of John Bayne of Logie, sheriff-clerk of Fife, and descended from the ancient family of Bayne of Tulloch. In 1728 the Town Council of Edinburgh, 'being fully apprised of the qualifications of Mr. Alexander Bayne of Rires,' elected him to be professor of the Municipal Law of Scotland in the University of Edinburgh. He was the author of several works on Scottish law, and held the professorship till his death, which took place in 1737, at Alnwick, on his way to the baths in Somersetshire, at the age of 52. He had transacted business in his own house at the Sciennes, near Edinburgh, not more than eight days before his death. He was buried in Alnwick Church, in the burying-place of Lady Jean Grey (probably daughter of Henry, third Earl of Stamford), where stands a monument erected by his widow. He married Mary, daughter of John Carstairs of Kilconquhar (who died in 1759), and had by her Alexander; William, Captain, R.N., who was slain in one of Lord Rodney's victories; John, merchant in Calcutta; Ann, who married Allan Ramsay, the poet; and Cecil, who became Mrs. Edmonstone.

Alexander Bayne of Rires, M.D., son of the last, was a physician in Perth. He married Jean Moir of Aberargie, who, through her mother, succeeded to the estate of Dura, in the parish of Kemback, by whom he had Alexander, his heir. After his death his widow married Dr. Menzies of Cupar.

Alexander Bayne of Dura and Rires, son of the last, had two

children—William, to whom he bequeathed Rires; and Mary, to whom he bequeathed Dura, and who married Robert Dalgleish of Scotscraig.

William Bayne of Rires, son of the last, married his cousin, Catherine Meldrum of Craigfoodie (granddaughter of Dr. and Mrs. Menzies), and died *s.p.* in 1831.

Mrs. Bayne Dalgleish of Dura and Rires, sister of the last, died *s.p.*, and bequeathed Rires to Mr. D. Bayne Meldrum, who sold the estate, which now belongs partly to Charlton, Lathallan, and Balcarres.

The arms of Bayne of Rires were—*Az.*, a wolf's head erased *arg.* Crest—An arm embowed grasping a dirk *ppr.* Motto—'*Et arte et marte.*'

The estate of which we have just been speaking was, of course, that on which the castle was built, and where the farmhouse of Rires now stands. It is styled, as we have seen, Wester Rires, which implies an Easter Rires; and this last portion of it probably lay to the north-east, and included Rires Mill, which we shall speak of presently. But besides Easter and Wester Rires there was Newton Rires, and this again was divided into Easter and Wester. There was also Nether Rires, of which we shall speak hereafter.

About half way between Balchrystie and Colinsburgh a road leaves the highway towards the north. If we take it, and pass through two fields, Newton Rires is on our left, and the enclosures through which we are passing are East Newton Rires, and lie in the parish of Elie. The road now turns sharply to the east, and soon resumes its former northerly direction. At the first fence south of Rires farm is the site of 'the Bicker Tree,' described in the old Statistical Account as 14 feet in circumference. The tradition connected with it is that the neighbouring lairds used to hold convivial gatherings seated around the tree. In the centre of the field to the east stood the chapel of 'our Lady of Rires,' or 'the Chapel of Marie, Rires,' which

was probably founded by one of the Wemysses of Rires, and the fields called Nether Cummerlands were mortified for its support. All vestiges of the chapel are removed, but it seems to have been a burying-place for the family of Rires as late as 1658.

The lands of Newton Rires, with the other possessions of the Earls of Fife, had become king's lands by the forfeiture of Murdoch, Duke of Albany and Earl of Fife, in 1425, and are so described in 1451. Early in the sixteenth century we find the names of those who had tacks of them. East Newton Rires had been let to Patrick Gourlay; and in 1505 it is given to William Kembuck or Parle; and in 1511 he has another tack. His daughter appears to have married a Nairne, probably of the family of Sandford; and in 1525 his grandson Simon Nairne receives a tack, and shortly after a charter, confirmed by Parliament in 1526. Up to 1600 they are called 'fewfermorars and immediate tenants.'

Simon Nairne married, before 1525, Elizabeth Auchmutie (who survived him, and married William Forbes, brother of Rires), by whom he had James; David; and Peter. He died in 1552.

James Nairne, portioner of Newton Rires, son of the last, had a son David (in Auchtermuchty, legitimated after his father's death), who had a daughter Katharine. In 1558 James assigned his interest in Newton Rires to his brothers David and Peter, probably the same that was in Balbuthie in 1564.

David Nairne of Newton Rires, brother of the last, married, before 1561, Elizabeth Auchmutie, who survived him, by whom he had David; Peter, probably the same who was tutor to the Master of Edzell at the University of St. Andrews in 1598; Agnes, who died in 1603; and Elspath, who died before 1606. A handsome stone to the memory of this laird stood near the place of the altar of the old church of Kilconquhar, but has of late years been broken up to make way for some more modern memorial. The inscription was as follows: 'Here lies ane honourable man David Nairne, portioner of Newton Rires,

quha decesit y^e^ 8th day of June. . . . Aged 63.' The year is wanting, but it must have been 1596.

David Nairne, son of the last, sold Newton Rires in 1604, and removed to Elie, where we shall meet with him again.

The purchaser of East Newton Rires (the price being 6200 merks) was Sir William Scott of Elie, of whom we shall speak hereafter. His son William (the first of that name) received in 1613, by way of pension, the 'ferme-quhit' of these lands, of which he was a fiar, amounting to 10s. East Newton Rires was then acquired by Drummond of Hawthornden, who has a royal charter in 1629, and whose title is confirmed by Parliament in 1633. Perhaps the John Leslie of Newton mentioned in 1677 may have been his successor. In 1659 Sir William Scott grants a charter to William Nairne of Comiston, afterwards of Birkhill, and, 1671, Scott and Nairne dispone it to William Brugh. Brugh in 1691 sold it to the Earl of Leven, and in 1699 it was purchased by Sir William Anstruther, and so again became part of the Elie estate. Afterwards it was for a short time part of Balchrystie, and ultimately was added to Charlton.

Wester Newton Rires was in 1509 possessed by David Hunter, who was also proprietor of Balcarres, both being his by feu-farm and immediate tenancy. We shall in this place, therefore, only mention that the family held the lands for 100 years, and parted with them only when they became proprietors of Hill Tarvit and Over Carnbee. They were succeeded by Andrew Finlay, whom we have already mentioned as portioner of Balchrystie. He married Christian Forbes, probably a daughter of Robert Forbes of Newton Rires, whose tombstone is in Elie churchyard, with the following inscription :—

'*Exiguo hoc tumulo clauditur lectus Christianae Forbes Andreae Finlay à Newton sponsa delectissima. Obiit Ian.* 7^mo^ 1664, *aetatis suae anno* 75.

Cana fides, probitas, mentis constantia, virtus
Et pietas gelida hac contumulantur humo
Frigida mors vitam: mortem rapit altera vita
Vanae vitae finis.' . . . .

Arthur Finlay of Newton Rires, son of Andrew, was served heir to his father in 1629, and married (*c.* 1630) Margaret Bruce, who died in 1693. She was probably a sister of Dr. Andrew Bruce, Bishop of Dunkeld and Orkney, who died in 1699, and was buried at Anstruther. By her he had a daughter Christian.

Arthur sold Newton Rires to Simon Lucklaw before 1653, in which year Simon married a second time. His first wife's name was Christen Brown; and the name of his second wife was Isabel Rose. His daughters Janet and Margaret were served heirs-portioners to their father in 1663. Margaret married, in 1640, John Small, skipper in Elie, who thus acquired half of Wester Newton. He had a son John, and a daughter Janet, who was married in 1678 to James Nairne, skipper in Elie. The other half went with the other daughter, of whose history we know nothing. Both halves, however, were in 1677 reunited in the proprietorship of Alexander Gillespie, the husband of Christian Small, through whom probably the lands were acquired. In the index to the charter of the above date, Alexander Gillespie is designed 'minister in Elie.' No such minister, however, appears in the roll of the Synod of Fife, Mr. Robert Weems having been deposed in 1665, and Mr. Alexander Wilson the next on the list admitted in 1678. He may, however, have been episcopal curate. These Gillespies possessed property in Elie, and we shall meet them again. From Gillespie, Wester Newton Rires was purchased by William Dempster about 1720, and descended to his son David, who married, in 1734, Elizabeth Bryce, daughter of the minister of Saline. It was acquired, about 1740, by John Thomson of Charlton. Hence the new name of Charlton given to the estate.

John Thomson of Charlton, W.S., married Rachel, daughter of Brymer of Edrom, by whom he had John; Alexander, alive in 1742; Mary, married, in 1740, John Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode; and Rachel, who married Peter Wedderburn.

John Thomson of Charlton, the purchaser of Wester Newton Rires, married, in 1744, Peggy, daughter of John Paterson of Prestonhall, by Grizel, eldest daughter of Henry, eighth Lord Sinclair, in whose right her great-grandson became heir-general and representative of

'The lordly line of high St. Clair.'

The estates of Dysart, Ravenscheuch, and Rosslyn descended by special entail to the issue of Catherine, the younger sister of Grizel St. Clair, who married Sir John Erskine of Alva. John Thomson died in 1781.

Grizel Maria Thomson of Charlton married, in 1774, John, second surviving son of Sir Philip Anstruther of Balcaskie, by whom she had John, born in 1776; and Philip, killed, in 1796, by the bursting of a gun; Robert-Charles; and two daughters, one of whom died unmarried; and the other, Margaret, married her cousin, General James Durham of Largo. She died in 1795, and her husband in 1814.

John Anstruther Thomson of Charlton, son of the last, married, in 1807, Clementina, only daughter of the Right Hon. William Adam of Blair, who died in 1817; by whom he had John; William, who married Isabella, daughter of Colonel Steele; Eleanor, who married James, nephew of Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope; Clementina; Louisa; Mary, who married Rev. A. R. Campbell, son of Sir Archibald Campbell of Garscube; and Jean.

John Anstruther Thomson of Charlton, son of the last, married, in 1852, Caroline-Maria-Agnes-Robina, only child of the Rev. John Hamilton Gray of Carntyne, by whom he has John St. Clair, born in 1853; Charles Frederick St. Clair, born in 1855; William, born in 1859; and Clementina.

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th (Thomson) *Arg.*, a stag's head *gu.*, on a chief indented of the second, three mascles *or*; 2d and 3d, Anstruther of Balcaskie. Crest—A naked arm couped at the elbow *ppr.*, holding a cross crosslet *gu.* Motto—'*Honesty is good policy.*'

Nether Rires, as far as I can discover, included the lands

on which Colinsburgh now stands. If there was ever a castle or mansion-house upon them, all trace of it has long since disappeared. Nether Rires was part of the lands of the Earl of Fife, forfeited in 1425, and was first held in tack by the family of Beton in 1498, and also in 1507.

Sir David Beton, second son of John Beton of Balfour, was Lord High Treasurer, and Captain of Falkland Palace, which last dignity was retained by his successors, until it passed to Sir David Murray (Viscount Stormont), son-in-law of the then laird. He had the tack of Nether Rires, as just mentioned, and acquired Creich, *c.* 1502, from the Liddels, or Littles, or Lethels. He married Janet, Jean, or Isabel Duddingston of Sandford, by whom he had John; James, who has a charter of Cairntoun in 1506; Janet, who married, first, Sir Robert Livingston of Easter Wemyss, and, second, James Hamilton, first Earl of Arran (she was his third wife, and by him had a daughter, married to Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, 'bastard of Arran;') Mary, who married Lord Lyle; and Elizabeth, mother by James v., of Jean, Countess of Argyll. He died before 1511.

John Bethune, son of David, and second Laird of Creich and Nether Rires, remained at home looking after the interests of the estate, while his father was engaged in his political duties. He had often occasion to be in Dundee, and became intimate with the young constable. The provost at that time was John Hay, a brother of the Laird of Naughton, a rich man, who kept a change, which was frequented by the two young men. Hay had a fair daughter, with whom they both fell in love, and Bethune being the favoured suitor, succeeded, with the assistance of the constable, in carrying off the lady, together with a cabinet containing 6000 merks in gold. They made their way to St. Andrews, when Bethune, after placing her in the best inn with the constable and his friends, went quietly to his uncle, the archbishop, who returned with him to the inn, saw the lady and the gold, and sending for a priest, had

them married on the spot. He also wrote to the old laird, communicating the history of the adventure, with which he was well pleased. It is said that the Betons were a race of dark complexion, but that after this marriage the Betons of Creich were ever fair-haired and beautiful.

By this lady John Beton had John, who predeceased his father, after 1534; David, Robert, Archibald, Dean of Aberdeen, and Commissary of Glasgow; Gavin, parson of Govan; Janet, who married, first, James Crichton of Cranstonriddel, who died before 1539; second, after 1539, Simon Preston, junior of Craigmillar (which marriage was declared void in 1543, on account of their being in the third and fourth degrees of affinity); third, Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm; Grizel, married, first, Sir Walter Scott, jun., of Branxholm; second, Andrew Murray of Blackbarony, and died before 1579; Christian, married, first, before 1580, Patrick Kininmont of Craighall; and, second, before 1587, Sir Michael Balfour of Burleigh (the only child of which marriage married Sir James Balfour); Elizabeth, married John, fourth Lord Innermeath (confounded by Douglas and others with her aunt, Elizabeth); Margaret, married Forbes of Rires; Isabella, married Gilbert Ogilvie of Powrie; Agnes, married Chisholm of Cromlix.

In 1507 he has a charter, in which it is provided that he shall build and maintain on the lands of Nether Rires a sufficient mansion, *cum aula, camera, stabulo, horto et columbario.* His daughter Janet has become familiarly known from the prominent place she occupies in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel.* Her husband, Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm and Buccleuch, in 1526, attempted, at the king's request, to rescue him from the Douglases, in whose hands he was little better than a prisoner; but he was defeated after a sharp skirmish, in which many of the adherents of the Douglases were slain, notably Sir Andrew Kerr of Cessford, whose death created a deadly feud between the Scotts and the Kerrs, and led to the murder of Sir Walter

himself by the latter, on the streets of Edinburgh, in 1552. Lady Buccleuch was a woman of a masculine spirit, and rode at the head of the clan when called out to revenge the death of her husband. She also possessed the hereditary abilities of her family in such a degree that the superstition of the vulgar imputed them to supernatural knowledge.

It is also worth noticing that Sir John, as keeper of the palace of Falkland, pleads before Parliament in 1525, that since he has had the keeping of the palace, 'the sam is riven, and the theak thereof broken, and will tak great skaith without it be hastily remedied; therefore to cause the faults to be mended, or else to give him command to do the sam at the kings expence.'

David Beton of Creich and Nether Rires, son of the last, the next laird, died unmarried in 1539, and was succeeded by his brother Robert, who accompanied Mary, Queen of Scots, to France in 1548, in the capacity of page, and after his return became Master of the Household, and hereditary Steward of Fife. He married, before 1540, Joanna Renwall or Gryssoner, one of the queen-dowager's maids of honour. The following entry appears in 1540: 'To the Laird of Creich, in part payment of his tocher with Madam Grismore, iij c. xxxiij lb. vi s. viii d.' By this lady he had Mary, one of the queen's four Maries, who afterwards married Alexander Ogilvie of Boyne. The marriage contract is still extant, signed by Queen Mary, Darnley, Huntly, Argyll, Bothwell, Murray, and Athol. The beauty of this daughter of the house of Nether Rires was celebrated in more than one Latin sonnet by Buchanan.

Robert Beton's other children were—David; James; Elizabeth, married Sandilands of St. Monans; and other daughters, married to Erskine of Dun, to David Beton of Melgum, son of the cardinal, to Claud Hamilton of Cockney, to Henry Kinnear, Abbot of Balmerinoch, and to a burgess of Dundee. He was alive in 1552.

David Beton of Creich and Nether Rires, son of the

last, married Eupham or Beatrix Leslie, daughter of the Earl of Rothes, by whom he had Anna or Agnes, who married, first, Sir James Chisholm of Cromlix; and, second, Sir David Herring of Lethinty, and died in 1610. David Beton divorced his lady, who afterwards married George Auchmutie *de eodem*, and was alive in 1609. He died in 1579, after disponing his estate to James, his brother, parson of Old Roxburgh, on condition that he should marry his daughter to a baron of as good estate as himself.

James Beton of Creich and Nether Rires, brother of the last, married, first, Helen Leslie, heiress of Kinnaird (by whom he had two daughters, who both died unmarried); second, Margaret, daughter of Sir David Wemyss *de eodem* (called 'Davie wi' the birken flower'), who survived him, and died in 1636. By her he had David, to whom with himself there is a charter in 1603; John; Robert; Archibald; Margaret, married Ferney of that Ilk; Elizabeth, married Sir David Murray, Viscount Stormont; Catherine, married James Forbes, portioner of Kilmany, brother of Robert Forbes of Rires; and Helen. He was alive in 1613.

David Beton of Creich and Nether Rires, son of the last, married, in 1598, Eupham, daughter of Arthur Forbes of Rires, who died in 1624. By her he had Robert, who died early; David; William, married Jean Allardice (who survived him, and died in 1687, and by whom he had one daughter, Margaret, who married, in 1665, James Lindsay of Kilspindie, son of Lindsay of Evelick, and died in 1682); Margaret; Anna, married Sir John Moncrieff of that Ilk; Catherine, married James, son of Robert Forbes of Rires; Helen and Eupham; one of whom, or another daughter, married, first, the Laird of Fullerton, and, second, Erskine of Dun. He died in 1628.

David Beton of Creich and Nether Rires, son of the last, married, first, Eupham, daughter of Graham of Morphie, by whom he had four children, who all died young;

second, Lady Margaret Cunningham, daughter of the Earl of Glencairn (who, the year after his death, married Chisholm of Cromlix, and died in 1678). By her he had no issue. Before his death, in 1660, he disponed his estates to James Beton, fiar of Balfour; and the daughters of Lindsay of Kilspindie were the heirs of line.

Arms—Same as Beton of Balfour, with a cinquefoil for difference.

After this we lose sight of Nether Rires till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when we find it belonging to Balcarres.

The village of Colinsburgh, which now stands on or near the lands of Nether Rires, was built shortly before 1710, by Colin, Earl of Balcarres, from whom it took its name. In this place the first Presbytery of the Relief Church met on the 22d October 1761. The occasion of the formation of a Relief congregation there was the settlement of Dr. John Chalmers, grandson of John Chalmers of Pitmedden, who, in 1760, was translated from Elie to the parish of Kilconquhar. Great opposition was made to his induction, though it is said that he became a useful minister, and respected by his people. Tradition records that the violent prejudice against him was somewhat appeased by the following incident. An individual in the mob which assembled on the day of the settlement went so far as to cast a stone at the minister, and, by a singular coincidence, died within twenty-four hours. The multitude looked on it as a divine judgment, and their clamour against the obnoxious presentee was in a great measure silenced. A portion of the people, however, remained stedfast in their opposition, and erected a place of worship for themselves in Colinsburgh. They invited Thomas Colier, minister of a congregation in Westmoreland (Ravenstonedale?) to be their pastor; and to admit this gentleman to his new charge, Messrs. Gillespie and Boston, with an elder from each of their congregations, first met in a presbyterial capacity.

Dr. Chalmers must have been a man of very considerable ability, for Carlyle of Inveresk admits that Principal Tullidelph, the most eloquent clerical speaker of his day, was 'overcome and humbled by Dr. Chalmers, a man much his inferior in *everything but learning*.' His mode of attack is described as having been a 'species of buffoonery,' in which he 'watched the arguments of his opponent,' and discomfited him by 'turning them all into ridicule, and showing that they proved the very reverse of what he intended.' This must surely have been something better than buffoonery.

Pursuing the road from Colinsburgh eastward, we pass the new gate of entrance to Balcarres, a handsome structure. A little further on, a road turns off, leading by Balcarres Craig to Largoward and St. Andrews; and just beyond a gate leads into Balcarres Den, through which there is a beautiful walk to the top of the Craig, from which there is an extensive view.

Balcarres (the town of the cross, see p. 112) has been already mentioned as, along with Rires, forming part of the domain of the Earl of Fife. Thence it came to pertain to the crown, and the first proprietors we find in it are Thomas and Robert Huntar, who shared Balcarres in 1465.

David Huntar of Balcarres, who also possessed half of Newton Rires, married Margaret Wood. He is mentioned from 1509 to 1541.

Robert Huntar of Balcarres, son of the last, married Margaret Seton, by whom he had William and Robert. He has a charter in 1542, and was alive in 1549.

William Huntar of Balcarres, son of the last, married Grizelda Trail. He has a charter in 1549, and sold Balcarres on inheriting Newton Rires from his brother Robert, in 1560. He died in 1596, leaving a son, William.

Patrick Huntar, probably son of the last, had half Newton Rires of his own, and inherited half from William in 1612. In 1613 we find him in possession of Over Carnbee, about which time he seems to have sold Newton Rires to Andrew Finlay. He acquired in the same year Hill Tarvit (now called Wemyss

Hall). He married, first, Dorothy, daughter of John Forbes of Rires; and, second, before 1613, Margaret Melville. Who this lady was we have no certain information; probably she belonged to the Melvilles of Carnbee, and Huntar acquired Over Carnbee at his marriage. In all likelihood she is the Margaret Melville, Lady Carnbee, whom in 1645 the Presbytery refused to allow to be buried in the aisle of the church. Her husband must have died shortly before 1620.

David Huntar, son of the last, succeeded him in the lands of Over Carnbee, and the Temple lands thereof, and in Hill Tarvit.

We next find Balcarres in the hands of Mr. David Borthwick of Lochhill, king's advocate, who purchased it from William Huntar. He was commonly accused of taking advantage of the circumstances of the owners of estates, in order to obtain them beneath their real value. He had acquired much land in Fife, and, among other estates, Balcarres and Balniel. His son, Sir James (by his first wife, Marion Blyth, who died in 1570), had been infeft in most of these properties, and, being a spendthrift, never rested till he sold them, even during his father's lifetime. When the old man was told that his son had sold Balnacrieff, he made the following remark, which was handed down as *Mr. David Borthwick's testament:* 'What shall I say? I give him to the devil that gets a fool, and makes not a fool of him.' Balcarres, however, escaped this fate, for, in 1577, he had infeft in it his wife, Margaret Guthrie, daughter of Alexander Guthrie, clerk of Edinburgh, and granddaughter of Sir William Guthrie of Lunan. David Borthwick had been the personal friend and legal adviser of Lady Crawford, widow of David, ninth Earl of Crawford, whose two elder sons were sent to Paris to pursue their education, under the care of Mr. James Lawson, afterwards the well-known colleague of John Knox in the ministry of Edinburgh, who writes to Borthwick, giving an account of himself and his charge. John, the younger of these two lads, held the revenues of the rectories of Menmuir, Lethnot, and

Lochlee, and is commonly known by the name of the 'parson of Menmuir.' He applied himself to the study of law, and prosecuted it so diligently that, before he was thirty years of age, he obtained a seat as one of the Lords of Session, with the title of Lord Menmuir. The same year, 1581, he married the widow of the Lord Advocate (who had died in January preceding), and with her obtained the lands of Balcarres and Balniel, to which he received a charter in 1592, thus founding the family of Lindsay of Balcarres. The Nether Cummerlands, being the land belonging to the chapel of Rires, appear also to have been acquired by him.

Lord Menmuir was certainly one of the most remarkable men of his age, and many interesting particulars concerning him are recorded by his descendant, Lord Lindsay, in the *Lives of the Lindsays*. In 1592 he was appointed for life to the office of master of all the metals and minerals within the kingdom. Minerals and metals were discovered in the estate of Edzell, foreigners were brought over to work them, and the two brothers have anxious correspondence on the subject. 'I suspect, however,' says Lord Lindsay, 'that the trees planted by Lord Menmuir and Sir David were more profitable to his descendants than the fruits they sought for under the earth; and many of the old trees around Balcarres are still venerated by them as having been planted by their ancestor Lord Menmuir.' He also erected the house of Balcarres in 1595, in the Scoto-Flemish Gothic style of the time, the greater part of which still remains, incorporated with the more modern structure.

To relate at length the incidents of Lord Menmuir's life would be to write the history of the times in which he lived. He was one of the Octavians, or financial advisers of the king, so called from their number, and, in 1595, became Secretary of State, in which capacity he took a prominent part in the discussions respecting the Reformed Church which embittered the reign of James VI. Having taken up

the view that the order of bishops ought to be restored for the peace of the commonwealth, he laboured earnestly for the accomplishment of this scheme, and it was by his endeavours chiefly that it was carried into effect in 1597. He was, however, an honest man, although mistaken in his hope of settling the matters in dispute between Church and State on the principles which he advocated. He died in 1598, at the age of forty-seven, in his house of Balcarres, and was buried in the church of Kilconquhar.

His first wife, Margaret Guthrie, by whom alone he had any issue, died in 1592, leaving behind her many touching instances in her trust in the Rock of Ages. The following translation of a Latin epitaph, composed to her memory by Sir Hadrian Damman á Bistirvelt, envoy from the States of Holland to the Scottish court, deserves insertion in this place:—

> 'O'er death victorious, face to face with God
> Thrice happy Marion[1] stands; and as her songs
> On earth were His, among the angelic choirs
> Still sings His praise. Long may ye sojourn here,
> Sweet children! sorrowing husband! still your God's
> Peculiar care; till, satisfied with days,
> Ye reach the same abiding-place in heaven.'

Lord Menmuir was succeeded by his eldest son John, who died unmarried in 1601, and the estate descended to his brother David, a man of learning, and especially devoted to natural philosophy and chemistry. He was afterwards created the first Lord Balcarres. The estate at this time comprehended Balneil, Easter and Wester Pitcorthie, the light-toun's lands of Innerdovat, the lands and mill of Balcarres, Balmalkine, and Nether Cummerlands.

John Lindsay of Balcarres had, by his wife Margaret Guthrie, John; David; Janet, who married, first, Sir John Lindsay of

[1] *Sic*, but her name was Margaret: Marion was the name of Guthrie's first wife.

Benholm, second, Sir David Auchmutie, and died in 1647; Margaret, who married Sir —— Strachan of Thornton; Catherine, who married, first, Sir John Lindsay of Ballenscho, and, second, John Brown of Fordel (whose second wife was Jean Lauder). He died in 1598.

John Lindsay of Balcarres, son of the last, has a charter in 1600, and died *s.p.* in 1601.

Sir David Lindsay, brother of the last, has a charter of Balcarres in 1603: he married, in 1612, his cousin Lady Sophia Seton, daughter of the Earl of Dunfermline, Chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had David, and John, who both died *s.p.*; Alexander, born in 1618; Anna; Margaret, who died in 1639; Isabel, who married Boyd of Pinkhill; Sophia, who married Sir Robert Murray, Justice-Clerk, and died in 1652. He died in 1641, and was buried in the chapel of Balcarres, built by himself in the Gothic style of the revival under Charles I.

Sir David devoted himself to the pursuit of letters and science. 'All his delight,' says his son's biographer, 'was in his book, and some few friends; and all his care was to have his children educated in the knowledge of Christ, and to be worthy their noble birth.' During the king's visit to Scotland in 1633, he was created Lord Lyndsay of Balcarres, in regard of the good services done to his majesty and his late royal father of blessed memory, by him and his predecessors. These services had been rendered chiefly at the General Assembly of 1618, where he had assisted in carrying through the obnoxious articles of Perth, for which he at the time received a letter of hearty thanks from King James, and afterwards, in his place in Parliament, where he had given his aid in getting these articles confirmed. If, in doing so, he followed his hereditary leanings, he could not be said at least to have courted popularity, for Fife was very staunch on the side of Presbytery, and we find in that Parliament the Commissioners from Dysart, Kirkcaldy, Cupar, Anstruther Easter and Wester, Pittenweem, Burntisland, Crail, Kinghorn, and Kilrenny, refusing the articles; while only those from St. Andrews and Culross approved of

them. When King Charles, however, carried matters so far as to introduce the Scottish Service-Book, Sir David Lindsay, then Lord Lyndsay of Balcarres, along with many others who, up to that time, had sided with the Episcopal party, did not hesitate to leave his books and his philosophy, and with a troop of horse raised from among his tenantry, joined the army of Covenanters on Dunse Law, under the generalship of Sir Alexander Leslie; 'being resolved,' as he expresses it in a letter to Lord Rothes, 'to wair life and all in this cause.'

Alexander Lindsay, son of Sir David, had been admitted into the Privy Council during the visit of King Charles to Scotland in 1641, but took part on the side of the Covenanters in the civil war which ensued. He had raised a gallant regiment of horse, and was defeated with Baillie and Argyll at the battle of Alford in 1645, but was graciously received by the Parliament then sitting at Stirling, who ordered his good service to his country to be recorded in the books of Parliament to posterity, and a letter of thanks to be written from that house to him for his worthy carriage. Balcarres was also present at the fatal battle of Kilsyth, on the 15th August 1645, and was the only one of the leaders who seconded Baillie in remonstrating against leaving the advantageous position which the army occupied. Their representations, however, were unheeded, the total rout of their troops followed, 'Argyll and Baillie fled one way, Lindsay and Balcarres several ways. At the Queensferry, Argyll took shipping for Newcastle, Lindsay fled to Berwick, Balcarres to West Lothian, and came that night to Colinton with ten or twelve horsemen only.'

In 1651 King Charles II., having been crowned at Scone, made a progress through Fife, in the course of which Lord Lindsay was created first Earl of Balcarres. The king slept at Wemyss on the night of the 13th February, thence going by Leven, Largo, and Elie to Pittenweem. During this progress, Sir David Auchmutie of that Ilk, and Sir Thomas

Gourlay of Kincraig, were knighted at Wemyss; also Colonel Scott, a son of Buccleuch's, at the head of his regiment on Leven Sands, where the king ran at the glove. Sir Philip Anstruther had been knighted at Perth in October of the preceding year. From Pittenweem the king proceeded to Anstruther, where he lodged all the night of the 14th February in Anstruther house, and next day went by Crail and St. Andrews to Struthers. On the 22d February, being at Kinnaird, he paid a visit to Lord Balcarres, at his house, where he stayed two hours, and paid his respects to his lady, who was at that time lying-in of her eldest son Charles, so named, probably, in consequence of this incident.

Lord Balcarres commanded one of the four regiments that were at that time raised in Fife for the service of the king, and these were engaged at Inverkeithing; but the hopes of the loyalists were completely crushed by the defeat at Worcester on the 3d September. Balcarres alone, with a handful of men, remained among the hills; and, after spending all his fortune and incurring considerable debt in the king's cause, had the vexation to find that all his efforts were in vain. He therefore capitulated on favourable terms, and returned to Balcarres, whence, in the close of 1652, he removed to St. Andrews, where he settled with his family. Next year, however, he again took arms in the Highlands, but without any effect; and, in 1654, he went to the court of King Charles, at Paris. During the remainder of his life he resided abroad, and died at the early age of forty-one, on the very eve of the Restoration, on the 30th August 1659; and, upon the 20th June 1660, while Scotland and England were still ringing with the shouts that proclaimed King Charles once more as monarch over his fatherland, his body, which had been brought home for interment, and landed at Elie, was consigned by his widow and children to its last resting-place in the chapel of Balcarres.

Balcarres was sequestrated in 1654; and a few weeks

before, a charter was given to one George Fleming: and, in 1655, sasine of Balcarres was passed in favour of Hugh Hamilton, merchant, and one of the bailies of Edinburgh, whose son Charles, in 1669, was served heir to him in an annual rent of £295, 4s., from the lands of Balneil, and in the lands of Balneil, Easter and Wester Pitcorthie, the lands and mill of Balcarres, Nether Cummerlands, Easter and Wester Balbuthie and Balmalken. Probably these proceedings were in virtue of debts secured on the estate when Lord Balcarres raised money for the service of Charles II. Ardross, Scotstarvit, and Anstruther, were also sequestrated.

At the Restoration a little was done for those whose loyalty had cost them so much. Balcarres, indeed, was gone; but in his case there is no reason to complain of the ingratitude of the Stuarts. His widow, on giving up the patent of the hereditary government of the Castle of Edinburgh, received a pension of £1000 a year, settled on her and the longest liver of her two sons. Another pension of £600 was conferred on Balcarres, one of £300 on Ardross, and one of £250 on Lord Newark (Sir David Leslie). Besides, the Laird of Ardross was, in 1661, secured in an indemnity for burning the house of Menstric, the seat of the Earl of Stirling; and indemnities are also extended to Hamilton of Grangemuir for £1200, and to Scott of Scotstarvit for £6000.

Alexander, first Earl of Balcarres, had married, in 1640, Anna Mackenzie, daughter of the Earl of Seaforth, who survived him, and married, second, Archibald, Earl of Argyll, and was living in 1706. By her he had David, born in 1641, who died young; John, born 1648, who died young; Charles, his successor; Colin, born in 1652, to whom we return; Anna, a nun, who died in France; Sophia, married Hon. Charles Campbell; Henrietta, married Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck. He died in 1659.

Charles, second earl, died unmarried in 1662.

Charles and his brother, during the troubles, had resided

with their mother at Balcarres, £10 a year being allowed them out of the sequestrated estate. Charles was only twelve years old when he died, of a strange disease, a large stone having been found in his heart after death.

Colin, his brother, now became third Earl of Balcarres, and on attaining the age of sixteen was sent to court, where he was very kindly received, and made commander of a select troop of horse, composed of one hundred loyal gentlemen who had been reduced to poverty during the recent troubles. Soon after, he was engaged to be married to Mauritia de Nassau, daughter of the Count of Beverwaert and Auverquerque, in Holland. The marriage-day arrived, 'the noble party were assembled in the church, and the bride was at the altar; but, to the dismay of the company, no bridegroom appeared! The volatile Colin had forgotten the day of his marriage, and was discovered in his night-gown and slippers, quietly eating his breakfast! Thus far the tale is told with a smile on the lip, but many a tear was shed at the conclusion. Colin hurried to the church, but in his haste left the ring in his writing-case. A friend in the company gave him one; the ceremony went on, and without looking at it, he placed it on the finger of his fair young bride—it was a mourning ring, with the mort head and cross bones. On perceiving this at the close of the ceremony she fainted away, and the evil omen had made such an impression on her mind, that on recovering she declared she should die within the year; and her presentiment was too truly fulfilled.' The Dowager Countess of Balcarres became, in 1671, the second wife of Archibald, the unfortunate Earl of Argyll, who perished on the scaffold in 1685. Her father's estate was, in 1668, 'comprised for payment of her tocher, due to her first husband.'

The Earl of Balcarres, after the loss of his wife, 'made a campaign at sea with the Duke of York,' and was present with him at the battle of Solibay, in 1672, where he engaged the Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, and, after a fierce struggle,

the two fleets separated without either being in a condition to claim the victory. During this time, probably, that intimacy was formed between Earl Colin and the duke which subsisted after the latter ascended the throne, and influenced so powerfully the fortunes of his follower. To the very last the earl adhered to King James; and when that monarch fled from England, he waited upon the Prince of Orange, to whose cousin he had been married. He owned that, though he had the utmost respect for his highness, yet he would have no hand in turning out his king, who had been a kind master to him, though imprudent in many things. The prince, perhaps, valued him the more for this, and twice thereafter spoke to him on the same subject; but at last told him to beware how he behaved himself, for if he transgressed the law, he should be left to it. This was a plain hint to be gone; and, accordingly, the Earl of Balcarres went to Scotland, where William and Mary were soon afterwards proclaimed, and he was by and by apprehended as a suspected person, and flung into the common jail. After four months he was removed to the Castle of Edinburgh, where he still lay when the battle of Killiecrankie was fought. At daybreak the next morning the curtain of Balcarres's bed was drawn aside by Viscount Dundee, who looked very steadfastly upon the earl, after which he moved to the mantelpiece, where he remained for some time in a leaning posture, and then seemed to walk out of the chamber, without uttering a word. Lord Balcarres, in great surprise, though not suspecting that which he saw to be an apparition, called out repeatedly to his friend to stop, but received no answer, and subsequently learned that, at the very moment this shadow stood before him, Dundee had breathed his last near the field of Killiecrankie.

The hopes of the Jacobites being considered to be completely extinguished by the event of that battle, Earl Colin was set at liberty; but, having immediately engaged in the plot for King James's restoration set on foot by Sir James

Montgomery, he was forced, in 1690, to retire to Holland. Here he was reduced to great poverty, as his pension had been stopped at the Revolution, and the difficulties incident to the homeless life of a proscribed Jacobite had burdened him with £5000 of debt. Through the influence of Carstairs he was permitted to return home towards the end of 1700, and the Duke of Marlborough, with whom he had an early friendship, got him a rent-charge of £500 a year, for ten years, on the crown lands of Orkney. This gift enabled him to live cheerfully with his friends and neighbours—his vivacity, knowledge, and experience rendering him agreeable to all men. Sibbald, in 1710, describes Balcarres as a large and fine house, with gardens, enclosures, and much planting, and adds that the earl had caused build a handsome village below his house, which is named after himself, *Colinsburgh.*

When the Earl of Mar raised his standard in 1715, the Earl of Balcarres was persuaded by Malcolm of Grange to join the enterprise. His son James at this time returned home, his ship having been paid off, and to his great grief found his father deeply engaged in measures for the 'rising.' But as the earl proved inflexible, he would not desert him, but applied himself to forward his designs with every exertion of his powers. He and his friend the Master of Sinclair, with the help of others, levied three troops of gentlemen who acted as common soldiers, and of this body he was one of the three captains. He was saved from the consequences of his loyalty to the Stuarts by the intervention of the Duke of Marlborough, and of the Duke of Argyll, who agreed that, upon his surrendering himself, they should send him to his own house, with a single dragoon to attend him, on which understanding he gave himself up, and remained at Balcarres till the indemnity. The tradition still exists in the neighbourhood of the earl enjoying the recreation of skating on the loch of Kilconquhar with the attendant soldier, though there is no

understanding of the circumstances which had led to this result. His son James was concealed for a time in the Castle of Newark, in an upper room communicating with the apartment of one of the young ladies, who feigned a ravenous appetite, the cravings of which increased to such a degree that she could not endure that any one should see her eat, had all her meals brought to her room, and the supply her voracity required served to satisfy both. A pardon was at length procured for him by the influence of his aunt, Lady Stair.

We must say a few words respecting the sisters of Colin, Earl of Balcarres—Lady Sophia, afterwards married to the Hon. Charles Campbell; and Lady Henrietta, who became the wife of Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck. Both of them were remarkable for their staunch adherence to the principles of the Reformation. Blackadder tells us how, when he was imprisoned at Stirling, he received a visit from these two young ladies along with the daughter of the Earl of Argyll (to whom, it will be remembered, their mother was married), and how the lively Sophia stood up on a bench and arraigned before her the Provost of Stirling, and sentenced him to be hanged for keeping Blackadder in prison; 'which,' he says, 'highly enraged the poor fool provost, although it was but a harmless frolic.' It was Lady Sophia, too, who effected the escape of the Earl of Argyll from Edinburgh Castle in 1681. Having obtained permission to pay him a visit for one half-hour, she contrived to bring as her page a tall, awkward country clown with a fair wig procured for the occasion, who had apparently been engaged in a fray, having his head tied up. On entering she made them immediately change clothes; they did so, and, on the expiry of the half-hour, she, in a flood of tears, bade farewell to her supposed father, and walked out of the prison with the most perfect dignity and at a slow pace. The sentinel at the drawbridge, a sly Highlander, eyed her father hard;

but her presence of mind did not desert her, she twitched her train of embroidery, carried in those days by the page, out of his hand, and dropping it in the mud, 'Varlet!' cried she in a fury, dashing it across his face, 'take that, and that too,' adding a box on the ear, 'for knowing no better how to carry your lady's garment.' Her ill-treatment of him, and the dirt with which she had besmeared his face, so confounded the sentinel, that he let them cross the drawbridge unquestioned. Having passed through all the guards, attended by a gentleman from the castle, Lady Sophia entered her carriage. 'The Earl,' says a contemporary authority, 'steps up on the hinder part of the coach as her lacquey, and coming foreagainst the weighhouse, slips off and shifts for himself.' On account of this transaction Lady Sophia was, in 1685, committed, by order of the Privy Council, to be kept a close prisoner in the tolbooth, with her maid to wait on her, but to have the best room.

Colin, third earl, married, first, Mauritia de Nassau, who died shortly after, *s.p.*; second, Jean Carnegie, daughter of the Earl of Northesk, by whom he had Charles, who died young; Anna, born 1674, married, first, Alexander, Earl of Kellie, and, second, James, Viscount Kingston; and Jean, born in 1676. He married, third, Jean Kerr, daughter of William, Earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had Colin, born in 1680, died in 1708; Margaret, married, in 1698, John Fleming, Earl of Wigton. He married, fourth, Margaret, daughter of James, Earl of Loudoun, who died in 1747, by whom he had Alexander, his successor; James, to whom we return; Eleanor, married, in 1726, James Frazer of Lonmay; Elizabeth, who died in 1743. He died before 1726.

Alexander, fourth earl, married, in 1718, Elizabeth Scott of Scotstarvit, who died in 1778. He died in 1736, *s.p.*

The fifth Earl of Balcarres, James, brother of the last, had, as we have seen, borne arms in the rebellion of 1715; and this was a sufficient reason why, although he had entered the service of the house of Hanover, and fought

several campaigns on the Continent, he was never permitted to rise to command in the army. He sold his commission and settled at Balcarres; where, says his daughter, 'his greatest difficulty was the old attachment of a Jacobite amid the habits of a Whig; his blue and white as a seaman, his scarlet and yellow as a soldier, shut up his lips from abusing the reigning government, though the old Jacobite adage, "When war is at hand, though it were a shame to be on any side but one, it were more shame to be idle than to be on the worst side, though blacker than rebellion could make it," had justified his conduct in all its line. Certain it is that while he fought over again the battles of George I., his eye kindled when the year '15 was mentioned with an expression that showed his heart to be a faithful subject yet to the old Tory cause.' However, he took no part in the affair of 1745, but remained living quietly at Balcarres. At last an undefined want of something to complete his comfort seemed to take possession of his mind, and in 1750 he set off for Moffat, to drink the waters there. It so happened that Lady Dalrymple, widow of Robert Dalrymple of Castleton, with her daughter, arrived at Moffat the night before Lord Balcarres, and they and he were invited to the same party at the house of a Mrs. L., who had an unmarried niece. In the early part of the evening the young ladies were playfully speculating as to their success in captivating Lord Balcarres (a sedate gentleman of sixty years of age, and generally believed to be a good deal older), 'But you need not give yourselves so much trouble,' said Miss Dalrymple, laughing; 'I know he will fix on me.' She had never then seen him. When he made his entry late in the evening, Mrs. L. said to him *en badinage*, 'My lord, here is choice for you,' naming the young ladies present, and her niece. His eye glanced with the keenest eagerness at each of the fair circle; he came round, and, to Miss Dalrymple's dismay and astonishment, laid his finger on her shoulder, and said, 'I fix here.' Lady Dalrymple and her daughter

immediately returned to Edinburgh. Lord Balcarres followed them, obtained a formal introduction to the young lady, and proffered her his hand and heart. But though Miss Dalrymple respected him, she was not disposed to pass the bounds of gratitude for his admiration of her. She had not courage to accept: she refused him,—fully, frankly, finally refused him. It hurt him deeply, he fell sick, his life was despaired of. Every man of sense may know that a fever is the best oratory a lover can use, and the fever of the simple-hearted earl was as real as his disappointment. Though grieved, he had no resentment; he settled upon her the half of his estate—she learned this from his man of business—he recovered, though slowly; and in one of those emotions of gratitude, so virtuous at the moment, but which sometimes hurry the heart beyond its calmer impulse, she married him. This lady survived him, and died in 1828. His children were—

Alexander, born in 1752; Robert, of Leuchars, first of the Lindsays of Balcarres; Colin, born 1755, who died in 1795; James, slain at Cuddalore, in 1783; William, born 1769, drowned at St. Helena in 1785; Charles, born in 1760, Bishop of Kildare; John, born in 1762, married daughter of Frederick, Earl of Guildford; Elizabeth, married, 1782, Hon. Philip Yorke, afterwards Earl of Hardwicke, and died in 1858, aged 95; Hugh, Director of the H.E.I.C., married, in 1799, J. Gordon, daughter of Lord Rockville; Ann, born 1750, married Andrew Barnard; Margaret, born in 1753, married, first, Alexander Fordyce[1] of Roehampton, second, in 1812, Sir James Bland Burgess, and died in 1815.

Alexander, sixth earl, married, in 1780, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Dalrymple of North Berwick (who inherited the Haigh estates), by whom he had James, born in 1783; Charles Robert, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas William Thomson; Richard and Edwin, twins, born in 1786; Elizabeth Keith, married, in 1815, R. E. Heathcote of Longton Hall; Ann, married, in 1811, Robert Wardlaw Ramsay of Balgarvie.

[1] This Fordyce was the hero of the 'Black Monday,' 8th June, 1772.

James, seventh earl, who claimed successfully the title of Earl of Crawford, married Hon. Maria Frances Pennington, only child of John, first Lord Muncaster, who died in 1816, by whom he had Alexander William Crawford, born 1812; James, M.P., married, in 1845, Lady Sarah Elizabeth Saville, only daughter of Earl of Mexborough; Charles Hugh, born in 1816, married, 1851, Emily, daughter of Hon. Henry Brown, Dean of Lismore; Colin, born in 1819, married, 1845, Lady Frances Howard, third daughter of William, Earl of Wicklow.

Alexander William, eighth earl, and twenty-fourth Earl of Crawford, married, in 1846, Margaret, daughter of Lieutenant-General James Lindsay of Balcarres, by whom he had James Ludovick, born 1847, and six daughters.

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th *gu.*, a fesse chequy *arg.* and *az.* (Lindsay); 2d and 3d *or*, a lion rampant *gu.*, debruised by a ribbon *sa.* (Abernethy). Crest—An ostrich *ppr.* holding in his mouth a key *or*. Supporters—Two lions sejant guardant *gu.* Motto—'*Endure fort.*'

Balcarres has, however, passed out of the hands of this the eldest line. The accumulation of burdens entailed upon the family by their chivalrous adherence to the cause of the Stuarts, at last made it necessary that the estate should be sold. The Hon. Robert Lindsay, second son of the fifth earl, had meanwhile made a fortune in the West Indies; and purchased the estate of Leuchars, which his brother had acquired in 1786, for the price of £31,000. He also purchased Balcarres from him; but assumed only the designation of Lindsay of Leuchars.

He married, in 1788, Elizabeth Dick of Prestonfield, by whom he had James, born 1791; Alexander Dick, born 1792; Mary Butler, married, in 1815, C. M. Christie of Durie; Robert, born 1794, married, in 1824, Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Henderson; William Duff, lost at sea in 1813; Ann Keith York; Cecilia Martha, married J. Head; Colin, born in 1800, married, first, Charlotte Blair, second, Miss Brown; and Elizabeth Pringle, born 1801. He died in 1836.

Major-General James Lindsay of Balcarres and Leuchars, son of the last, married, first, Mary Anne, daughter of Francis

Grant of Kilgraston; second, in 1823, Anne, daughter of Sir Coutts Trotter, by whom he had Coutts, his heir, born 1824; Robert, born 1833, married, in 1858, the Hon. Harriet Jones Lloyd, daughter of Lord Overston; Margaret, married, in 1846, Lord Lindsay; Mary Anne, married, in 1854, R. S. Holford of Westonbirt.

Sir Coutts Lindsay of Balcarres and Leuchars, and also of Westville (inherited along with his baronetcy from his maternal grandfather), married, in 1864, Caroline Blanche, only surviving child of the late Right Honourable Henry Fitzroy, and has issue.

The arms of Lindsay of Balcarres are—Quarterly, I. and IV. the arms of the earldom of Crawford (*vide* p. 143), within a bordure *az.*, charged with fourteen stars *or*. II. and III. 1st and 4th *ar.*, a crescent *gu.*, on a chief indented *az.*, three mullets pierced of the field (Trotter); 2d and 3d *gu.*, a lion rampant *arg.*, crowned *or*, charged on the shoulder with a crescent of the first (Moubray): these two coats within a bordure *ermine*. Crest—A pavilion *az.*, semée of mullets *or*, the canopy and fringes of the last ensigned on the top with a pennon *gu.* Supporters—Dexter, a white horse *ppr.*; sinister, a lion *arg.*, armed and langued *az.* Motto—'*Astra castra numen lumen munimen.*'

We may add a note concerning the family of Trotter as connected both with Balcarres and Kilconquhar.

Archibald Trotter of Cattleshiels married Jean, daughter and heiress of Robert Moubray of the Bush and Castlelaw, by whom he had—

1. Robert, of Castlelaw.
2. Alexander, of Dreghorn.
3. John, of Dyrham Park, whose daughter, Coutts, married Sir H. L. Bethune, Bart. of Kilconquhar.
4. Coutts, born in 1767, created a baronet in 1821, married daughter of the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Lord Rockville, by whom he had Anne, married, in 1823, Major-General James Lindsay of Balcarres; Jean, married, in 1827, Gibbs Crawford Antrobus; and Susan, married, in 1831, the Hon. George Thomas Keppel. The baronetcy descended to his grandson Sir Coutts Lindsay.

On the opposite side of the road from the house of Balcarres is the Craig, and further north, Balniel, part of the original estate of Lord Menmuir. For a short time, however, in the beginning of the present century, it was alienated, and Dr. Alexander Thomson of Balniel appears in the list of heritors of Kilconquhar.

Following the road towards Largoward, after passing Balniel, we descend a steep hill, at the bottom of which, on the west side, is a mill, which used to be known as Rires Mill. This perhaps is Easter Rires. Ascending the hill on the opposite side of the water, we come to Lathallan, *i.e.* to Easter Lathallan, Wester Lathallan being now part of Gilston. These lands, anciently also spelled 'Athallan,' were, in the latter half of the fourteenth century, resigned by Isabella, daughter of Duncan, Earl of Fife, in favour of her cousin Michael de Balfour; but before long we find them in the hand of William Spens, who was probably of kin to the Earls of Fife.

William Spens of Lathallan married, before 1385, Isabel, daughter and heiress of Duncan Campbell of Glendouglas, by whom he had John, his heir; and William, ancestor of the Spenses of Kilspindie. He died in 1432.

John Spens of Lathallan and Glendouglas, son of the last, has charters in 1420 and 1433. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Wemyss of Rires, by whom he had Alexander, his heir; Robert of Kittedie; Thomas, Bishop of Galloway and Aberdeen; and Patrick, of the Scots Guards in France. Many of the younger sons of Scottish families served in this corps; see *Quentin Durward*. I find Thomas Spens naturalised in France in 1472. Of the Patrick Spens just mentioned, Francisque-Michel, in his *Ecossais en France*, says, that he was an archer of the Scots Guards; that he came over to France in 1450; and settled in Guienne, whither he came in the suite of Louis XI. His family gave rise to two branches, of St. Sever, and of Bourdeaux. The arms of Spens or L'Espence of St. Sever are thus blazoned in the genealogy of Spens of Lathallan, printed at Bourdeaux from the press of P. G. Calamy: Quarterly—1st

and 4th *or*, a lion rampant *gu.* : 2d, lozengy *az.* and *or*, on a chief of the last three roses *gu* : 3d, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *az.* a lion rampant *or* : 2d and 3d, *gu*, a castle triple-towered *arg.*, masoned *sa.*, with a crown suitable to the rank of the bearer. Supporters—Two griffins. The arms of Spens of Bourdeaux are the same, with this difference, that the 4th grand quarter bears *az.*, three anchors, two and one, palewise, *or*. Supporters —Two lions.

Alexander Spens of Lathallan, married Catherine, sister of Sir Andrew Wood, by whom he had Robert, his heir.

Robert Spens of Lathallan died in 1474, leaving a son John.

John Spens of Lathallan married, in 1489, Margaret, daughter of Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar, by whom he had John ; and David, rector of Flisk. He died in 1494.

John Spens of Lathallan married Helen, daughter of Sir John Arnot *de eodem*, by whom he had Alexander, his heir ; and Michael, who entered the Scots Guards in France, where his family had already become honourable. He died in 1530.

Alexander Spens of Lathallan married a daughter of Durie *de eodem*, by whom he had James, his heir ; and Andrew. Alexander died in 1548.

James Spens of Lathallan married Elizabeth, daughter of John Seton of Lathrisk, by whom he had Archibald, who died unmarried in 1564 ; Arthur and Alexander, who succeeded ; and Patrick. He died at an advanced age in 1595.

Arthur Spens of Lathallan married, before 1565, Janet, daughter of William Duddingston of Sandford, by whom he had Alexander, his heir. He died in 1606.

Alexander Spens of Lathallan married Isabel Bethune (daughter of Robert Bethune of Creich ?), by whom he had no issue.

Alexander Spens of Lathallan, uncle of the last, succeeded by resignation in 1609. In 1615 he has a charter to Condland. He married Catherine, daughter of David Alexander of Scaddoway, by whom he had Thomas ; James, W.S. ; and Alexander. He died in 1635.

Thomas Spens of Lathallan married Margaret,[1] daughter of

[1] This lady's name is entered in the Register as Crichton altered to Moncrieff, and there is no doubt that Margaret, daughter of N. Moncrieff, was married to Alexander Cunningham, brother to Cunningham of Barns, nor that the name of Thomas Spens's wife was Moncrieff.

Nathaniel Moncrieff of Randerston, by whom he had Alexander, who predeceased him in 1665; Nathaniel, born 1645; William, born 1640; Arthur, born 1644; Thomas, born 1648; David, a merchant; Catherine, born 1639, married James Dudingston of Sandford; Helen, married, in 1664, Robert Lentron of Kincaple; and Anna. One of these sons must have been the Dr. Spens who was treasurer of the College of Physicians in 1684. He died in 1661.

Nathaniel Spens of Lathallan married, in 1665, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Gourlay of Kincraig, by whom he had Thomas, born 1666, his heir; Helen; and Margaret. He was alive in 1690.

Thomas Spens of Lathallan married his cousin, Margaret Gourlay, by whom he had Thomas, and Nathaniel, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church (who died at Pittenweem in 1772, aged 78). He died before 1701, in which year his widow married Hew Kemp, minister at Dunfermline.

Thomas Spens of Lathallan married, in 1721, Janet, daughter of Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, who died in 1774, by whom he had Thomas; Robert, who died unmarried; William, who died unmarried; Nathaniel, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., who purchased Craigsanquhar (he married Mary, daughter of James Milliken of that Ilk, who died in 1773, and died in 1815, aged 87); Alexander, an architect, who died unmarried in 1755; Janet, married John Halket of Mayne; Margaret, married William Inglis, surgeon in Edinburgh, and died in 1796; Elizabeth, married John Macpherson. He died at Pittenweem in 1769.

Thomas Spens of Lathallan married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Hope of Craighall, who died in 1781, by whom he had Thomas; Archibald, of Manor House; Nathaniel, commander of the *Neptune* East Indiaman, died 1801; Catherine, married, in 1807, Alexander Wood of Grangehill; Janet; and Elizabeth. He died in 1783.

Thomas Spens of Lathallan died unmarried in 1800. By him Lathallan was sold.

Arms—The same as those just given for Spens of St. Sever. Crest—A hart's head erased *ppr.* Motto—'*Si Deus quis contra?*'

Lathallan was purchased, in 1788, by John Lumsdaine, Major in the E.I.C.S., third son of Robert Lumsdaine of Innergelly, who died in 1823.

James Lumsdaine, son of the last, married, in 1824, Sophia Lindsay of Balmungo, by whom he had James, who predeceased him; William Lindsay, born in 1828, died in 1859; John Small, born in 1829, and died in 1860; and Stamford Robert, born in 1831, and died in 1875, who have all three succeeded to the estate, but are deceased. He died in 1853.

East of Lathallan, and on the other side of the road, lies Cassingray, a property the history of which can be traced back farther than almost any other piece of land in the east of Fife. There is first an infeftment under the Great Seal by William the Lion (1165-1214) in favour of Robert, son of Henry. Then there is a charter, by the same monarch, in favour of William, son of Robert, son of Henry. Next follows a charter of Alexander III. (1282) to Richard, on resignation of Oda, daughter of William of Cassingray. A link appears to be wanting here, for the succeeding step is a charter by Gilbert, son and heir to Reine of Cassingray, and Ellon of Cassingray, in favour of Richard of Hayis, Lord Errol, who conveyed it to his son Nicol in 1431.

Nicol Hay of Cassingray and Foodie was succeeded by his son Gilbert in 1456, who appears to have had a son Nicol, mentioned in 1505.

John Hay of Cassingray and Foodie, son of Nicol, succeeds in 1517, receiving a charter from the Earl of Errol. Soon after he resigns in favour of his son; and to this there is a charter of confirmation by the Prior of St. Andrews, of whom there is no trace before, dated 1521.

John Hay of Cassingray and Foodie, son of the last, married Violet Gourly.

James Hay of Cassingray and Foodie died before 29th August 1565, but whether he was son of the last does not appear.

Nicol Hay of Cassingray and Wester Foodie succeeds in 1565, resigns for new infeftment in feu-farm, which he receives in 1570. He married Elizabeth Arnot.

Nicol Hay sold Cassingray to Learmonth of Balcomie in 1576, and the sale was ratified by James Hay of Foodie,

his son, in 1598. The lands were again sold in 1620 to John Carstairs, portioner of Radernie.

John Carstairs of Cassingray married, before 1620, Helen Alexander, by whom he had John, his heir. He died *c.* 1646.

John Carstairs of Cassingray married, in 1643, Lilias, daughter of Robert Forbes of Rires, by whom he had John, born 1644; Robert, born 1645, W.S., who married, in 1679, Esther, daughter of Thomas Mills of Millhouse, in the county of Stafford, and had issue. (His son William, born in 1689, married Katharine, daughter of Robert Carstairs, Town-Clerk of St. Andrews, and Janet Martin, his spouse, and was the father of Robert Carstairs, born 1720, who married, in 1746, Elizabeth Henderson, and was the father of James Carstairs, born in 1749, who married Margaret, daughter of Rev. David Burn and Mary Dudingston of Sandford); Margaret, born 1646; and Alexander, born 1647. In 1649 it appears from the minutes of the kirk-session of Carnbee that he acknowledged his fault in being accessory to the unlawful engagement. He died in 1667.

John Carstairs of Cassingray, son of the last, with consent of his mother and brother Robert, in 1673, disponed Cassingray to Mr. James Melville, brother of George, Earl of Melville, who is mentioned as proprietor in 1690.

Cassingray passed from the Earl of Melville to the Earl of Leven, and thence to Bethune of Kilconquhar.

Beyond Lathallan and Cassingray is Largoward, where four roads meet. We are on the one which leads to Colinsburgh; before us is the road to Cupar, while that on the left leads to Largo, and that on the right to St. Andrews. About a mile along the Largo road is the gate of Gilston House, which is in the parish of Kilconquhar, though the house itself is in Largo. This property, as we have seen, was at one time part of the estate of Lundie. In 1795 we find it in possession of Major-General Dewar, whose daughter married Sir John Anstruther. It was afterwards purchased by James Wyld, Esq., and after his death passed

into the hands of Mr. Baxter, and now belongs to his son Mr. J. H. Baxter.

North of Gilston is Fawfields, in the parish of Largo. North Fawfields was part of Rires, and was acquired in 1511 from David Myrton of Cambo, by Sir Andrew Wood of Largo. Afterwards we find North and South Fawfield included in the estate of Rires. South Fawfield, in 1688, was part of the barony of Cambo, and in 1695 belonged to a proprietor of the name of Bantron, and was afterwards added to the Gilston estate, to which it now belongs. North Fawfield was acquired by David Walker, who married Jane, daughter of Dr. John Chalmers, minister of Kilconquhar, and of Helen Anstruther of Newark, his wife. By her he had a son, who died unmarried in the West Indies; James, who died unmarried; Beaton George, his heir; Helen, who died unmarried; and Janet, who married Mr. Pitcairn, and had a numerous family.

Beaton George Walker, son of the last, married, in 1846, the daughter of Rev. Mr. Wright, minister of Kingsbarns, and has issue. On the death, in 1850, of Mrs. Bethune Morrison of Naughton, he took the name of Morrison.

Retracing our steps towards Balcarres, we see to the north of Balcarres Craig a hill with a clump of planting on the top of it. This is Kilbrachmont, or, according to the old spelling, Kynbrachmont, now part of the Balcarres estate, but once having a mansion-house of its own. We find Kynbrachmont first among the extensive properties of the Dishingtons of Ardross, of whom we shall speak by and by. In 1368 these lands were acquired by Sir William Dishington on the resignation of Walter Bisset of Clerkington and Culter. These lands of Kynbrachmont, however, had to be defended, long afterwards (in 1478), by John Dishington, against a breve of mort-ancestry purchased by Andrew Bisset. Both parties appeared 'in the justice are of Couper, in the tolbuith of the same, Alexander Spens being "for-

spekare" for Dishington, and William Richardson for Bisset.' The matter was afterwards brought before Parliament, and seems ultimately to have terminated in favour of Dishington, for in 1579 we find James Hamilton marrying Jean Dishington, a descendant of John, and with her acquiring Kynbrachmont. He was alive in 1596, but appears to have died soon after without issue, for the next proprietors were her niece Margaret and her husband, also James Hamilton, of Rouchbank (fifth son of Gavin Hamilton of Orbiston).

James Hamilton of Kynbrachmont, son of the last, has a charter in 1606. He married, first, Agnes, daughter of Robert Beton of Balfour, who died before 1614; and second, before 1618, Anna Stewart. He had three sons—George; John of Clatto (who died before 1648, leaving Robert, John, Elizabeth, and Helen: one of these daughters married, in 1659, James Robertson of Newbigging); and Frederick of Lingo. He died after 1631.

George Hamilton of Kynbrachmont, son of the last, married a daughter of Napier of Merchiston (who died in 1667), and died *s.p.* after 1668. So it is said: but I suspect that it was his son, George, who married this lady, and that George Hamilton, senior, died before 1648, and George Hamilton, junior, died between 1668 and 1670, without issue.

Robert Hamilton of Clatto and Kynbrachmont, nephew of the last, was the son of John Hamilton of Clatto, and of Grizel Ayton of Hillside, whom he married in 1631. In 1666 he sold Clatto, and was then apparent heir to Kynbrachmont. In 1687 he is served heir to Frederick Hamilton of Lingo, his uncle, son of James Hamilton of Kynbrachmont. He has a charter in 1670, and married, in 1662, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Carstairs of Kilconquhar, by whom he had John, who died young; and Elizabeth, who married Dundas of Manners. He died before 1703.

Philip Hamilton of Kynbrachmont is mentioned in 1703, and has a charter in 1730. He had a daughter, Helen, who was sister-in-law to James Preston, professor in St. Andrews.

Robert Hamilton of Kynbrachmont, son of the last, had a son, Robert, who, *c.* 1782, was in India with the Honourable

Robert Lindsay; and a daughter, Helen, who married Mr. Kid Fotheringham, writer, and died in 1804. He died at West Anstruther in 1769.

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th *gu.*, three cinquefoils *erm.*, for Hamilton; 2d and 3d *or;* on a bend *sa.*; three escalops of the first for Dishington. Crest—A hand holding a cinquefoil *ppr.* Motto—'*Et neglecta virescit.*'

This last laird was 'out' in 1745, took part in the plundering of the house of Airdrie, and marched with the rebels as far as Preston, but being reported to Government as disordered in his judgment, little notice was taken of his escapade. Latterly, having run through his estate, he was compelled to part with it to Scott of Scotstarvit, through whom it came to the Lindsays of Balcarres. He was much impoverished in his latter days, and many stories still linger in the neighbourhood concerning him. Hearing one night thieves rummaging in his drawers, he said quietly, 'Haud ye busy, lads, haud ye busy! an' ye find ony there i' the dark, it 's mair than I can do in daylight.' Reduced at last to sell the trees around the house of Kilbrachmont, he had a company assembled for the roup, and it was hinted to the laird that it would be as well to produce a bottle or two of brandy to inspire competition. 'Lord have a care of your daft heads,' exclaimed the poor laird; 'if I had twa or three bottles of brandy, d' ye think I would sell my trees.' After a party at Kellie Castle, the guests were passing through the hall, where the servants were drawn up to receive their vails, in those days a customary exaction at great houses. The gifts of those who preceded 'Robbie' (as the laird was commonly called) drew forth no expression of gratitude, not even a smile; but when his turn came for performing the ceremony their features were at once lighted up with something even approaching to a laugh. 'What did you give the fellows, Robbie?' said his friends when they got outside; 'they looked as sour as vinegar till your turn came.' 'Deil a bawbee they got frae

me,' said Robbie, '*I just kittled their loof.*' On another occasion, Hamilton arrived suddenly at a friend's mansion, announcing that the myrmidons of the law had appeared at his house to serve him with a caption. 'But how did you escape them?' asked his friend. 'Oh, Geordie, greetin',' was the reply, 'cam' in at the door, and Robbie, laughin', jumped out of the window!' The allusion was to the formal style of such documents, commencing with the name of the sovereign.

Returning from the neighbourhood of Balcarres to the road from Colinsburgh to Pittenweem, and turning to the east, we have, on our right, Cairnie, built about 1810 by the Misses Melville, on lands acquired by them from several quarters. It is now the property of Walter Davidson, Esq., who purchased it from Colonel Dalyell. Passing down the hill, the house on the right, now the gardener's house of Cairnie, was formerly Balcarres Mill. A little further on, on the left, is the entrance to Balcarres Den; and then we come to four cross roads, of which, for the present, we take that one which is straight before us, and find ourselves upon the estate of Pitcorthie, the house being beautifully situated to the left, upon the higher ground. Further to the east, and still on the higher ground, to the left stands a monolith. Pitcorthie was part of the 'tenementum de Kellie,' held, as mentioned at p. 17, by Richard Siward. He appears to have opposed King Edward, for in 1296 we read of Mary, wife of Sir Richard Siward, who is in prison, and of Richard, his son, whose wife's name was Elizabeth. During the reign of Robert Bruce it was acquired by John de Dudingston, perhaps by marriage with the heiress of the Siwards. In 1373 it passed to the family of Strang, for we find John Strang of *Wester* Pitcorthie married to Christiana, daughter of William de Dudingston. In 1444 Sir William Oliphant of Kellie grants one-half of *Easter* Pitcorthie to John Lumisden of Glygyrnoch (Gleghorn), afterwards of Airdrie, who wa

perhaps his grandson; and in 1447 he grants the other half to Walter Strang, who was certainly his grandson, and who, in 1449, is styled *dominus de Pitcorthie*. We shall speak again of Lumisden when we come to Airdrie, but we shall now trace the line of the Strangs.

Walter Strang, just mentioned, was probably a grandson of John Strang and Christian Dudingston, his father having married a daughter of Sir William Oliphant.

Thomas Strang of Pitcorthie, son of the last, succeeded, and is mentioned in 1466, 1483, 1494, and in 1518. This last, however, may be a different person, as he is designed 'in East Pitcorthie.' Andrew Strang of Pitcorthie is mentioned in 1504, who may have been a son of Thomas; but if so, must have died *s.p.*; or perhaps he may have been in possession of a separate portion of the estate, for, in 1532, Andrew Strang of Pitcarne (Pitcorthie?), and William, his son, appear as witnesses.

Walter Strang of Pitcorthie (probably son of Thomas) died about 1513, probably slain at Pinkie, leaving as co-heiresses his three daughters—Isabel, Giles, and Agnes. Isabel married John Clephane of Carslogie, and her son, Andrew Clephane, who married Catherine Methven, succeeds as portioner of Pitcorthie in 1545, and is alive in 1575. Giles married David Grundeston of Bunzeon, but retains the title of Lady Pitcorthie, and her son, Alexander Grundeston, succeeds in 1569. In 1586 Patrick Grundeston of Bunzeon, and Margaret Strang, his spouse (the latter died in 1617, and may have been a descendant of the Andrew and William already mentioned; she also inherited one-eighth of Airdrie), dispute the superiority with Alexander. Agnes Strang married John Melville of Carnbee.

Clephane's portion of Easter and Wester Pitcorthie (for he appears to have acquired more than came to him by marriage), and Grundeston's portion of Easter Pitcorthie, passed by purchase to Sir William Scott of Elie, and by him were sold to Lord Menmuir, who seems also to have acquired the other portions of the property. The superiority of the eastern portion remained with Peter

Oliphant of Kellie Mill long after the other was united to the barony of Balcarres; but at last it also was vested in Lord Menmuir. It was sold, towards the close of the last century, to John Simson of Brunton, but has recently been re-purchased by Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart.

We now return to the cross roads, and following that one which goes south, we soon reach Kilconquhar and its loch, which lies between the two properties of Elie and Kilconquhar, and cannot therefore be drained except by mutual consent. The loch was originally called Redmyre, and had a drainage westward to the burn, which was closed by sand in 1624 or 1625. The name is of Culdee origin, Kil meaning cell or church, and Conquhar[1] or Connacher, pronounced Conneuchar, being the name of the founder. In common parlance, the first syllable is dropped. There are few records of the church of Kilconquhar. In 1200 it was granted by Duncan, Earl of Fife, to the convent of North Berwick, and the grant is renewed by Malcolm, his son, in 1228. There was much controversy after this between Adam, Laird of Kilconcath and the Prioress of North Berwick, regarding the right of patronage, which was brought to a close in 1266 by a formal resignation of it into the hands of the convent. About 1295 the rector of the church of Abercrombie was chaplain of the parish at Kilconcath, and in 1463 Alexander de Penicuik is mentioned as vicar. There is some trace also of an abbacy at Kilconquhar. The only other information we have found respecting its arrangements, is a donation by Patrick Dunbar, in 1499, to the altar of 'our Lady of Pete' (Pity), in the parish church of Kilconquhar. The parish, which then included Elie and St. Monans, was provided with a Protestant minister in 1565, and in 1577 William Bellenden is mentioned as vicar, who was the youngest son of Sir John Bellenden of Kilconquhar. In 1606 he is called

[1] The name is not unknown to Scottish history. We find in Wynton an Earl of Angus called Conquhar.

vicar of Mr. William Scott of Elie. Kilconquhar had also a schoolmaster, Sir George Calland (an ecclesiastical title), whose death is recorded in 1593.

The first proprietor of whom we read is Adam de Kilconcath, whose history brings us at once to some of the most stirring incidents of Scottish history. Among the knights who had followed Louis IX. of France to the sixth crusade was Robert de Bruce, son of the Lord of Annandale. He had gained singular honour by his prowess at the capture of Damietta in 1250, and after having spent some years at home on the conclusion of that expedition, he again enrolled his name in the list of red-cross warriors, whom Louis led to the coast of Tunis in 1270. The unhealthy climate proved fatal to the French king, who in that very year expired in his tent, and immediately after his death the expedition was broken up. Before, however, the French army had time to leave the African shore, a reinforcement of crusaders arrived, under Prince Edward of England, and on learning the melancholy result of the expedition to Africa, resolved, without lingering on that unhealthy shore, at once to prosecute their voyage to the Holy Land, taking with them Robert de Bruce, and any others who might be willing to join them. There were several Scottish knights in the train of Edward, such as David, Earl of Athole; William, Lord Douglas; and Adam of Kilconquhar, Earl of Carrick. From them Bruce learned how a papal legate had been sent into Scotland, to demand from the clergy a tenth of their benefices, as an aid for the approaching crusade; how the king and the clergy had refused this demand, on the plea that Scotland was ready to equip for the crusade a body of knights suitable to the strength and resources of the kingdom, in obedience to which resolution it was that the Scottish noblemen had joined the banner of Prince Edward. These Scottish crusaders are thus described by Guibert de Nogent: 'On peut voir des battailons d'Ecossais tres fiers chez eux, et fort lâches dans leurs

pays, descendre de leurs frontières marécageuses, jambes nues, couverts d'un manteau de peaux, avec une gibecière suspendue à leurs épaules ; armés d'une façon si ridicule, au moins selon nos usages, ils viennent s'offrer comme auxiliares fidèles et devoués.'

Adam of Kilconquhar had only recently acquired the title of Earl of Carrick, by marrying Marjory, the daughter and heiress of Nigel, the last earl of that name ; nor did he hold it long, for, in 1269 or 1270, he died at Acco in Palestine, in the arms of his friend Robert Bruce, to whom he intrusted the last messages to be carried home to his widow. Bruce immediately quitted Palestine, and in due time arrived in Scotland. He then proceeded to the castle of Turnberry, to impart to the Countess of Carrick the messages with which he had been intrusted. As he passed through her domains, the lady happened to be pursuing the diversion of the chase, surrounded by a retinue of her squires and damsels. It must be remembered that two years had elapsed since her husband's death, and probably her experience of wedded life had been far too brief for us to expect to find her in the character of a disconsolate widow. The sequel of the story we tell in the words of Tytler. The countess and her companions encountered Bruce. She was struck by his noble figure, and courteously entreated him to remain and take the recreation of hunting. Bruce, who in these feudal days knew the danger of paying too much attention to a ward of the king, declined the invitation, when he found himself suddenly surrounded by the attendants, and the lady riding up seized his bridle, and led off the knight with gentle violence to her castle of Turnberry. Here, after fifteen days residence, the adventure concluded as might have been anticipated. Bruce married the countess, without the knowledge of the relations of either party, and before obtaining the king's consent, upon which he seized her castle of Turnberry, and her whole estates. The inter-

cession of friends, however, and a heavy fine, conciliated the mind of the monarch. Bruce became in right of his wife Lord of Carrick, and we must add that he became also Laird of Kilconquhar. The son of this marriage of romantic love was the great Robert Bruce, the restorer of Scottish liberty.[1]

This Adam of Kilconquhar was probably a relation of William de Kilconquhar, who was prior of the predicant friars at Perth, and in 1260 Bishop of Brechin. Further back, I find, *c.* 1200, Duncan, son of Ada of Kilconcath, witness to a charter of Mayshiels. Odo of Kilconcath, who in 1291 has letters of presentation to the church of St. Santan in Man, may possibly be our Adam. His seal, of date 1266, is extant, bearing the following impress,—a figure in long flowing garments, holding in the left hand a pennon surmounted by a cross, and with the right presenting to an armed knight on horseback a shield charged with three cinquefoils. Probably it relates to some incident of the crusades. There is a charter in which he resigns to the nuns of North Berwick the patronage of the Church of Kilconquhar, which he had long disputed with them, in which he is styled, '*dominus de Kilconcath*, comes de Carrik,' and he bears the same designation in a charter in favour of Helias de Kininmont of the lands of Balgormack in the shire of Scoonie.

The next possessors were the Earls of March and Dunbar. We have already mentioned (pp. 17, 19) Gospatricius as one of the English nobles who fled to Scotland in 1072, and received lands in Lothian. The succession is as follows :—

Gospatricius, son of Maldred, Earl of Northumberland in

[1] There are various versions of this story by different writers. Some give to Adam's wife the name of Dina; others say that it was his daughter Martha whom Bruce married. The truth is not easily ascertained. Dalrymple says there were four Robert Bruces, the second of whom married the Countess of Carrick, and was the father of the king.

1066, had three sons, Dolfin, Gospatrick, and Waldeve, or Waltheof.

Gospatricius, son of the last, styled '*comes frater Dolfini*,' died in 1139. One of these two Gospatricks had a daughter, Ethreda, who married King Duncan.

Gospatricius, son of the last, also styled '*comes*,' died, in 1166 leaving two sons, Waldeve ; and Patrick, whose wife was Cecilia, and his son William, from whom descended the noble family of Home.

Waldeve, Earl of Dunbar, son of the last, died in 1182. Perhaps he had another brother besides Patrick, whose wife was Sybilla, and their son was Waldeve.

Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, son of the last, whose death in 1231 is recorded by Wynton. He married, in 1184, Ada, illegitimate daughter of William the Lion, and by her had Patrick, Robert, and William. To him must be attributed the seal of the Earl of Dunbar, bearing the date 1200, and a lion rampant.

Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, son of the last, is commonly called the fifth earl ; but he was the third Earl of *Dunbar*, Waldeve being the first who assumed that title. He married Christina, daughter of the High Steward of Scotland, and ancestor of the royal family of Stewart. By her he had Patrick ; and William, who married, before 1241, Christian Corbet. Earl Patrick died in 1248, at Marseilles, on his way to the Holy Land, in company with St. Louis of France. There is a seal of the Earl of Dunbar, bearing the date of this very year, but the expedition did not depart till the middle of the year. The seal cannot belong to his successor, for to him must be assigned one bearing date 1251.

Patrick, Earl of Dunbar (sixth earl), son of the last, married in 1242, Christian Bruce, sister of the Robert Bruce who became Earl of Carrick by marrying the widow of Adam de Kilconcath ; and perhaps it was by this connection that the estate of Kilconquhar was acquired, though we have no certain proof that it was in possession of the family till several generations later. He had three sons, Patrick, John and Alexander ; and died in 1289.

Patrick, Earl of Dunbar (seventh earl), son of the last, was one of the claimants of the crown in 1291. He married Marjory or Bridget Comyn, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Buchan,

by whom he had Patrick. He was the first who was styled Earl of March: and he died in 1294.

Patrick, Earl of Dunbar and March (commonly called tenth earl, for two have been interpolated), son of the last, married Agnes Randolph, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Moray. This lady, by the death in battle of her two brothers, Earls of Moray, became heiress of the family. By her he had George; John, who married Marjory, daughter of Robert II., and became Earl of Moray; Margaret, who married William, Earl of Douglas; Agnes, who married Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith; and Elizabeth, who married John Maitland of Lethington. Earl Patrick, in 1314, received in his castle of Dunbar Edward II., after his defeat at Bannockburn, and enabled him to escape to England by sea. He was in 1332 governor of the south of Scotland. In 1368, at the age of 84, he divested himself of the earldom in favour of his son.

George, Earl of Dunbar and March (eleventh earl), son of the last, by his wife Christian, had George; Sir Patrick, of Beill; Elizabeth, of whom anon; and Agnes, who married John Maitland.

Earl George, had engaged with Robert III. that his son David, Duke of Rothesay, should marry his own daughter Elizabeth. The greater part of a large dowry had already been paid, when Archibald, Earl of Douglas, called 'the Grim,' jealous of the advantages about to be conferred on a rival family, persuaded the king to rescind this contract in favour of Marjory Douglas, the earl's daughter. The marriage between her and the Duke of Rothesay was solemnly celebrated in the church of Bothwell. But before its final consummation, March, indignantly hastening into the presence of the king, warmly demanded that his own daughter should either be still preferred, or the marriage portion restored. His complaints and reproaches were too angrily urged to obtain a patient hearing, or a soothing answer, and, deeply affronted at this insult, he renounced his allegiance and withdrew to England, where he was magnificently received. For this his estates were forfeited; but in 1409, on his suing for pardon, during the

regency of the Duke of Albany, after the death of the monarch from whom he had received the insult, he was restored. But as his 'grim' antagonist was in possession of the Castle of Dunbar, he obtained in compensation for its surrender the Castle of Lochmaben and the lordship of Annandale. He is the first of whom we read in connection with Kilconquhar, for in 1390 we find him complaining of damage done to his lands of Kilconquhar by the Lord of Brechin. He died in 1420, aged 82.

George, Earl of Douglas and March (twelfth earl), son of the last, had two children, Patrick, and Mariota, who married Alexander, second Earl of Crawford. He was one of the noblemen employed to treat with the English in 1423 for the ransom of King James I., which having been happily accomplished, he attended at the coronation, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. His loyal endeavours, however, met with a recompense of peculiar ingratitude. In 1434 the king, on pretext of his father's forfeiture, committed him prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh, and gave orders to seize his Castle of Dunbar. The case came before the Parliament at Perth, when the earl pleaded the pardon received from the Duke of Albany, to which it was replied that the power of restoring exiles was never lodged in the person of a governor. In the end the Parliament confirmed the forfeiture, extending to all lands held of the king. The victimised earl and his beggared family went to England. Three years after, the king was murdered, and upon his death the three Estates gave to Earl George, and to his son and heir, an annuity of 400 merks. He appears to have returned to Scotland, and to have resided at Kilconquhar, for, as he held this barony of the Bishop of St. Andrews, it was not included in the forfeiture. In 1449 there is a settling of the marches between him and Walter Strang of Pitcorthie, when he is styled *Comes Marchiarum et dominus de Kilconquhar.* He died between 1454 and 1457.

Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar, son of the last, has a charter of Kilconquhar in 1457. In 1452 he is already married to a lady, whose name was Isabel, by whom he had Patrick, and a daughter, who married, *c.* 1474, John Spens of Lathallan. John Dunbar, who in 1474 was naturalised in France, may have been another son. Patrick died *c.* 1460.

Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar, son of the last, married, in 1474, Janet, his cousin, daughter of Patrick Dunbar of Mochrum, who survived him, and was alive in 1499. By her he had Patrick his heir. He died *c.* 1488.

Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar, son of the last, had a respite in 1488, before the death of his father, for the slaughter of Patrick M'Culloch. He married Christian Home, by whom he had Patrick his heir, and died before 1496.

Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar, son of the last, married, before 1499, Isabella Dishington. In that year he founded an altar in Kilconquhar church to 'our ladie of Pitie,' and granted a charter of mortification, in which he styles himself *Dominus de Kilconquhar*, for the souls of himself, Christian Home his mother, Janet Dunbar, evidently his grandmother, and his wife. By her he had a son, Patrick, who seems, along with his father, to have led a somewhat wild life. The father in 1503 has a remission for resetting his son, and in the same year the son is at the horn. He married Catherine M'Dowall of Garthland, and predeceased his father, being slain at Flodden in 1513. The father died before 1516, and his wife, who had been the relict of Alexander Abercrombie of that ilk and Murthly, married a third time, Thomas Dunbar, under the name Elizabeth, often interchanged with Isabel.

Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar, grandson of the last, had a charter in 1523. He had a son, Andrew, and four daughters, Janet, Alison, Margaret, and Bessie, who became co-heiresses of Kilconquhar on the death of their brother without issue. Margaret is now represented by the Marquis of Bute. Patrick died shortly before 1549, and was perhaps slain at Pinkie.

Andrew Dunbar of Kilconquhar, son of the last, died *s.p.* in 1564.

Arms—*Gu.*, a lion rampant *arg.*, within a border of the 2d charged with roses of the 1st. We find the lion rampant as early as 1200, counter-rampant within a double tressure *c.* 1250, and within a border of eight roses in 1292.

The next proprietor of Kilconquhar was Sir John Bellenden or Bannatyne (for the name occurs spelled both ways), son of Thomas Bellenden of Auchinoul, Lord Justice-Clerk in 1539.

The ancestor of this family seems to have been Patrick Bellenden of Auchnolnyshill, who married Mariota Douglas, and by her had Thomas, just mentioned, and a daughter, Catherine, who married, first, Adam Hopper, and second, Oliver Sinclair of Pitcairn.

Thomas Bellenden had, besides Sir John, Patrick of Stanehouse, who was delated for the murder of Rizzio. He died in 1546.

Sir John Bannatyne succeeded his father as Lord Justice-Clerk in 1547, and married, first, Barbara Kennedy, daughter of Sir Hugh Kennedy of Girvanmains ; second, Janet Seyton, who survived him. He had five sons—Lewis, Thomas (who succeeded Thomas Bellenden of Newtyle on the bench, becoming Lord Ordinary in 1591), James, Adam, and William, of whom we shall speak more particularly. Sir John died in 1576.

Of Sir Lewis Bellenden, his eldest son, Scotstarvit tells a strange story, bearing that he had been induced by curiosity to deal with a warlock called Richard Graham (well known in the annals of sorcery), to raise the devil, who, having raised him in Bellenden's own yard in the Canongate, the Lord Justice-Clerk was thereby so terrified that he took sickness and thereof died. Calderood also mentions Graham's execution, and his confession of this transaction. The third son, James, appears to have inherited from his father the barony of Carlowrie and Kilconquhar, and was drowned in 1593 while skating on the loch, as his tombstone in Kilconquhar churchyard bears. He left a son and a daughter, who became Lady Mushet. The guardian of these children was Sir Thomas Bellenden of Newtyle. The son, James, died young, and was succeeded by his uncle, Adam Bellenden, fourth son of Sir John, parson of Falkirk in 1608, Bishop of Dunblane in 1615, and of Aberdeen in

1635. He was also Dean of the Chapel-Royal when Laud was in Edinburgh with Charles I. in 1633. In the confirmation of his title by Parliament in 1621, the lands are described as 'the lands and barony of Kilconquhar, with the loch and fishings, and a yearly free fair on the 3d of May; the lands of Pitcorthie, Balgrummo, Cauldcoittis, and Kilmucks, but prejudice to Sir William Scott of right and possession of the lands and barony of Ardross, and loch above mentioned adjacent thereto; as also, to Mr. Alexander Gibson of his lands of Balgrummo; and the laird of Balcarhouse of rights to Pitcorthie, and patronage of the kirk of Kilconquhar.' Adam Bellenden was at first an 'eager opposer of hierarchy,' reproving, in the severest terms, Mr. George Graham, for having accepted of a bishopric. While he was parson of Falkirk he craved a helper in respect of the distance between his kirk and his lairdship, but was ordered to supply it himself, as it was destitute of preaching half the Sabbaths of the year. He then, contrary to all his former professions, accepted of the meanest of the bishoprics, in order to patch up his broken heritage. Soon after this, Mr. John Row met him in a strait place, where there was no shifting, betwixt the great kirk in Edinburgh and the back of the Luckenbooths. They had been very familiar, having been classmates at College, and professing afterwards the same views while in the ministry together. The bishop holds forth his hand to Mr. John Row, but he, folding his arms, replies, 'Mr. Adam, I will shake no hands with you till you confess and mourn for your perjury and apostasy. We were four years antagonists at College; I fear we shall now be antagonists while we live, seeing ye have left Christ and His cause; and because it is known you have done it to free your lairdship of debt, remember I tell you God's curse will be upon you and your lairdship both.' 'Well, Mr. John,' said the bishop, 'I perceive ye are angry; farewell.' Row calls him 'Laird of *Ken-no-where*,' for, says he, 'we know not, or we *ken not*

where he or any of his is this day.' He was excommunicated in 1638, and, according to Bailie, died soon after in England. I suspect I have discovered him in a Dr. Adam Bellenden, designated 'old person within the kingdom of England, in Somersetshire,' whose son John died about 1650. By him, or by his eldest son James, the estate of Kilconquhar was sold to Carstairs.

William, the fifth son of Sir John Bellenden, was presented to the vicarage of Kilconquhar in 1573. He married Anabel Pearson, and had a son, Thomas, who married, in 1625, Euphemia, daughter of Stephen Dudingston of Sandford.

The arms of Bellenden of Kilconquhar were—*Gu.*, a buck's head couped between three cross crosslets fitched *or*.

The new proprietor of Kilconquhar was of an old and respectable family. I find Thomas Carstares of Newgrange and his wife, Agnes Imrie, recorded in 1573. Of their children are mentioned John, his heir; Thomas, who married Christian Young; and probably Janet, who married John Lepar. He died in 1615, and his wife before 1593.

John Carstares of Newgrange, son of the last, married, before 1614, Euphame Scheves, and by her had John, his heir; Alexander; Thomas; and Elizabeth. A daughter of his, perhaps Elizabeth, married a cousin of her own, James Carstares, grandson of Thomas, and perhaps son of Thomas Carstares the younger. (They had a son, John, born in 1623, who was minister in Glasgow, married Janet Mure of Glanderston, and was the father of Principal William Carstares, and a daughter, Catherine, who married Principal James Wood of St. Andrews.) He died in 1649.

John Carstares of Newgrange, son of the last, married, in 1628, Elspeth Donaldson, by whom he had Elspeth, born in 1632. He acquired part of Kilconquhar in 1634, and had a charter in 1644. He now becomes Sir John Carstares of Kilconquhar, and married, second, Dame Agnes Murray, by whom he had John, his heir. He married, third, Helen Murray, who survived him, and was alive in 1693, by whom he had Thomas, who died deranged, another son, and William. His daughters were Anne; Margaret, who married Robert Hamilton of

Clatto; and Bethia, who married, in 1656, Thomas Rigg of Aithernie. He died before 1680.

John Carstares of Kilconquhar, son of the last, has a charter in 1651. He married Isabel Ainslie, by whom he had a daughter, Anna, who married, in 1671, John, eldest son of Sir James Ramsay of Whytehill. He was cognosced in 1663, and died in 1692.

John Carstares of Kilconquhar, nephew of the last, was son of Captain William Carstares (third son of Sir John), who married Lady Gosford in Lothian, and in 1667 brought her to live in Elie. He married Dame Ann Bruce, only daughter and heiress of Sir William Bruce of Kinross, formerly of Balcaskie, and relict of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, by whom he had James Bruce; Christian, born in 1689, who married James Balfour of Forret; Agnes, who married Robert Fotheringham of Balndon; and Mary, who married Alexander Bayne of Rires. He was attainted of high treason at Carlisle in 1716, and the estates were forfeited.

James Bruce Carstares, son of the last, succeeded to Kinross in 1711, his mother's brothers and sons by the first marriage having all died *s.p.* The Crown reinstated him in Kilconquhar for behoof of himself and his sisters, on the express condition of paying all his father's debts. Three married sisters are mentioned, Christian, Helen, and Mary, so that either the name of Mrs. Fotheringham mentioned above must have been Helen, or she must have been dead in 1722, and there must have been a fourth daughter, Helen. Finally, the estate was disponed in that year by James, with consent of his father, his sisters, and their husbands, to Thomas Beton, Esq. The rental at this time is worth preserving in a note.[1] James B. Carstares married

[1] Estate of John Carstares, late of Kilconquhar:—

Money, Rent payable in,	£42	1	7
Barley, 467 bolls, 1 firl., 2 pecks, 2 lippies, at 7s.,	163	10	10
Oatmeal, 123 bolls, at 7s.,	43	1	10
Oats, 71 bolls, 2 firl., 1 lipp., at 7s.,	25	0	7
Beans, 10 bolls; Malt, 12 bolls, at 7s.,	7	14	0
Malt, 12 bolls at 7s.,	4	4	0
Wethers, 2 at 5s.; Grazing 20 wethers at 6d.,	1	0	0
Capons, 34 at 7d.; Hens, 134 at 5d.,	3	15	8
Poultry, 185 at 4d.,	3	1	8
	£293	10	2

Christian, daughter of Sir Peter Halkett of Pitfirrane, by whom he had James Bruce Carstares, in 1782 designated 'late of Kinross, now of Tillicoultry.'

Arms of Carstares—*Az.*, a chevron *arg.*, between three sunflowers slipped *ppr.* Crest—A sunflower turning to the rising sun, *ppr.* Motto—'*Te splendente.*'

Arms of Bruce—*Or*, a saltier *gu.*, with a chief of the same. Crest—A sun setting. Motto—'*Irrevocabile.*'

Dr. James Beton of Perth was son of a Dr. Beton who was grandson of Alexander Beton, Archdeacon of Lothian and Laird of Carsgownie, who was the second son of Cardinal Beton by Marion Ogilvie. If he be the same as 'David Betoun, physician to his Majesty,' then his wife was Esther Sallyne. In 1663 he purchased Little or Nether Tarvit for 27,000 or 28,000 merks. His children were David (who married Helen, daughter of Ayton of Kinaldy, and widow of Dr. Alexander Balfour, son of Balbirnie, but predeceased his father without issue) and Thomas. He died in 1680, aged 77.

Thomas Beton of Tarvit purchased Kilconquhar in 1714. He married Ann Paterson, who died in 1760, aged 92, by whom he had David; Margaret, who married George Lindsay of Wormiston; Eupham, who married John Landel of Ardit; and Alice, who died in 1778. Thomas was alive in 1744.

David Beton of Kilconquhar, son of the last, married, in 1731, Anna, daughter of David Beton of Balfour, who succeeded her brother in the estate of Balfour in 1760, whence her husband is styled 'of Balfour.'

This laird was in the field among the reapers on the morning of the 21st September 1745, when the sound of a distant cannonade was heard, and smoke was seen rising in the direction of Prestonpans. 'They 're at it noo,' said one of the labourers, as the band paused for a moment and looked anxiously across the firth. 'Ay,' said the laird, 'nae doubt some yonder need our prayers. Weel, God defend the right.' The reapers turned again to their work with a smile, for they well knew on which side Kilconquhar's petitions would be offered. But there were Whig lairds in Fife as well as Tories; and a party of them set sail from Pittenweem to see the fight at Prestonpans, never

doubting that the undisciplined levies of Highlanders must give way before the regular troops. They returned, no doubt rather crestfallen, bearing the tidings of the total defeat of the royal forces. It has also been handed down that when the last embers of the insurrection had been trodden out in blood after the battle of Culloden, a county meeting was held in Colinsburgh, when a Whig gentleman proposed the health of the Duke of Cumberland. Beton of Kilconquhar drank it, and then rose and gave, as *his* toast, the health of one Sibbald, the butcher of Colinsburgh. The Whig demurred. 'Sir,' said Kilconquhar, 'I 've drunk *your* butcher; and, by heaven, sir, you drink mine, or out you go by the window!'

Having no children, he executed an entail of Kilconquhar, in virtue of which it descended to the son of his sister Margaret, wife of George Lindsay of Wormiston, with the provision that he should bear the name and arms of Beton only.

John Beton of Kilconquhar, nephew of the last, and son of George Lindsay of Wormiston, died *s.p.* in 1789.

Henry Beton of Kilconquhar, brother of the last, succeeded in virtue of the entail, and, in 1792, sold Wormiston to his brother, Patrick Lindsay of Coates. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Kyd, by whom he had a daughter, Rachel, who married Lieutenant-General James Dickson. He married, second, in 1761, Margaret, daughter of Martin Eccles, M.D. (who survived him, and died in 1823), by whom he had Martin; George, who married, in 1807, the daughter of Hill Forster of Forrest; David, who died in 1807; Elizabeth Balcarres, who died in 1793; Margaret, who died in 1792; and Jane, who died in 1860, aged 92. He died in 1819.

Martin Eccles Lindsay Beton, son of the last, married Margaret Augusta, daughter of General James Tovey, by whom he had Henry, born at Hilton in 1787; Alexander, H.E.I.C.; John; Anne Craigie, who died unmarried in 1838; Elizabeth Janet, who died unmarried in 1837; another daughter, who died in 1792; Margaret Caroline, who married, in 1814, Patrick Orr, W.S., and died in 1861; and Harriet, who married W. H. Sands. Martin Beton predeceased his father in 1813.

Sir Henry Beton (or Bethune, as it is now spelt) of Kilconquhar, son of the last, was created a baronet in 1836, for his distinguished services in Persia, where he was mainly instrumental in placing the late Shah, Mahomed Mirza, upon the throne. He married, in 1822, Coutts, daughter of John Trotter of Dyrham Park, by whom he had John Trotter, born 1827; Henry, who died in 1834; James, and Martin, who also died unmarried; Ann Catharine, who married, in 1850, John T. Campbell; Stuart, who married, in 1848, the Earl of Norbury; Caroline Felicie Coutts, and Charlotte. He died at Teheran in Persia in 1851.

Sir John Trotter Bethune, Bart. of Kilconquhar, son of the last, has lately succeeded in establishing his claim to the honours and dignities of Lord Lindsay of The Byres, Earl of Lindsay and Lord Parbroath, and of Viscount of Garnock and Lord Kilbirny, Kingsburn, and Drumry. He married, in 1858, Jeanne Eudoxie Marie, daughter of M. Jacques Victor Duval of Bordeaux.

Arms—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *Az.*, a fesse between three mascles *or*, for Bethune: 2d and 3d *arg.*, a chevron *sable*, charged with an otter's head erased of the first, for Balfour, all within a bordure embattled *arg.* Crest—An otter's head erased *ppr.* Supporters—Two griffins *gu.*, armed and membered *or.* Motto—'*Debonnaire.*' Dr. Beton bore on the fesse a betony leaf slipped *vert;* and for crest a physician's quadrangular cap. Motto—'*Resolutio cauta.*'

After leaving the gate of Kilconquhar, the road leads southwards to the village; but instead of passing through it, we shall, when we reach it, turn to the east, and arrive at Balbuthie, by a road which, as we return, commands a beautiful view of the lake and of Largo Bay. Balbuthie is now a farm on the Kilconquhar estate, but was once a separate lairdship, and, indeed, was divided into several portions. Like Kilconquhar, it was held of the Bishop of St. Andrews by the Dunbars, and when resigned by the last of them, Archibald Dunbar of Little Spot, in 1464, the bishop conferred it upon the canons of the College Church of St. Salvator. Soon after, in 1477, we find

one-third of Balbuthie in the hands of Elizabeth Wemyss, the heiress of Rires, who married Arthur Forbes. This portion remained with the Forbeses as long as they held Rires. In 1516 William Hay of Balbuthie is mentioned, who must have been laird of another portion. A third was in the hands of Norman Leslie, Master of Rothes, and was by him, in 1547, the year after the murder of Cardinal Bethune, conferred upon his 'cousin, friend, and servant,' David, third son of Andrew Balfour of Mountquhannie, and brother of Sir James Balfour of Pittendriech, the Clerk-Register. Perhaps it is to this portion that David Beaton of Creich had a charter from the Prior of St. Andrews in 1504. As Leslie was put under forfeiture for his alleged complicity in the murder, the title was fortified in 1564 by a charter under the Great Seal. The Balfours held the lands for three generations as follows :—

David Balfour of Balbuthie, son of Andrew Balfour of Mountquhannie, and also proprietor of Grange, married Elizabeth Wemyss of Wemyss, by whom he had Michael and Gilbert, and died between 1567 and 1572. He was an accomplice in the murder of the Cardinal, and along with Knox was carried to France in the galleys in 1547. His forfeiture was annulled in 1567.

Gilbert Balfour of Balbuthie and Grange, son of the last, married Grizel, daughter of James Spens of Wormiston, by whom he had David, and died in 1589. His tombstone is the oldest one bearing a date now to be seen in Kilconquhar Churchyard.

David Balfour of Balbuthie and Grange, son of the last, married Elizabeth or Bisset, daughter of David Balfour of Balledmonth. He seems to have got into pecuniary difficulties, for in 1612, in which year he is served heir to his father and grandfather, John Balfour, his wife's brother, with consent of seven Balfours, and of James Spens, sells Balbuthie to Sir David Lindsay of Balcarres.

Then again, there is another portion which in 1529 was in the hands of David Lundin of Briery Bank, brother of Walter Lundin of that Ilk, who was succeeded by his

grandson George, who in turn sold the lands to James Spens of Wormiston; and I imagine that they passed, with his daughter Grizel, to Gilbert Balfour. Some dispute seems to have existed about the right of property in this portion. Letters of ejectment were procured against David Lundie, Margaret Abercrombie, and others; and there is a George Balfour, with his first wife, Janet Sibbald, and his second, Margaret Grundiston, who seem in the end to obtain possession. But the issue of the matter is that the superiority was purchased by the Earl of Balcarres *c.* 1619, and that the whole lands were by Alexander, Earl of Balcarres, disponed to John Beton of Kilconquhar in 1783, at twenty-seven years' purchase.

Retracing our steps, we pass through the village of Kilconquhar. There is nothing remarkable about it, except the fine situation of the handsome modern church. Some of the arches of the old church still remain in the churchyard. We must, however, find room to notice that in 1681 Andrew Pittilloch and Lawrence Hay, weavers, from Kilconquhar, were executed for denying lawful authority, calling the king a tyrant, and thinking it lawful to kill him. Their tombstone is in Cupar churchyard, and bears that they suffered martyrdom at Edinburgh for adhering to the Word of God, and to Scotland's covenanted work of reformation. One of the hands of David Hackston of Rathillet was interred in the same gave.

Ascending the hill on which the Manse of Kilconquhar is beautifully situated, overlooking the loch and the Elie woods beyond it, we pass straight on to Kilconquhar Railway Station. Close to us, and toward the east, is Muircambus Mill; and about a mile off, on the road to Balchrystie, is Muircambus House. *Cam* in Celtic means crooked, and the name is probably derived from the windings of the Cocklemill Burn, just as Cambuskenneth received its name from the windings of the Forth. Muircambus, like Kilconquhar and Balbuthie, was held of the

Bishop of St. Andrews, and in 1443 appears to have been possessed by Alexander Inglis of Inglis-Tarvit, of whom we shall say more by and by when we come to his estates near Crail. A hundred years after, we find one-half of the lands and mill of Muircambus in the hands of Janet, daughter of David Beton of Nether Rires, and her husband, Sir Robert Livingston of Easter Wemyss. The Livingstons had by marriage come into possession of Easter Wemyss shortly after the time when Wemyss of Rires had become head of the house of Wemyss by the failure of the main branch. The castle at Easter Wemyss, commonly, though absurdly, called Macduff's Castle, was their mansion, which was allowed to fall into ruins when the estates of Wemyss were again united. But to return to our story, Janet Beton, after her first husband's death, became the third wife of James, first Earl of Arran, by whom she had a daughter, Margaret, who married Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, commonly called 'the bastard of Arran,' and brought to him the half of Muircambus, on the death of her father in 1526. One sees how it was that in the great feud between the Douglases and the Hamiltons, the Betons were on the side of the latter. This feud came to a head in 1520, when the Estates were summoned to meet in Edinburgh. Both parties mustered in force; but the Douglases were popular in the city, and Archibald Douglas of Kilspindie was at this time Provost. The partisans of Arran assembled at Archbishop Beton's house in Blackfriars Wynd; while the friends of Angus, believing themselves to be the weaker party, and fearful of being attacked, mustered in battle array near the Nether Bow. At the instance of the latter party, Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, was sent with overtures of reconciliation. He sought the presence of Archbishop Beton, and remonstrated with him on the violent and threatening attitude of his party. 'By my conscience,' said Beton, 'I know not the matter;' and, as he spoke, he struck his hand upon his breast with a vehement earnest-

ness of gesture, and the armour which he wore under his episcopal robes sounded at the stroke. 'Methinks, my lord, your conscience clatters,' was the contemptuous reply of Douglas, who then turned to other leaders of the party, urging them to peace. His efforts were seconded by Sir Patrick Hamilton, Arran's brother, and had almost proved successful, when Hamilton of Finnart, the Earl's natural son, who had lately been assaulted by the Douglases, pointed to the menacing array of spears upon the causeway, and tauntingly accused his uncle of cowardice in listening to any terms but those which the sword could procure. This was too much for the proud spirit of Hamilton. 'Bastard smaik,' said he, 'I will fight this day where thou darest not be seen;' and, followed by a few retainers, he rushed on the ranks of the spearmen. Angus, in the meanwhile, had possessed himself of the whole High Street, and barricaded all the heads of the wynds with carts and creels and barrels of ale, so that the only issue left for his opponents was by the Blackfriars Wynd, where he assailed them as they came forth by twos and threes. The Hamiltons were completely defeated. Arran and his son fled across the North Loch, and the Archbishop took refuge behind the high altar of the church of the Dominican convent, whence, by favour of Gavin Douglas, he was permitted to depart on foot to Linlithgow. It well illustrates Finnart's character, and the times in which he lived, to observe that when James, second Earl of Arran, received in 1531 a remission for the murder of the Earl of Lennox, it was coupled with the condition that Finnart, as tutor to the Earl, and for his own part in the murder, should perform the three great pilgrimages of Scotland. Finnart was himself executed as a traitor in 1540.

In 1530 Margaret Livingston and her husband conveyed Easter Wemyss and their part of Muircambus to Sir James Colville of Ochiltree, who is styled Colville of Easter Wemyss in 1583, so that I cannot understand how, as Tytler represents, quoting Spottiswoode's *History*, Norman

Leslie could have resigned Easter Wemyss to Cardinal Beton in 1546. Colville, in 1539, sold Muircambus to James Learmonth of Dairsie. But another, and, as it proved, a better claim was put in by John Bethune, who in 1583 was served heir in these lands to his father, Archibald Beton of Pitlochie, though opposed by Learmont of Dairsie. Hamilton of Finnart likewise exchanged with Lord Stewart of Ochiltree, giving him his lordship of Evandale, and receiving in return the barony of Ochiltree, a transaction which was ratified by Act of Parliament in 1543.

Thus it happened that when Sir William Scott of Elie purchased Muircambus in 1594, he not only took a renunciation from Learmonth of Dairsie, but also completed his titles by a conveyance from Forbes of Rires (who seems to have acquired the rights of Beton), and by a renunciation by James Hamilton of Evandale, heir of line of Hamilton of Finnart.

The other half of Muircambus was in possession of Boswell of Balmuto as early as 1517. About the close of the century, Patrick Hunter, portioner of Newton Rires, purchased it from John Boswell of Balmuto for 7000 merks, and almost immediately afterwards sold it to Sir William Scott.

Muircambus remained attached to the Elie estate till 1812, when the northern half was sold to John Fortune, Esq., at that time tenant, whose son has erected upon it a handsome mansion.

Between Muircambus and Kilconquhar Mill lies Inchgarvie, already mentioned in connection with Finlay of Balchrystie. In 1517 it seems to have been attached to the estate of Sandford.

The road from Kilconquhar Railway Station to Elie joins the road between Kilconquhar and Elie at Broomlees. The lands through which it passes, and the farm of Broomlees itself, did not originally form part of the estate of Elie, and so, when the parish of Elie was formed, while

Muircambus and Muircambus Mill were included in it, the lands of Sandford, of which Broomlees is part, remained in the parish of Kilconquhar.

The mansion-house of Sandford, now a farm-house, stands close to the railway, and close to the road which parts from the one on which we are standing a little further south, and leads westward to Earlsferry. The garden, with an old-fashioned gateway and a dove-cot, lay on the west side of the railway. In the old time every gentleman's house had the appendage of a dove-cot, hence the current definition of a Fife laird—'A wee pickle land, a gude pickle debt, and a doo-cot.'

The Dudingstons were settled in Sandford early in the fifteenth century. Probably they were a branch of the family of the same name whom we find in Pitcorthie in the reign of Robert the Bruce. The origin of the family, however, must have been in the south. In the Chartulary of Kelso I find Dodinus of Dodinestoun in 1153-1165.

Stephen Dudingston of Sandford, son of William, son of Stephen, has charters in 1488 and 1495 both of Sandford and Kilduncan. He married before 1476, and had two sons and a daughter: Stephen, his heir; Thomas, who received Kilduncan, and in 1495 has a charter from William Chalmer of Drumlochy of one-sixth of Sandford; and Janet, who married David Beton of Creich. Stephen died in or before 1513.

Stephen Dudingston of Sandford, son of the last, has a charter in 1504. He married Janet Stewart of Blair Hall, and died before 1516, perhaps at Flodden, along with his father. Janet Dudingston, who married Archibald, son of Beton of Pitlochie, was perhaps his daughter; and Thomas Dudingston, who from 1538 to 1541 was yeoman of the king's silver vessels, may have been his son.

Stephen Dudingston of Sandford, son of the last, was in 1517 served heir to his grandfather Stephen. He married Annabella Abercrombie.

Stephen Dudingston of Sandford, son of the last, married, in 1559, Eupham Kininmont of Craighall, who died at Dysart

before 1602, by whom he had William; Patrick, the first of the Kincaple line; and a daughter, married to James Cruse of Newburn. He died before 1578.

William Dudingston of Sandford, son of the last, married, first, in 1559, Eupham, daughter of Andrew Kininmont, his cousin; and second, in 1565, Janet, daughter of Daniel Auchmutie of Halhill, or, perhaps, of Easter Fernie. His children were Stephen; and Janet, who married Arthur Spens of Lathallan. He is mentioned as late as 1596, along with Stephen, 'apparent of Sandford.'

Stephen Dudingston, son of the last, had a charter in 1596. He married Elizabeth or Elspeth Inglis, by whom he had Stephen, his heir; John, perhaps Thomas, in 1618, infeft in a tenement in Elie; Janet, who married George Whippo of Treaton (by whom she had Stephen), and Euphemia, who married Thomas, son of William Bellenden, Vicar of Kilconquhar. He died before 1623.

Stephen Dudingston of Sandford, son of the last, was infeft in Sandford in 1618, and is mentioned in 1623. He married Janet Sandilands of St. Monans; and probably after her death Catherine, daughter of William Pitcairn *de eodem*. He died in 1658.

N.B.—Some insert here William Dudingston, who is said to have married Janet, daughter of William Gourlay of Kincreig. If there was such a person, he must have been a brother of James, the next in succession, for undoubtedly Stephen was the name both of the father and grandfather of James.

James Dudingston of Sandford, son of the last, married, in 1656, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Spens of Lathallan, by whom he had William, born in 1663; Thomas, born 1665; Stephen, born 1662, and died young; Helen, born 1658; Jean, born 1660; and Margaret, who married William Balfour of Nydie. His wife died in childbed in 1667, and he married (second) Agnes Henderson, and died in 1684. His wife survived him, and died in 1712.

William Dudingston of Sandford, son of the last, married, in 1684, Mary, daughter of Robert Fotheringham of Halhill (who survived him, and was alive in 1712), by whom he had William and Stephen, who both died in childhood; James, born in 1695; and a fourth son; Elizabeth, born in 1688, who

married Dr. Wilson of Elie; Mary, born in 1685; Clara, born in 1687; Anne, who died in 1756; and two other daughters, who died unmarried. He died in 1708.

James Dudingston of Sandford, son of the last, married, first, in 1735, Margaret, eldest daughter of John Gillespie of Kirkton, by whom he had James, born in 1736, surgeon in a dragoon regiment, who died unmarried, after 1757; John, his heir; William, an admiral (who married, in 1802, the eldest daughter of William Barclay of Cullairnie, and died in 1817, leaving issue); David, who died young; and Mary, who married her cousin, David Burn, minister of Monzie. He married second, in 1752, Margaret, daughter of Dr. Alexander Wilson of Elie, and of Elizabeth Cleland, by whom he had Elizabeth; Fotheringham, who married, in 1778, Spence Oliphant, minister of Largo; Ann, who married Stephen Cosser of London; Sophia, who married Andrew Walker, minister of Collessie; J. Hay, who married, in 1794, John Barclay of Panton Square, cousin of P. Barclay, minister of Kettle; Margaret, who married the said P. Barclay; Clara; and Christian, who married John Chalmers of Perth. He died in 1776.

Major John Dudingston of Sandford, son of the last, married Frances, daughter of Colonel Rainsford, by whom he had John, his heir; Robert and Charles, who both entered the army and died *s.p.* He sold the estate.

John Dudingston, son of the last, married Lucy Anne, only daughter of Captain Richard Purves, R.N., by whom he had John; and Lucy, who married Alexander Boyd. He died at the age of 36, and his widow married Captain Kidd.

John Dudingston, son of the last, married Mary J. Campbell, and died in 1879, leaving issue.

Arms—*Gu.*, a chevron *arg.*, between three cross-crosslets fitched *or*. Crest—A greyhound's head couped *ppr.* Motto—'*Recreat et alit.*'

The large families of the two proprietors who preceded Major John Dudingston had already brought the estate into difficulties. William Dudingston in 1690 sold to Robert Cleland, Hilhouse (west of Kilconquhar Manse), Welbank, Broomlees, Langfauld and Greysland. These, in 1720, fell into the hands of the Anstruthers, the Lairds

of Elie at that time, and the rest of the estate followed in 1765. One portion of Sandford was especially coveted by them—namely, the land that bordered on Kilconquhar Loch. The story is told how, when this precious corner had been acquired, the laird of the day, Sir John Anstruther, built the present Lodge, and laid out a new avenue to Elie House, along the bank of the lake. So eager was he in the work, that though he had necessary business to transact in Edinburgh, he lingered till the last moment superintending the labourers; then mounted his horse, galloped to Pettycur, crossed in the pinnace, caught cold from exposure, and died in Edinburgh. The avenue remained unfinished until very recently, when the new proprietor who succeeded the Anstruthers completed what is certainly one of the finest conceivable entrances to a gentleman's house.

Sandford, when it existed as a separate estate, extended down to the sea, and we shall by and by have occasion to point out its boundaries, between Elie and Earlsferry.

We now take the road leading from the top of the hill near Broomlees to Earlsferry, and looking westward from the bridge that crosses the railway, we see the mansion-house of Kincraig on the slope of the hill at some distance. The situation is rather bleak and exposed, and till lately laboured under the disadvantage of having no good road leading to it. Of late, however, a carriage-road has been constructed to the Kilconquhar Railway Station.

The history of this estate goes back to the twelfth or thirteenth century. It was then in possession of the great family of Merleswain (see p. 18), and we find a charter by Waldeve, son of Merleswain, giving to the nuns of North Berwick the common pasture or links of Kincraig with the provision that 'Connac shall be removed from the cell, that is, from the hospital, so that none of my men shall hereafter dwell nearer to the said land than the men of the convent.' It also mentions a *salina* or salt-pan on these lands. The

charter is undated, but belongs to the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, and is witnessed by Nessus de Ramsay, Tomas de Lundin, William, parson of Kilconquhar, and William de Ramsay. The common pasture of Kincraig was the links belonging to that portion of the lands of Kincraig, which had been gifted to the convent of North Berwick, and on which the nuns had built a grange or farmhouse, now called 'The Grange.' There are some other curious records belonging to the same subject. In 1250 a dispute between the convent and the Laird of Kincraig was referred to an inquest. 'Concerning Earlsferry, viz. concerning the grange of the convent of North Berwick; in the common pasture of Kincraig and of the said grange. (*Juxta passagium comitis de Fyff*, etc.)' A certain Thomas, '*judex domini regis*,' being sworn and examined, depones: 'That the convent was in peaceable possession of pasturing in the common of Kincraig till Ela of Ardross (daughter of the last Merleswain) put them from it; but she was condemned, and they were repossessed. Now Sir Richard de Bigerton (Kincraig had already passed from Merleswain to Bickerton, perhaps by the marriage of Ela) troubles them, and the factor (*magister*) of the convent has pointed the cattle of the said Richard while pasturing on the links of Grange.' But the dispute was not yet ended, for we find the following rescript: 'At Kilconcath, Sunday next before the feast of St. Margaret, 1295, William, Bishop of St. Andrews, orders the rector of the church of Abercrombie, and chaplain of the parish of Kilconcath, to admonish Walter de Bigerton, Laird of Kincraig, from casting peats in the muir of the hospital of Earlsferry, and from carrying away the peats of Osanna, Prioress of North Berwick, and of the nuns, and from molesting them in the use of the common pasture of Kincraig until the controversy be settled by law.'

This Walter Bickerton had a daughter who married John Gourlay, and carried with her, as I suppose, the lands of Kincraig; for the Bickertons still remained in the enjoyment of

their other estates. John Bickerton of Luffness was engaged in the battle of Otterburn in 1388; and Sir Walter Bickerton is mentioned by Wynton as one of a party of Scottish noblemen who visited England in the reign of Robert III. (1390-1406), to try their manhood and dexterity in feats of arms. Robert, son of Robert Bickerton of Luffness, sold these lands in 1473 to Patrick Hepburn of Waughton. The Gourlays had been settled in Fife long before, for Ingelramus de Gourlay obtained lands in Fife from William the Lion before 1213; and Simon Gourlay, coroner of Fife, married Christian, daughter and heiress of John Alderston of Alderston, by whom he had two sons John and William; and from the elder of these came the family of Kincraig.

John Gourlay of Kincraig married a daughter of Walter Bickerton of Kincraig.

Alexander Gourlay of Kincraig, son of the last, has, in 1394, a warrant for the recovery of lands mortified to the church of St. Monans, without leave of the superior. He is said to have married a daughter of Learmonth of Balcomie, but that family were not in Balcomie for one hundred years after his death. She may have been a daughter of Lauder of Balcomie. He died before 1431. One-half of Kincraig was, however, held by the Laird of Lundin.

John Gourlay of Kincraig, son of the last.

John Gourlay of Kincraig, son of the last, married, in 1443, Elizabeth Abercrombie of Balcormo, by whom he had John, his heir; and Alexander, bailie of the barony of Alderston.

John Gourlay of Kincraig, son of the last, married Margaret Monipenny of Pitmillie.

Alexander Gourlay of Kincraig, son of the last, who has charters, to the Haddington estates in 1492; to three-eighths Auchtermairnie in 1511. In 1486 he gave a tack of Auchtermairnie to his brother's son, John. He married Helen Cockburn of Ormiston, by whom he had William, his heir; Andrew; and Margaret, married Blackadder of Dundaff.

William Gourlay of Kincraig married Janet Forman. They have charters in 1538, 1540, and 1542, both of Kincraig and Alderston, and in 1560 he is mentioned as umquhile William Gourlay with Janet Kellie his spouse. He and his brother, in 1539, were tried for a murder committed at Pittenweem.

Alexander Gourlay of Kincraig, son of the last, was served heir in 1567, and had charter in 1579. He married Isobel Scott (who survived him, and died before 1607), by whom he had Thomas, his heir; and William, who married Elizabeth Balfour, niece of James Spens of Wormiston. Alexander Gourlay died between 1600 and 1607.

Thomas Gourlay of Kincraig married Barbara Paterson of Dunmure, who died in 1603. They had charters in 1587 and 1600. His children were Thomas, called *junior of Kincraig* (who left two sons, Thomas and William), and William, who seems to have acquired the estate. He died between 1607 and 1609, and the will of Thomas the younger was proved in 1627.

William Gourlay of Kincraig married Jean Macgill of Rankeillor, who, after his death, had a charter of Kincraig to herself and son, and died after 1613. By her he had Thomas, his heir; and Janet, married William Dudingston of Sandford, but it seems doubtful whether there was a Laird of Sandford of this name.

Sir Thomas Gourlay of Kincraig had, in 1613, a charter of half Kincraig, and, in 1629, renounced heirship to his grandfather. He married, in 1632, Janet Bruce of Earlshall, by whom he had Thomas; John (who entered on the study of medicine in 1654, and settled in Elie, where we meet him again); Jean, married Robert Lentron in St. Andrews, and died in 1661; and Margaret, married, in 1665, Nathaniel Spens of Lathallan. Thomas Gourlay, the elder, was knighted in 1651 (see p. 133). He signed the covenant in 1638, and a medal with his name is appended to the archers' arrow in the museum at St. Andrews.

Thomas Gourlay, son of the last, married, in 1657, Margaret, daughter of William Forbes, younger of Rires, and predeceased his father in 1661. He had issue Thomas; William, born 1660; Arthur, born 1662; and a daughter, Margaret, who married her cousin, Thomas Spens of Lathallan, and, after his death, Hew Kemp, minister at Dunfermline.

Thomas Gourlay of Kincraig succeeded his grandfather, and died *s.p.* in 1683. I do not know whether this is the laird of whom there is the tradition that he possessed such strength that no man could venture to try a grip of the hand with him; and who, when the house of Kincraig was building, and a lintel had given way, set his shoulder under it, and bore it up till the necessary support was provided.

William Gourlay of Kincraig, brother of the last, married Jean, only child of John Lessels, Provost of Haddington. By her he had Thomas, who predeceased his father; William, his heir; John, wine merchant in Haddington (who married Elizabeth, daughter of David Plenderleath of Kailzie, and by her had William, to whom we return); David, died *s.p.*; Robert, born in 1705; Janet, married Captain Reid of the Dragoons; Helen, who died unmarried; and Jean, who married John Scott of Coates. William Gourlay died in 1717.

William Gourlay of Kincraig, son of the last, married Margaret Seton of Pitmedden, who died in 1792, and by her had George, and Mary Ann, who married Dr. Tait of Elie, and, in 1776, died *s.p.* He died in 1776.

George Gourlay, son of the last, married, in 1757, Margaret, daughter of William Robertson, W.S., of the family of Bedlay. He predeceased his father in 1766, leaving William; Margaret, to whom we return; and Mary Ann, who died unmarried.

William Gourlay of Kincraig, son of the last, succeeded his grandfather, and died unmarried in 1792.

William Gourlay of Kincraig, cousin of the last, and son of John Gourlay, married, first, Catherine, daughter of Colonel Philip Van Dortland of America, and by her had John, his heir; Catherine, to whom we return; Elizabeth; Jean (who married Lieut.-Col. John Austin, General in the Portuguese service, settled in Madeira, and had William; Elizabeth; Susan, who married Rev. W. G. Harrion, and has issue; Anna Maria; and Gertrude). William Gourlay married, second, Mary, only daughter of James Mackintosh, Esq., by whom he had two daughters, Marion; and Helen, who died in 1845. He died in 1827.

John Gourlay of Kincraig, son of the last, died unmarried in 1833, and was succeeded by

Margaret Gourlay of Kincraig, his cousin in the second degree (daughter of George Gourlay), who died unmarried *c.* 1845.

Catherine Gourlay of Kincraig, daughter of William Gourlay, who married, first, Captain Roden Douglas, R.N., and second, James Bean of Madeira, whom she survived, and died *s.p.* 13th December 1864.

Rev. William Edmund Crawfurd Austin Gourlay, son of

Colonel John Austin and Jean Gourlay, the present possessor.

Arms—*Sa.*, an eagle displayed *arg.*, armed and beaked *gu.* Crest—Such another eagle rising out of the torss. Motto—'*Profunda cernit.*' *N.B.*—These arms differ from those of Bickerton of Luffness only in the colours.

Pursuing our course along the road till we reach the crest of the hill which overlooks Earlsferry, we see to the right between us and Kincraig the house of Grange, or rather the blackened gables and chimneys of the house, which was burnt down a few years ago. We shall turn aside to visit it. It was originally the Grange of the nuns of North Berwick, built on a portion of the estate of Kincraig which had been gifted to them, as we have seen, by Merleswain in the end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century.

In 1560 the nuns of North Berwick, requiring money to repair the dilapidations of their property in East Lothian, occasioned by the invasions of the English, sold the Grange for £1000 to Alexander Wood, Vicar of Largo, second son of Sir Andrew Wood of Largo (see p. 72), who, after 1548, married Elizabeth Crichton, widow of Dishington of Ardross. She died in 1581. We read of him about this very time, in connection with a raid made along the coast of Fife by the French troops in the pay of the queen-regent. In the month of January 1560, having spoiled Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, and Dysart, they marched along the coast as far as Kincraig, supported by their ships, which supplied them with victuals. The snow lay deep in the interior of the country, which compelled them to take this route for St. Andrews and Dundee. As they drew near Kincraig, they espied some ships making their way up the firth. Taking them to be French, the soldiers were overjoyed, and fired a volley in token of triumph. Soon, however, they were undeceived. Their own ships were seized before their eyes, and the Vicar of Largo, Alexander Wood, who had been on board the *Admiral* (hence we suppose him to have been living at this

time at Grange), assured M. d'Osell that they were English, the forerunners of a greater number which were to follow. 'Then might have been seen riving of beards, and such despiteful words heard as cruel men use to show forth when God bridleth their fury. Weariness and the approach of night constrained them to lodge there. They had little to sup upon, because the ships wherein their victuals were were taken, and the Laird of Wemyss's carriage, sent to them with furnishing, was stopped by the way. They durst not stray abroad to seek provision, but early in the morning returned towards Kinghorn, and made greater expedition in one day coming back than in two going forward.' There was on this occasion some fighting near the house of Lundin, in which Kirkcaldy of Grange, whose house and property had been destroyed by the soldiers, was severely wounded.

Alexander Wood received a charter of confirmation to the lands of Grange in 1565, and immediately after sold them to his nephew, Mr. John Wood of Tilliedavy (see p. 74), who in his turn, with consent of his uncle, sold them to his brother James Wood of Lambieletham. Alexander Wood died in 1592.

James Wood of Grange and Lambieletham married, before 1570, Janet,[1] daughter of Thomas Balfour, by whom he had Thomas, who predeceased his father after 1590; Alexander, his heir; James, who died in 1597; William, tutor of Lambieletham in 1606 (who had a son, David, who probably settled in Earlsferry, or perhaps is the same who in 1619 is infeft in Pitterthie); Helen; Margaret; and Christian, who perhaps married William Wemyss, and in 1618 is, along with her husband, infeft in two yards of the Priory of St. Andrews and who was alive in 1660. James Wood died in 1596.

[1] This lady is said to have been daughter of David, son of Sir Michael Balfour of Burley by Annas Forrester, daughter of Sir Duncan Forrester of Garden, and Margaret Bothwell, his spouse; but there is a sasine, of date 1570, from which it seems likely that her father was Thomas Balfour, son of Andrew Balfour and Beatrix Dunbar, and that her mother's name was Janet.

Alexander Wood of Grange and Lambieletham is, in 1596, served heir to his father in lands of Pittencrieff, Balrymont Wester, Monturpie, etc. He married, before 1597, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Sir David Wemyss, by whom he had James, his heir. In 1585 Parliament ratified to him in liferent, and to the college of St. Andrews in fee, the prebend of Lambieletham in the College Heuch, for the foundation of the Lambieletham Bursary. He died in 1603.

James Wood of Grange and Lambieletham is infeft in Balrymont Wester in 1618, and in Grange in 1621. He married, first, Margaret Munro, by whom he had James, his heir; Elizabeth; and Catherine, who married, in 1640, Captain D. Kininmont. He married, second, in 1647, Catherine Pitcairn from Falkland parish.

This was the Laird of Grange of whom Lamont tells us that a party of Cromwell's troopers, then quartered at Burntisland, 'forgethered on the 4th of January 1654, betwixt the Elie and Largo, with old Grange Wood, his man and horse, going homeward. They dismounted the boy and took the horse along with them to Burntisland.' He suffered severely from the troubles of these times, for we find that in 1665 Mr. John Muirhead has a charter of Grange, probably as a security for money advanced. James Wood died in 1669, and his funeral took place the day after his death, being hastened for fear of the creditors arresting the corpse.

James Wood, younger of Grange, was in 1648 Rute-master in Prince Charles's life guard, and levied a troop of horse for the king's service. These were disbanded by the capitulation at Stirling the same year, when the Committee of Estates compelled Wood to pay to the out-putters of said horses large sums, which on his petitioning Parliament in 1661, were ordered to be repaid him. He married, in 1644, Elizabeth, sister of Sir William Nisbet of the Dean, by whom he had James, born 1644, who died young; John, born after 1650; and James, born in 1657. He was alive in 1661, and predeceased his father, on whose death in 1669 the estate was sold by his grandson, either John or James

Wood, to James Watson of St. Andrews, probably a creditor, who in the following year sold it for 16,000 merks to Captain George Arnot, third brother of the Laird of Ferny, who in 1700 appears as Major Arnot of Grange. He married Susan, daughter of Robert Leslie, brother of Lord Newark.

Before passing to the subsequent history of the estate of Grange, as we have mentioned the soldiers of Cromwell, we shall take the opportunity of introducing some other particulars regarding them. They seem to have been very troublesome to the inhabitants of Fife in the winter of 1653-54. Besides robbing the Laird of Grange, they visited, among other places, Sandford, Kilconquhar, Balcarres, and Wester Newton Rires (then belonging to Simon Lucklaw), Lundin, Durie, St. Monans, and Largo, carrying away horses from all these places, and sometimes dealing rather uncivilly with the proprietors; Lundin of Strathairlie and Sir John Carstairs of Kilconquhar being taken prisoners by them. Occasionally skirmishes took place, of one of which Lamont gives the following account: 'Being Thursday (11th May 1654) at six o'clock at night, on Lundie Links, while an English party were going by, two of Kenmore's men charged the two foremost of them, and shot one of their horses. These two Kenmores retired, and the English followed, but could not have them. The English went back immediately to Newburn, and found some of Kenmore's men secure; they searched the houses, and wounded four or five, and took as many. They shot David Mitchell's son in the knee, and his woman in the leg, with one bullet; also they struck Mary Bennet, Andrew Bennet's daughter there. Some of this English party went to Easter Lathallan, and brought Lathallan Spence his son prisoner. They retired and came to Lundie about eleven o'clock at night, with nine or ten prisoners, and stayed there all night. On the morrow this English party went away, dismissing Lathallan's son, with the prisoners, to Burntisland, and sent away the captives to Edinburgh.'

Another instance we may quote: '24th June 1654, being Saturday, there went east from Burntisland an English party who were at Balcarres all night; the next day being Sabbath, they came to the Elie (where they drank some wine), and to the Ferrie, to Andrew Wood's house, where they apprehended one Lovet Hunter, with two or three more of Kenmore's men, and took them along prisoners: thir men that very Saturday's night came but from Lothian. The English party in going back to Burntisland came to Kincraig, and took along with them young Kincraig, alleging that he was accessory to the coming of these men of Kenmore's, and did not reveal the same to them. The Lady Kincraig came along with them likewise to Largo, and she sent on to tell her husband, old Kincraig, who came to Lundie that Sabbath morning from Burntisland. After he knew, he took horse and went and met the party, and went with them to Leven, where with great entreaty he obtained leave to his son to return back with him all that night, promising faithfully on the morrow, being Monday, to come to Burntisland with his son. So Kincraig and his lady returned, and were at Lundie all the Sabbath night. On the morrow, Kincraig, his lady, his son and daughter, all of them went to Burntisland. After they came there, the chief officers of the garrison began to challenge young Kincraig very hardly, alleging several things against him, and affirming that they would fine him £100 for his fault. His mother hearing this, went that same night to Edinburgh to the Laird of Swinton,[1] and obtained a letter from him in her son's favours to the officers of the garrison, upon which letter the officers passed from fining him in anything, but would not let him pass till he gave bond for £300, that he should act nothing for the time to come against the Commonwealth.'

[1] The Laird of Swinton is a witness to the baptism of a son of Wood of Grange in 1657 in Elie church, so that he was probably living in the neighbourhood at that time.

Nor were all the troubles of the people of Fife traceable to Cromwell's troops. 'Kenmore's men' also seized horses and levied contributions, so that, placed between two fires, their position was very pitiable. To this time belongs the following adventure of Sir James Turner. He had gone to Sweden in 1639 in company with Sir James Lumisdaine, and, in April 1654, he intrusted himself to an honest skipper of Bremen, who had been born in Scotland, and went with him to Norway, where he was to take in a loading of timber, and thence sail to Fife. On the ninth day after leaving Norway they made the coast of Fife. 'I went ashore,' he says, 'beside Anster in the night time, being then in June. I suffered the skipper to take all my clothes, pistols, carbines, and saddles with him, all which he buried underground at Culross.' He then went to the hills as far as Loch Earn, and after many adventures, got back again to Anster, where he lurked four days in the town, and thence sailed to Ostend, being as glad to get out of Scotland as he had been anxious to make his way to it.

To return to the estate of Grange. In 1708 it was purchased by James Malcolm, son of Sir John Malcolm of Balbedie, who had four sons: Sir John, who succeeded him; Alexander, Senator of the College of Justice, by the title of Lord Lochore; Dr. Malcolm; and James, who was born in 1664. James Malcolm fought on the rebel side at the battle of Killiecrankie, and being afterwards apprehended for treasonably rising in arms with Dundee, he gave evidence of that nobleman's death, and of the presence of others in the rebel ranks, and himself took oath of allegiance and indemnity. In this last proceeding there could not have been much of sincerity, for in 1708 we find that, on occasion of an attempt to bring over the Pretender, he was sent, along with an Aberdeen skipper, by the Earl of Errol, to pilot him from Fifeness up the Firth. In fact, the vessels having sailed from Dunkirk, cast anchor on the night of the 12th March opposite Crail and Pittenweem, intending next day

to proceed further up the river, and land their men and ammunition; but though they fired their twenty cannon, as arranged, and though Malcolm gave them the most flattering accounts of the friends of the Chevalier, there was no demonstration made from the shore; and, in the morning, perceiving that the English fleet was come upon them, they cut their cables and made for the ocean, where, being favoured by the wind, they outsailed Sir George Byng's vessels, the *Salzbourg* only falling into his hands. Malcolm of Grange did actually go on board a French ship, which appeared in the Firth before the rest of the squadron, and gave them all the information necessary for their enterprise. It is not probable that Malcolm would have been sent on this errand if he had not been at the time residing on the coast of Fife. It would, indeed, appear that he must have been already in possession of Grange: and the house, at present in ruins, was probably built about this period. Any one who examines it will perceive that no hostile approach could be made to it without the enemy being discovered while yet a couple of miles distant; and that the house has been constructed with a view to military defence.

When the Jacobites of Scotland rose in 1715, the first active steps were taken in the east of Fife. On the 1st of August the Earl of Mar attended a levee at Court, and on the 2d he embarked in disguise, under the name of Maule, along with General Hamilton, on board of a collier in the Thames, which brought him in two or three days to Newcastle, where he hired a vessel belonging to one Spence, which set him and his company ashore at Elie. Malcolm of Grange had invited a large company of gentlemen to dine at his house on the day following this event. When the dinner-hour arrived Malcolm was absent, but the company sat down to the table, on the assurance of his sister that their host would soon make his appearance. Accordingly, Malcolm returned while they were still at table; and after the meal was ended, he took aside the Master of Sin-

clair, who was one of his guests, and informed him that the Earl of Mar and General Hamilton had landed the previous night at Elie, and had immediately gone to the house of Kilrenny, the seat of James Beton of Balfour, who had married a daughter of General Hamilton, from which place he had sent for Malcolm, and that this summons had been the cause of his absence from home. The evening was spent in carousing, with many a toast for the success of the enterprise. Malcolm, however, does not appear to have been held in much esteem by his party. When the attempt was made to cross the Firth to the Lothians, Mar mentions in a letter to Forrester that a detachment had sailed either from Elie or Earlsferry; but he adds, 'That fool Malcolm is capable of nothing but lying.'

The death of Mrs. Christian Malcolm of Grange is recorded in 1739.

James Malcolm probably died *s.p.*, for the next mentioned is Sir John Malcolm of Innertiel and Grange, writer in Kirkcaldy, who had at least three sons, the second of whom was Robert, and the third Michael, on whom Balbeadie was entailed by his uncle Michael. By his first marriage he had James; and a daughter, who married Lindsay of Kirkforthar, with a tocher of 1000 merks. Afterward he married his servant, Ann Blackmore, by whom he had six children. Sir John had also three daughters, Catherine; Isabel; and Margaret, who married Alexander Clunie, a merchant in Perth, and died before 1747. Sir John died before 1743.

Robert Malcolm of Grange, son of the last, married Isabella Herries, who survived him, and died in 1793. He had a son Robert, who, in 1742, purchased the property of Grangehill, a part of Kincraig adjacent to Grange, from Dudingston of Sandford; but the family affairs having fallen into confusion, Grangehill was repurchased by the Gourlays in 1775, and the estate of Grange came into the hands of another branch of the family.

Sir James Malcolm of Grange, probably son of Michael, brother of the last, is mentioned as in possession in 1803. To him the baronetcy descended from Sir Michael Malcolm of Lochore, who died in 1795.

Sir Michael Malcolm of Lochore had, in the vicissitudes which the troubles of the times brought upon many Scottish families, been brought up to the trade of a joiner in London. Being related to the unfortunate Lord Balmerino, he was sent for to be present at his execution. Miss Bathurst, daughter of Lord Chancellor Bathurst, saw him on the scaffold, and fell in love with him on the spot. He was a stout, knock-kneed, large-faced man, by no means handsome. He had a commonplace mind, and was devoid of all polite learning. So one day, when presiding at a justice court at Kirkcaldy, he was rather hard-tested by a sharp-witted shoemaker, whom he was condemning to a fortnight's imprisonment for some trivial offence. 'I want to know,' said the culprit, what is the meaning of these Latin words in the sentence?' 'Give that fellow two months more for contempt of court,' cried the conscious baronet. A popular rhyme in Fife probably refers to this individual:—

'Balbedie has a second son,
They ca' him Michael Malcolm,
He gangs about Balgonie dykes
Huntin' and hawkin';
He 's stown away the bonny lass
And kept the widow waukin'.'

The next proprietor of whom I have any notice is Sir John Malcolm of Balbeadie and Grange, who died in 1816. He had two sons, Michael; and James, who married, in 1818, Helen Duncan.

Sir Michael Malcolm of Balbeadie and Grange, son of the last, married, first, in 1810, Isabella, daughter of Thomas Davie, grocer, Kirkcaldy; and second, in 1824, Mary, daughter of John Forbes of Bridgend, by whom he had John, born 1828; Jane; and Catherine. He died in 1828.

Sir John Malcolm of Balbeadie and Grange, son of the last, did not represent his father, and was not liable for his debts. He sold his life interest in the estates of Balbeadie and Grange in 1856. Sir John had been a coach-painter in Kinross, and married a Buckhaven fisherwoman.

Sir James Malcolm of Balbeadie and Grange, son of the last, worked for many years as a ditcher, and married a wife of humble rank.

The arms of the family are—*Or*, a cross saltire between three stags' heads couped *gu.* Crest—A pyramid encircled by a laurel wreath *ppr.* Motto—'*Ardua tendo.*'

Grangehill, which lies directly west of Grange,—the road to Kincraig intervening, and which has just been mentioned as in possession of the Gourlays,—was purchased in 1796 by Mr. Alexander Wood, merchant in Elie, and was, by his heirs, recently sold to Mr. Baird of Elie.

At a short distance from Grange is the burgh of Earlsferry. The road between them is called the 'Cadgers' road;' and has been already mentioned in connection with Macduff. The ruin which stands on Earlsferry point is that of an hospital. There was a similar one at North Berwick, the ruins of which are still to be seen on the little promontory which defends the harbour on the west. These hospitals, or hostels rather, were intended for the benefit of wayfarers crossing the Firth, and had probably each of them a chapel and cemetery attached to it, as around both the earth is full of human bones. A charter of Duncan, Earl of Fife, of date 1177, grants both hospitals with the hospital lands of Ardross to the convent of North Berwick, and speaks of them as founded by his father (*que pater meus statuit in susceptionem pauperum et peregrinorum*); and as his father Duncan died in 1154, we know that they must have been founded before that year. The reign of David I. (1124-1153), during which the chapel or hospital was founded, was remarkable for the endeavours made to suppress the Culdee establishments throughout

Scotland. Among other instances, the whole lands and possessions belonging to the Culdee Abbacy of Lochleven were given to the Priory of St. Andrews. Balchrystie was one of these, and there was a Culdee settlement there. There is a tradition that these Culdees were forced to leave Balchrystie, and took up their residence somewhere about Kincraig. It is worthy of notice that one means used for suppressing the Culdees was to degrade their establishments into hospitals. We find the attempt made both at Monymusk and St. Andrews; and it is not unlikely that when Earl Duncan founded the hospital, the charge of it was committed to the Culdees formerly at Balchrystie. The hospital on the south side of the ferry is mentioned long afterwards, in 1543, as *locus hospitalitatis domini de Bass infra burgum de North Berwick;* and in 1560 Robert Lawder of the Bass is patron of the hospital of poor friars and the perpetual chaplaincy of the same, near North Berwick.

To return to the hospital at Earlsferry. It does not appear that when it was founded, or for some time afterwards, there was any burgh of Earlsferry, or harbour of that name; for, in 1228, in a charter of Malcolm, Earl of Fife, confirming the same grant, the land is called the 'hospital land of Ardross.'

About the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century we find a charter by Waldeve, son of Merleswain, already mentioned, from the terms of which we conclude that at that time there were no buildings at Earlsferry. In 1250, however, we find Earlsferry mentioned as '*Passagium comitis*,' and in 1295 we read of 'the muir of the hospital of Earlsferry.' We are inclined therefore to think that the name and burghal privileges date from between 1223 and 1250, that is, from the reign of Alexander II. or III.

It is said that the father of Robert Reid, the last Roman Catholic Bishop of Orkney, was keeper of this hostelry; and that the bishop was a native of Earlsferry. Keith

says that he was the son of John Reid of Aikenhead, who was slain at Flodden, and of Elizabeth Sharnwell, sister of John, Abbot of Cupar, and Robert, Vicar of Kirkcaldy. The two accounts are not inconsistent. In 1534 the bishop purchased for a small sum the house of Mr. William Johnston, advocate, whose property had been confiscated, and he himself driven out of the country for heresy. In 1550 we find him taking part in the trial and condemnation of Adam Wallace for attachment to the principles of the Reformation. In 1558 he was one of the commissioners sent from Scotland to complete the arrangements for the marriage of the queen to the Dauphin of France. Their affairs being finished, the ambassadors were dismissed from the French court; and, strange to say, many of them were taken seriously ill, not without suspicion of poison. The Earls of Rothes and Cassilis and Lord Fleming died within a few days of each other, and Lord James Stuart was ill, but recovered. The bishop being driven back with a contrary wind, and forced to land at Dieppe, perceiving his sickness to increase, caused make his bed between his two coffers. Lord James, who was ever at debate with him on matters of religion, went to visit him, and finding him to lie otherwise than the honour of the country required, said to him, 'Fye, my lord, how lie ye so here in this common house; will ye not go to your chamber?' He answered, 'I am weel where I am, my lord, so long as I can tarry, for I am near to my friends,' meaning his coffers and the gold therein. 'My lord,' added he, 'how long have you and I been in plea anent purgatory? I think I sall know ere it be long whether there be such a place or not.' While Lord James exhorted him to call to mind God's promises and the virtue of Christ's death, he answered, 'Nay, my lord, let me alone, for you and I never agreed in our life, and I think we sall not agree now at my death; therefore let me alone.' The Lord James departed to his lodgings; the other shortly

after out of this life. Bishop Reid, however, is described by his contemporaries as a man of singular wit, judgment, good learning, and life. He made many liberal benefactions, and a memorial of him still remains in the statue placed in a niche of the north side of the wall of the circular tower, which he added to the palace of the bishops of Orkney; and in the fine porch of the Cathedral Church of St. Magnus, erected at his expense.

In 1572 the Laird of Grange, Alexander Wood, obtained a royal charter of Earlsferry, which narrates that 'the Earl's ferry for many bygone years had been so rarely used, that the sailors and ferrymen had been forced to leave it, and to betake themselves to other places for a maintenance, whence not only had the commonweal of this kingdom, and the whole district of Fife, suffered loss, but also the town of the said ferry is reduced to nothing; and our faithful subjects can rarely be ferried across there when occasion demands. Wherefore, in order that opportunity may be given for bringing the ferry-men to the said ferry, and that passage may be had at all times; and that the harbour thereof may be rebuilt, and our lieges may resort thither in greater numbers, and be able to dwell there, so that by them foreign enemies may be the better hindered from landing and devastating the country, we have given to Mr. Alexander Wood,' etc. In the same year Wood obtained a precept from the sheriff in his favour, on a claim to be infeft by the bailies of Earlsferry in the port and anchorage thereof, and in the sum of £10 Scots, payable yearly from the profits of the ferry to the commendator and convent of Culross, which duty they had made over to the said laird; and the following year there are letters of advocation at the instance of the provost, bailies, and community of Crail, and the bailies of Earlsferry, discharging the sheriff from proceeding further in that matter, on the ground that Crail had been created a free burgh, and that Earlsferry with the port thereof was

part and pendicle of the same. This dispute would seem to have been in existence for a hundred years before this time, for there is extant an instrument of protest, taken before Parliament at Stirling in 1451, by the procurator for the burgh of Earlsferry, bearing that the Abbot of Culross, after summoning the said burgh to answer for the unjust detention of £10, had not appeared to support the summons.

These disputes were probably brought to an end by a royal charter granted in 1589 (the original records of the burgh having been accidentally burnt), in which the former privileges were confirmed, and Earlsferry erected into a free royal burgh and harbour; with a declaration that they had existed past the memory of men.

There are no houses in Earlsferry which bear any traces of antiquity; one, which was once the manse of Kilconquhar, stood near the west end on the north side, and another, the architecture of which was of the same date, stood a little west of the Cadgers' Wynd, and belonged in the seventeenth century to William Wood, a merchant, and descended from the Woods of Grange, but both these houses have been modernised within the last few years. The large blue stone house at the west end, now the property of Mr. Patterson Erskine of Linlathen, was built by Admiral William Dudingston, brother of the Laird of Sandford, about the end of last century.

The pier of Earlsferry is now buried in the sand about the high-water mark, in continuation of the long ridge of rocks which runs out into the sea near the centre of the bay. Perhaps the erection of the harbour at Elie had something to do with the decline of Earlsferry, the harbour of which, however, was in use till a comparatively recent period. King James crossed from Earlsferry to North Berwick in 1592 on his way from Falkland to Fenton Tower. In 1766 seven fishermen of Earlsferry were drowned in one boat, and since that time it has ceased to be a fishing-place.

The burgh of Earlsferry was placed in a somewhat remarkable position by the Burgh Reform Act (3 and 4 William IV.). That Act vested the election of the councillors in the ten-pounders, but such was the decayed state of the burgh, that there was not a sufficient number of qualified persons to make a constituency. Consequently, for a number of years, the affairs of the burgh were in the hands of managers appointed by and accountable to the Court of Session. Under their management, Earlsferry has thriven, and now presents a very different appearance from what it did thirty years ago. Most of the outside stairs have been removed, while the streets are well paved and clean. Councillors and magistrates have been restored, and a handsome town-hall has taken the place of the old rickety building which formerly occupied the same site.

Beyond the remains of the hospital on Earlsferry Point is a piece of ground facing the sea, and enclosed on its landward side by a high wall. At one time there was a one-story bathing-house adjoining it on the shore, but that has now fallen into ruins. When the Earl of Balcarres was obliged, as already mentioned, to part with his ancestral estates, he was unwilling to abandon all connection with the county of Fife, and purchased this piece of ground, which for a considerable time appeared in the Almanack as one of his seats, under the title of 'Earlsferry Abbey.' More recently, since the title of the Earl of Balcarres has been merged in that of the earldom of Crawford, and the possessor of it has acquired large estates in England, he has not the same reason for preserving his connection with Fife, and this little spot of ground has been left uncared for.

The burgh of Earlsferry is bounded on the east by the road from the Links to the sea. Between that road and the next one, leading from the golf-house to the sea, the land is in the parish of Kilconquhar, as Earlsferry itself is, and formed part of the estate of Sandford, now included in that of Elie. The Rottenrow is mentioned in 1744 as having

been sold with other adjoining pertinents by Kincraig to Sandford. The Congregational Chapel, which stands on the west side of the last-mentioned road, was built some years ago on the site of a former structure which was the legitimate descendant of the chapel of Balchrystie, already referred to.

After crossing this road we are in the parish of Elie—in 'The Links'—for it was of old an open common, and stretched far beyond the present high-water mark. There is an authentic tradition that there was once a road between Elie and Earlsferry running over the sands which are now covered by the tide, and that these links even extended in front of the town of Elie. The truth is that on the Earlsferry side of the bay the blown sand has been gaining on the sea, and has buried the harbour; while on the Elie side the sea was gaining ground till stopped by the dykes, and now the blown sand threatens to silt up the harbour.

Passing along the High Street of Elie, we see the Free Church, erected in 1844 after plans by the late Mr. Rochead, and the offices of the National Bank of Scotland, which stand next to it, and come presently to the road leading to Kilconquhar. A short distance up this road stands the public school, built by the heritors before the passing of the School Board Act. In point of fact, the structure was erected almost entirely at the cost of the late Mr. Baird of Elie, the other heritors paying only what would have fallen to their share had the schoolhouse been merely of the ordinary character, instead of the handsome building which now adorns the town.

The Church of Elie was built between 1630 and 1640. In 1630 there is the sasine 'of y^e^ piece of ground designet for ane Kirk to be built upon, lyand in the Elie.' The steeple, however, was added nearly a hundred years afterwards, as the following inscription shows:—'D. O. M. S. *Hoc campanile suis sumptibus extruendum curavit D. Johannes Anstruther de eodem, eques baronettus, anno æræ Christianæ*

1726.' The original fabric of the church remained unaltered till it was completely repaired in 1831.

There are no very old tombstones in Elie churchyard. The most remarkable and elaborately carved are now built into the east wall of the church, and pertain to the family of Turnbull of Bogmill, to the site of whose house in Elie we shall afterwards refer. We may find room for the inscriptions. '*Hic dormit vir pius probus et modestus Thomas Turnbullus senior a Bogmil, qui ut honeste vitam in summa cum omnibus pace et concordia, et in omnium amore et favore egit, ita eam feliciter finiit,* 11 *Aprilis* 1650, *anno ætatis* 63.' Above the inscription are the letters T. T. I. A. and an impaled coat of arms; dexter a bull's head erased, sinister a chevron with a hunting-horn in base. '*Hic dormit pius probus modestus et eruditus adolescens M. Robertus Turnbullus, filius natu secundus Thomæ Turnbulli a Bogmil, qui ut bene vixit ita obiit;* 14 *Aprilis* 1648, *ætatis* 27. *Hic sepelitur virgo casta, comis, et benigna, Elizabetha Turnbulla, filia natu secunda Thomæ Turnbulli a Bogmil, quæ vitam veræ pietatis et virtutis, amore et studio decoratam finiit* 3 *Junii* 16—.' The death of Thomas Turnbull is thus mentioned by Lamont in the *Chronicle of Fife:* '1650. April 11.—Thomas Trumbell of Bogmill, in the Carse, departed out of this life at the town of the Elie in Fyfe, at his own house there. Two or three days before his death, he fell down out of a chair, so that from that time forth he remained speechless to his death. He was interred at the Elie the 15th of this month.'

Two large flat stones in the west end of the churchyard seem to belong to the Smalls; one of whom, a skipper in Elie, purchased Newton Rires (p. 121). Both bear the effigy of a ship, and one has the date 1678 and the letters I.S.—M.L., standing for John Small and Margaret Lucklaw.

The stone of Finlay of Newton Rires has been mentioned at p. 120.

There is also a stone with the following inscription:

Here lieth George Dudingston, mariner in Elie, spouse to Margaret Wood, who deceased the 12th of September 1645, and of his age 32.'

Another records the death of David Beattoun, litster, in 1641, at the age of 57.

There is another tombstone within the steeple of Elie church much defaced, but bearing the name of Mary Sharp, and the date 1664, or more probably 1666. This lady was the wife of Robert Wemyss, the second minister of Elie, who was ordained in 1649 and deposed in 1665, as not complying with the Episcopal rule. Sharp was her maiden name, and she died in childbed.

Within the church is a tablet with a long inscription in memory of the celebrated hydrographer James Horsburgh, F.R.S., who was born at Elie in 1762, and died in 1836.

There is nothing further worthy of notice in the High Street of Elie, which we leave by the broad Wynd (now called Rankeillor Street, formerly Wood's Wynd), leading toward the sea. The large house on the east side of the street seems to have been built by David Nairne of Newton Rires, when he sold that property in 1604. Probably it is the 'great lodging,' of which we find him possessed in Elie. He had two sons, Peter, and William, who married Bessie Small, by whom he had a daughter Alison.

Peter Nairne, son (probably the second) of the last, must have dwelt in the same house, for a stone with his initials at one time formed part of it. He married Margaret Wood, who died about 1706, and whose confirmed testament conveys the sum of £349. If this lady be the heroine of the local proverb, 'A' things weel, and guid things best, as auld Maggy Wud o' the Aily said,' then tradition says that she was the sister of Andrew Wood, minister of Spot, afterwards Bishop of Moray, who died in 1695.

Peter Nairne's children were James, born in 1648; Robert, born in 1655, who married Susanna Duncan, and had issue;

Peter, born in 1659; Margaret, born in 1657; Catherine, born in 1661; and Agnes, born in 1665. He died before 1678.

James Nairne, son of the last, skipper in Elie, married, in 1678, Janet, daughter of John Small and of Margaret Lucklaw (daughter and co-heiress of Simon Lucklaw, portioner of Newton Rires), by whom he had James, born in 1680, his heir; John, born 1682; Margaret; Alexander; Peter, married, in 1715, his cousin, Susanna Nairne, and had issue; Jean, married Philip Brown; Robert; Thomas, surgeon; John, born 1695; Christian, married, in 1742, William Dalgleish of Scotscraig, minister of Ferryport-on-Craig.

Rev. James Nairne, son of the last, was ordained minister, in 1703, of Forgan, and, in 1717, of East Anstruther. He married, in 1706, Ann, daughter of John Anderson, Principal of St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, by whom he had four children, three of whom died young. He died in 1771.

Rev. John Nairne, D.D., son of the last, born in 1711; assistant and successor to his father in 1741. He married, in 1749, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Gordon, W.S. (who died in 1780), by whom he had James, born 1750; Alexander, born 1753, who married, in 1794, Margaret, daughter of James Anderson of Newbigging; Peter, born in 1761, died unmarried in 1786; Helen, married, in 1780, George, son of George Hall, merchant, Dundee; Ann, married, in 1780, Alexander Wood, merchant, Elie; Jean, married, in 1779, James Forrester, minister of Kilrenny. He died in 1795.

Rev. James Nairne, D.D., son of the last, ordained minister of Pittenweem in 1776. He married, in 1778, Helen, daughter of James Kyd of Craigie, R.N. (who died in 1836), by whom he had John, died unmarried in 1807; James, born 1782, married, 1807, Elizabeth Hill, and died in 1847 *s.p.*; Alexander, married, in 1824, Ann Spencer Demett; Charles, married, in 1820, Amelia Forbes Bell, and died in 1837; Hannah, married, in 1805, John Forman, W.S.; Elizabeth, died in 1788; Ann, married, in 1817, William Scott of the Stock Exchange. He died in 1819.

Arms—Party per pale, *az.* and *sa.*, a chaplet with four quatrefoils, all countercharged. Crest—A globe *or*, in flames *gu.* Motto—'*Spes ultra.*'

About the middle of last century this house was pur-

chased from the Nairnes by William Wood, merchant, and is still in possession of his heirs.

Turning to the right, and passing along the Terrace and down South Street, we observe an old house, close to the sea, just on the other side of the School Wynd. The western portion of it is obviously of the highest antiquity, and has consisted of a square tower or keep, erected probably about the end of the sixteenth century, if we may judge from the style of the architecture. It is somewhat singular that nothing is known of its earliest history. From the fact that the wynd close by was formerly called 'Auchmuty's Wynd,' it might be supposed that it had belonged to the Auchmuties of Lahill (see page 99). The first person whom we find in possession of the house is Dr. John Gourlay, second son of Sir John Gourlay of Kincraig, who, as Lamont tells us, had in 1654 been 'bound prentice to Patrick Hebron, pottinger in Edinburgh.' In 1657 he went to Paris, and returned the following year, immediately after which he settled in Elie, in this house, which probably belonged to the Kincraig family.

He married, in 1660, Margaret Sharp, daughter of Dr. Sharp of Edinburgh, and sister of the minister's wife whose tombstone within the steeple we have already mentioned. He died in 1667, leaving two daughters, Margaret, born in 1662, and Helen, born in 1665; and his widow married Patrick Arthur of Ballone, surgeon at Wemyss, and afterwards at Elie.

John Arthur, minister of Abercorn, who is witness at the baptism of one of his children in 1675, was probably Patrick's brother, and may be the same who was chaplain at Wemyss in 1662. He had also a sister, who died unmarried in 1710. Patrick Arthur's children were Colin (who had a son, Arthur, born in 1726; John, born in 1675 (perhaps minister of Carnbee and Elie, who died before 1704); Alexander, surgeon in Preston's regiment, and afterwards in Elie, who married, before 1717, Margaret Lundin, and died *s.p.* in 1725; Thomas; and Patrick, born in 1673. There is also a William Arthur, M.D., mentioned in 1707.

The Arthurs possessed several tenements in Elie, among which was one called Croftangry, which I suppose to have lain immediately to the east of the carriage entrance into Elie Lodge, and within the boundary wall. The whole family were pronounced Jacobites. Thomas and his brother, Dr. Arthur, were in the plot to take the Castle of Edinburgh in 1715; and there was some connection between Patrick Arthur's wife, Margaret Sharp, and the Archbishop of St. Andrews. For in May 1679 the archbishop's daughter, also Margaret Sharp, afterwards Lady Salton, was paying a visit to Dr. Arthur in this house, when the news reached her of the murder of her father on Magus Muir. In her grief and anxiety, she set out without a moment's delay, expecting to get at Colinsburgh a conveyance to St. Andrews; and, as tradition says, in order to make more speed, cast off her high-heeled shoes at the 'White Yett' (the old entrance to Elie House, somewhat south of the present one), and performed the rest of her journey on her 'stocking soles.'

The house afterwards became the property of Dr. John Scott of Coates (see p. 103), probably through his second wife, who was of the Kincraig family. It still remains in the possession of his descendants.

Further down the street, and on the opposite side, are some curiously carved stones built into the wall of the house. These belonged to a huge building, occupying the same site, and which stretched half-way across the street, called 'the muckle yett,' which was pulled down some years ago, greatly to the improvement of the town. It was erected by Alexander Gillespie and Christian Small, whom we have already met with as proprietors of Wester Newton Rires (see p. 121). The old door lintel bears their initials, A.G.—C.S., with the arms of the Gillespie family, and the date 1682. As these Gillespies were the ancestors of a well-known family in Fife, we may here insert the particulars we have gathered respecting them.

Alexander Gillespie, skipper in Elie, married Agnes Pittilloch, who survived him, by whom he had Alexander; Margaret; Sophia, who in 1658 was the wife of John Tailzeour, Elie; Agnes; Janet; William, born in 1639; and perhaps Mary, widow of Frederic Carmichael, who died in 1667. He died in 1652.

Alexander Gillespie of Newton Rires, skipper, son of the last, married Christian Small of Newton Rires, by whom he had Alexander, born in 1673; John, born in 1675; Margaret, born in 1665, who probably married David Sympson in Anstruther; Christian, born 1667, who married Thomas Cook, portioner of Newburn, and was mother of John Cook, minister of St. Monans; and Anna, born in 1680, who married, before 1707, David Myllis, minister of Newburn. The initials on the carved stone are those of this couple.

John Gillespie of Newton Rires and Kirkton, son of the last, married, in 1704, Mary, daughter of Alexander Durham of Largo, by whom he had Alexander, born 1705 (who probably died young); John; and Margaret, who married James Duddingston of Sandford. He was alive in 1735.

Dr. John Gillespie of Kirkton, son of the last, married, in 1735, Margaret, second daughter of James Durham of Largo by whom he had John, his heir. He died in 1795.

John Gillespie of Kirkton and Mountquhannie, son of the last, married, in 1776, a daughter of Alexander Scrymgeour of Birkhill, and his descendant still holds these lands. The house in Elie has been parted with long since.

Arms—*Az.*, a chevron wavy *arg.*, between three roses *gu.*, slipped *or*. Crest—An anchor *ppr.* Motto—'*Tu certa salutis anchora.*'

Two rooms in the 'Muckle Yett' went by the name of 'The Duke's rooms.' James, Duke of York, was in 1679 appointed governor of Scotland, an office which he held till 1682. During these three years he is said to have paid more than one visit to Sir William Anstruther, and to the Earl of Balcarres. On these occasions he had his lodgings in the 'Muckle Yett,' for though the carved doorway bears the year 1682, other portions of the house exhibited an earlier date. There is a dim recollection of a bed, with

satin hangings, apple green and a darker shade of the same colour, with the arms of Scotland on the bolster piece, which the duke used to occupy when he came over from Holyrood.

The great tombstone, the back of which hangs over the street west of the churchyard gate, belonged to the Gillespies; but the old inscription has been defaced to make room for more modern records.

At the lower end of the street, on the same side, is a vacant space, where once stood a house with a turnpike stair, which belonged to Thomas Turnbull of Bogmill. He and his wife, Elspeth Kinnaird, were both dead in 1577.

Robert Turnbull of Bogmill married Susanna Kinnaird (1617), by whom he had Thomas, and Isabel, who died in 1650.

The children of Thomas Turnbull of Bogmill, son of the last, were Thomas, his heir; Robert, his second son, who died in 1648, aged 27; William; Susanna, who married Hamilton of Grangemuir; Helen, who married, in 1654, Alexander Wedderburn, minister of St. Fillans; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried. He died in 1650, aged 63.

The tombstones of three of the family are in Elie churchyard (see p. 199).

Thomas Turnbull of Bogmill, son of the last, died before 1710. He must have had a family, for during one of the visits of the Duke of York the coxswain of his barge succeeded in gaining the affections of Turnbull's daughter, when, by the help of Dr. William Hay, curate, or episcopal minister, at Kilconquhar, and afterwards Bishop of Moray, a secret marriage was accomplished, and it was resolved to carry the bride over the water in the duke's own barge. Concealment, however, was necessary. The duke must not be implicated in such a transaction, and so, with the lady's own consent, she was coopered up in a barrel with a head of open spars; and the answer was provided to all inquisitive remarks, that it was a swan they were taking over from Kilconquhar Loch to Holyrood. The following song was

made on the occasion, which we have taken down from the recitation of Miss Duff, to whom we owe several of the traditions recorded in this volume. She heard it sung by a relation of the late Admiral Dudingston, who used himself to tell the story, adding that his father's uncle was present at the wedding :—

SONG.

TO THE TUNE OF 'JOLLY LADS.'

At Elie lies a gallant barge,
And her sails as white as snaw,
With the royal standard at her mast,
And her gilded sides and a'.
Sing a' and sing a' ; sing, Elie leddies a',
Bewaur the Duke o' York's lads when they
come here awa'.

Up the lang turnpike,
And at the brass ca';
The leddy liked the sailor weel,
And wi' him she ran awa'.
Sing a', etc.

They stowed the maiden in a cask,
And bore her to the shore ;
And it 's fare-ye-weel, my father's house,
And Elie evermore.
Sing a', etc.

Old Bogmill he took it ill,
That his daughter was awa',
And to Holyrood, and to the duke,
And telt him o' it a'.
Sing a', etc.

Oh woe be to Kinneuchar priest,
And ill death may he dee ;
He 's wed my lass to an English loon,
And that has ruined me.
Sing a', etc.

The duke he answered by his faith,
Likewise his royalty,
No lady was aboard the barge
That ever he did see.
Sing a', etc.

Stand up, stand up noo, gude Bogmill,
From off your bended knee ;
I 'll mak your son a captain,
And he shall sail wi' me
Sing a', etc.

Turning again in our progress, we ascend South Street, passing onward along the 'Terrace' to the highest point, called the 'Braehead.' Further on is the manse, now standing back from the line of the street; but in olden times it stood further forward in the same range with the other houses. As far back as 1670, an application was made to Parliament, and an Act obtained, by which the stipend for three years was applied to the repair of the church and manse, which had 'become ruinous, being greatly spoiled, and washen away by the sea.' This last particular could only apply to the manse, for the church is beyond the reach of any such dilapidation. At the same time the market of Elie was changed from Sunday to Tuesday, and the right to hold three annual fairs was granted. It would appear that the manse was originally built on the site of a house described as 'lying above the Currie (or Quarry) Heuch, and near the haven, biggit of long time bygone by the late Thomas Dishington of Ardross,' and which was bought from his son Lawrence by John Carmichael, minister of Kilconquhar, and by his son, Frederic Carmichael, sold to Sir William Scott of Elie in 1626. As the manse of Kilconquhar was situated in Earlsferry shortly after that date, it is not impossible that the minister may, at an earlier period, have resided in Elie, then a portion of his parish.

The earliest notice of the harbour of Elie is contained in James Melville's Memoirs. He thus recounts the history of a passage he made across the firth: 'Thereafter in the month of September 1586, we returned the nearest way by the ferry of North Berwick, passing the quhilk I was in the greatest perplexity of anie that ever I was in my time before, and had the most sudden and comfortable relief of my good and gracious God and Father, to whose honour, as in all, I maun record it. We shipped in weil unadvisedly, because the day was very fair, in a mickle coal-boat, wherein there was but ane auld man and twa young boys, we having twa horses, a boy, and the nurse, an Englishwoman, a soldier's wife, in Berwick, wha had a desire to come with the bairn into Scotland, and whom I could not refuse, baith because of her kindly offer, and the bairn was sae browden upon her that without danger he could not be speaned from her. We hoised sail with a little pirrhe of east wind, and launched forth till almost the third of the passage was past, and then it fell down dead calm. For rowing, neither was there oars meet, nor hands, the boat was sae heavy, the man auld, and the boys young. In this mean time, the honest woman becomes sae sick with sic extremity and press of vomiting first, thereafter with swinings, that it was pitiful to behold. With her working, the bairn waukens, and becomes extreme seik, being nane but myself to curie them, for Mr. Robert Durie was rowing. This dreeing for the space of three hours in end, I became dead seik myself, so that then it became a maist pitiful and lamentable spectacle, to see a woman, a stranger, an honest man's wife, come fra hame to pleasure me, to be, with extreme press, appearing every minute to give up the ghost; an infant of three half years auld sprawling in the awn excrements, and the father, partly for fear and care of mind, and partly for sair sickness, lifting up pitiful hands and eyes to the heavens, void of all earthly comfort or help of man! Now that quhilk made our estate almost desperate was that, if the calm remainit, the woman could

not have endurit, but, but doubt, had died, the extremity of her pain and swining was sic, and being sae far fra land, in a half of the night, with that quhilk rested of the day, not past three hours, we could not have rowed to land if any drow had risen ; neither was there hands to tackle the sails, nor was the graith haill and fresh to bide the wind. And therewith, by her tumbling and yawing, the mast shook sae louse, that Mr. Robert (the auld man being dammish and machless) had muckle ado to fasten the same ; sae that nae relief being, but in the sweet mercy and help of our God, my heart maist urgently importuned him ; and hoping patiently (for every hour was mair nor the hail time of our banishment), at last the Lord looked mercifully on, and sent, about the sun going to, a thick har from the south-east, sae that, getting on the sail there was upon her, within an hour and a half, quhilk was strange to our consideration, nae wind blowing, we arrivit within "the Ailie" (Elie) ; and, after a maist wearisome and sair day, gat a comfortable night's lodging with a godly ladie in Carmury.'

In the year immediately following (1587), an agreement was entered into between Thomas Dishington of Ardross and the burgh of Craill, by which, in view of the former obtaining the erection of Elie into a free burgh, port, and haven, Crail surrenders its rights over the port of Elie, only providing that no inhabitant of Crail shall be charged with duty in Elie, nor any inhabitant of Elie charged in Crail, and that a yearly feu-duty of forty shillings shall be paid by the proprietor of the port of Elie to the burgh of Crail. This feu-duty, with the contract and bond, was in 1607 discharged by the magistrates of Crail, on account of the pains taken in Parliament by their friend, Mr. William Scott of Elie, for the weal of the burgh of Crail. A royal charter of the port was granted in 1601.

To this harbour, one Sunday morning in 1649, a Flemish man-of-war dropped down, and cast anchor in the roads. A boat came ashore, and a message was sent to Balcarres. Presently, during forenoon service, Lord Balcarres (David,

Lord Lindsay of Balcarres) came down, and went on board to confer with the Earls of Lauderdale and Lanark (the latter afterwards Duke of Hamilton), who were making their escape from Scotland, to avoid being apprehended by order of the Government, who had just learned that the English had resolved to bring Charles I. to trial. The ship was one which had lately brought Lauderdale over from Holland, to which the two friends set sail that afternoon. Probably Lord Balcarres brought back with him the charter-chest of Lord Lauderdale, for it lay buried in the courtyard of Balcarres till 1661 ; and the water having got into it, its contents were rendered illegible, so that an Act of Parliament was necessary to confirm his titles.

Some months after, the Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, being threatened with imprisonment because he would not acknowledge the lawfulness of the last session of Parliament, resolved also to escape to Holland, and repaired to Elie with the intention of embarking; but commissioners having been sent to seize all his property, 'his lady sent to the Ely for him, and caused him to return home.'

It is recorded that, in 1651, a Scotch frigate, commanded by one Murray, captured an English vessel laden with supplies for Cromwell's troops, and brought her into Elie. The biscuit which formed part of the cargo was willingly given up to the army, while the other commodities were retained by the captors. On the 20th of July of the same year, the town of Burntisland surrendered to the English, and the same day a party of them came along the coast, carried off cannon and muskets from Wemyss Castle, visited Durie, Lundin, Strathairly, and Kincraig, and ended by taking John Small's ship out of the harbour at Elie, and making a prize of her. In 1656 Leven and Elie had each two vessels—those of Leven being of 20 and 18 tons, and those of Elie of 40 and 50 tons respectively.

After that date the harbour had been suffered to fall into disrepair; for in 1696 we find a petition laid before the

Privy Council, by William Reid, bailie in Elie, and James and Robert Nairne, skippers there, showing 'that the ruinous condition of the harbour of the Elie is witnessed by a certificate, under the hands of several skippers of the burghs of Pittenweem, Anstruther, and Earlsferry: that that harbour is well known to be the securest refuge when ships are put from their anchors in Leith roads: and that it is notour that 300 of his Majesty's soldiers had been lost, had it not been for the convenience and safety of that harbour.' A complete copy of the petition may be seen in the *Statistical Account*, as well as the deliverance of the Privy Council, appointing a collection to be made for this purpose throughout all the parish churches in Scotland.

From the harbour to the Toft, there was formerly what was called a 'swarf dyke,' along the west side of which the road ran. At that time the road was on the seaward side of the Toft gardens, and ascended to the street by a very steep incline. There was also a field or yard with a house on it, to the east of the 'swarf dyke,' now covered by the sea. A wall, of which some boulders still remain, protected this field from the sea, and stretched from near what is called the 'mid-rock' in the Saugher Bay to the harbour rocks. This field had been swallowed up by the sea, and the 'swarf dyke' also had given way, and there was no passage dry-shod from the town to the harbour at full tide, when Mr. Baird came into possession of the Elie estates. Soon after, he rebuilt the pier, and lengthened it, and formed the present road, which is protected by two walls, the innermost of which is now completely buried in blown sand.

The mill of Elie is now occupied as a dwelling-house, and is the tenement next to the wall of Elie Lodge, and close to the burn which discharges itself into the harbour. The earliest notice of it is in 1584, when James Balfour, the tenant, died. It was last used as a lint-mill, within the memory of persons now living. The large house next it

on the south side of the burn, is the old jail of the burgh of barony of Elie, but has not been used for many years.

Elie Lodge was built by James Kyd, R.N., of Woodhill and Craigie, in Angusshire. He married Hannah Bevis, who died at Elie Lodge in 1757, by whom he had several daughters, of whom one married A. M. Lawson of Chirton; another, Catherine, died young in 1772; a third married Dr. Nairne of Pittenweem; and the youngest, Ann, married, in 1793, William Elmsell of Thornhill. Captain Kyd died in 1793.

Elie Lodge was afterwards purchased by James Nairne, W.S., Captain Kyd's grandson, who in turn sold it to Captain Alexander Chrystie, R.N., second son of Alexander Chrystie of Balchrystie, who married Ann James, and by her had Captain John Alexander Chrystie, who died *s.p.* in 1864, and Margaret. Captain Chrystie and his wife both died in 1867, and Miss Margaret Chrystie died unmarried in 1877. The present proprietors are Mrs. Mary Chrystie, widow of Captain J. A. Chrystie, and her sister, Miss Catherine Chrystie.

The old name of the estate of Elie was Ardross, and it was bounded by the lands of Newark or St. Monans on the east, Sandford on the west, and Kilconquhar and Balbuthie on the south. The name is of course Celtic, and means 'the high promontory.' The castle of Ardross stood on a rock projecting into the sea, close to the present farm of that name, about a mile east of the town of Elie. It has been already mentioned as part of the broad inheritance of the powerful family of Merleswain (during whose time, in the reign of Malcolm, we read of a shire of Ardross), and as in part passing into the hand of Sir John de Soulis, who died in 1318.

The next proprietor whom we are able to trace is John Burnard, *claviger regis*. He was of the family of Burnard of Leys, to the first of whom, Alexander Burnard, Robert Bruce gave lands in Aberdeenshire in 1324. John was

his grandson, and received, as the salary of his office, ten merks from the lands of Carnousie in Banff. In 1346 John Burnard was in attendance on King David in the attack which he made on the fortress of Liddel, then held for the English by Walter Selby, and being desperately wounded, was carried into the Castle of Roxburgh, before it was surrendered to the English by Eustace de Loren, and there ultimately died. It would appear that he had granted one-third of one-half of the baronies of Ardross and of Currie, in Midlothian, to Alexander Mautelent, but had afterwards given them to William Dishington, who, in 1368, receives a charter, in which he is styled *consanguineus et heres* of John Burnard. By another charter, of date 1366, he is confirmed in another third part of the half of Ardross, which had belonged to Andrew de Kandells (or Anstruther), and which is called the Newstead. His son Robert was the first baronet of Leys.

Burnard's arms were—*Arg.*, three holly leaves in chief *ppr.*, and a hunting-horn in base garnished *gu.*

We have already mentioned that the family of Merleswain terminated in three co-heiresses, and we now trace the consequence in the tripartition of the estates. One of the heiresses was probably represented by Burnard and another by de Kandells. It is worth noticing that we find the same tripartition in the other portions of the family estates; thus, in 1392, Christiana was served heiress to her brother, Galfridus de Retray, in *one-third* of Sandford, in the barony of Ardross, *one-twelfth* of Innergelly, *one-third* of Ballingall and of Pitgedie, *one-twelfth* of Balnaves in the barony of Fethkill.

Sir William Dishington was the head of a powerful and wealthy family, who already possessed much land in Angusshire. We find the name in the list of Alexander Ramsay's band, whose headquarters were in the caves of Hawthornden in 1338. Sir William married Elizabeth, sister of Robert Bruce, and seems to have had two sons, William,

to whom came the lands of Ardross, and John, who received those of Longhermiston, and is styled by King Robert Bruce '*dilecto nepoti suo.*' William, the elder, had charters by Robert Bruce (1306-1330), and David II. (1330-1370), to the lands of Balglassie, Aberlemno, and Tollyquhondland in Forfarshire. He died *c.* 1360.

Sir William Dishington, son of the last, and first of Ardross, was in high honour at court, being 'bachillanus,' seneschal of the king's house, master of the fabric of St. Monans, and, in 1370, Sheriff of Fife. In 1368 he acquired the lands of Kynbrachmont (such is the original spelling), on the resignation of Walter Bisset (see p. 150); and in the royal charter of confirmation he is styled 'our dear cousin' by David II. He was doubtless the builder of the Castle of Ardross, which must have been more extensive than the present ruins indicate, a large portion of the cliff having fallen into the sea. Here he entertained the royal family on more than one occasion; and it was while the king was on a voyage to Ardross that the shipwreck occurred which gave occasion to the building of the Church of St. Monans, as shall be narrated in its proper place. The name of Sir William Dishington's wife is not known; but, besides his heir, he had a daughter Elspath, married to Hoppringle of Smailholm. He was alive in 1402.

Thomas Dishington of Ardross, son of the last, has a charter in 1402 from Robert III., in which he is styled '*nepoti nostro.*' Nothing is known of his children; but a branch of the family settled in Crail, the first of whom may have been his son. In 1463 we read of George Dishington, burgess of Crail, who died before 1491. He was cousin of David Weems of Lathockar, and had two sons, John and William, the latter bearing the clerical title of 'Sir.' It is also probable that Elizabeth Dishington, who in 1491 was relict of John de Weems, was a daughter of Thomas of Ardross.

John Dishington of Ardross is mentioned in 1454 and 1476. Probably Isabella Dishington, who, before 1499, married Patrick Dunbar of Kilconquhar, was his daughter. Against

him or his son the Prioress of North Berwick raises an action for meddling with the teinds of Kinneuchar, Kynbrachmont, and St. Monans in 1482.

John Dishington of Ardross, son of the last, married, before 1476, Janet Lindsay, by whom he had George, his heir; and perhaps also the following: Thomas (steward of the regality of St. Andrews, and, in 1517, captain of the palace, who married Christian Forman, probably daughter of the Bishop of St. Andrews); Mr. David (advocate in St. Andrews, who died before 1589); Janet, spouse of Lundin of Balgonie, or of Thomas Meldrum of Segie. He was alive in 1518.

In 1506 George Dishington of Ardross, son of the last, was infeft in the lands of Ardross, Kynbrachmont, and Currie, as apparent heir of his father. In that year he married Janet Lundin, by whom he had William, who predeceased him; and perhaps Andrew, whose son William was a minor in 1558. He was alive in 1557.

William Dishington, fiar of Ardross, son of the last, has a charter of the Forfar lands in 1544. He married, before 1543, Elizabeth Crichton (who after his death married Alexander Wood of Grange), by whom he had Paul, his heir; Thomas, probably the same who is designated 'in Kilconquhar,' who succeeded his brother; George; and Andrew; and perhaps Robert, who died in 1574; also Jean, who married James Hamilton of Kynbrachmont in 1574, carrying with her the lands of Kynbrachmont. William Dishington was slain at Pinkie in 1547.

He was mixed up with a bloody scuffle which took place at Pittenweem in 1531, of which some account will be given hereafter; and he and his father George were brought before the justiciary court on the charge of 'ryving the king's letters,' in 1527.

Paul Dishington of Ardross, son of the last, married, in 1543, Catherine, daughter of Walter Lundin *de eodem*, by whom he had two daughters, Margaret and Jean, who at his death became wards of the Earl of Arran, and were by him married to two gentlemen of his house. Margaret's husband was James Hamilton of Rouchbank, fifth son of Gavin Hamilton of Orbiston, who was one of those who in 1568 assisted the escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven. Jean Dishington married Gavin Hamilton of Raploch (who died before 1593).

The old house of Raploch was standing a few years ago, close to the village of Larkhall, and overlooking the valley of the Avon. After an attempt to dispute the legitimacy of the two ladies, on their father's death about 1550, a lawsuit was commenced between the heirs-of-line and the heirs-male, which was settled in 1598 by a decreet-arbitral, by which the lands were divided, Ardross and Carmurie remaining with Thomas Dishington, the grand-nephew of Paul, while the Forfarshire and Midlothian estates, together with Pottie and Kynbrachmont, were to be the heritage of Margaret and Jean. Accordingly, in 1604, Margaret Dishington, as superior, gives charter of *clare constat* of certain lands in Currie.

Previous to the settlement of the dispute, Jean Hamilton of Raploch had been in great trouble. Her husband had been involved, along with the other Hamiltons, in the murder of the Regent Moray, and in 1579 she presented a petition to Parliament, setting forth the facts of her wardship and marriage, and that her husband was now a fugitive, and praying for the gift of certain of her father's lands. The strife then existing between the two parties in the state rendered the deliverances of Parliament sometimes rather contradictory; and accordingly we find in 1584 a ratification of the gift of Pottie and Kilknowe, made by her to David Murray, brother of Andrew Murray of Arngask, coupled with a revocation of any benefice granted to her; while, in 1585, we have a ratification of the restitution granted to Gavin Hamilton of Raploch and Jean Dishington. These questions, however, were all finally settled by the decreet-arbitral of 1598.

At this time the mansion-house of the Dishingtons was at Carmurie, the Castle of Ardross having probably been ruined in some of the warlike operations which had been so rife. Carmurie was a distinct barony from Ardross, including the lands of Labernall, Drumis, and Lochquharney, and the mansion-house stood not far from the present farm-

house of Broomlees, at the distance of two fields from the road between Elie and Kilconquhar, where some hewn stones are still to be seen in the ditch, marking the old site. The field is still called by the old name. It was to Carmurie that James Melville came, after crossing the Forth from North Berwick to Elie, and the 'godly lady' who entertained him there was Catherine, daughter of Walter Lundin of that Ilk, and widow of Paul Dishington of Ardross. Her brother was the Laird of Lundin who convoyed Melville to St. Andrews.

Thomas Dishington of Ardross, brother of the last, was a minor at his father's death. He was served heir in 1555, and married, in 1558, Agnes, daughter of Scott of Pitgormo and Abbotshall (who survived him and married Alexander Inglis of Tarvit), by whom he had Thomas, his heir; and five other sons, the youngest of whom was William. Thomas, George, and Andrew Dishington were 'delated' for the murder of Rizzio. Thomas Dishington of Ardross signed the articles in the General Assembly of 1567, and died before 1569.

Thomas Dishington of Ardross, son of the last, who was a minor at his father's death, had a charter in 1579, and was served heir in 1582. He married Barbara Sandilands (who survived him, and was in 1606 wife of John Rutherford, minister of Kilconquhar), by whom he had Thomas, his heir; Lawrence; perhaps 'George in Kilconquhar;' and three daughters, of whom the second was Euphemia, and the youngest Elizabeth. He died before 1591.

Sir Thomas Dishington of Ardross, son of the last, was a minor at his father's death, and was served heir to his father in 1598. He married, in 1598, Elizabeth or Elspeth, daughter of Sir William Scott (of whom we shall speak by and by), with a tocher of 6000 merks. Probably Sir Thomas became impoverished by following the court of King James to London, where he seems to have been knighted. At all events, he sold all his lands to his father-in-law, and he and his lady appear in 1612 as proprietors of the lordship of Pittenweem, on which they had security for money lent, and from them it seems to have passed to Lord Fenton. From Baillie's Letters we learn

that Sir Thomas Dishington was in Paris in 1644, and this is the last we know of him.

The arms of Dishington of Ardross were—*Or*, on a bend *sa.*, three scallops of the first. Crest—An armed man kneeling, *ppr.* (A seal of 1371 bears somewhat doubtfully a garb.) Motto—'*Unica spes mea Christus.*'

Before leaving the family of Dishington, we may mention that there were other branches of it. George Dishington, Town-Clerk of Crail, was the only son of Mr. George Dishington, minister of the Gospel at Cults, by his wife Ann Hamilton, widow of Barclay of Touch, whom he married in 1656. His sister Margaret married, in 1692, Mr. Andrew Robertson, a clergyman residing in Crail, and had issue, among whom was Andrew Robertson, surgeon in Crail. In 1743 Thomas Dishington appears as Clerk of the Admiralty Court at Crail.

There was also a branch of the family settled in Orkney. As early as 1603, John Dishington was Sheriff of Zetland, and in 1660 Thomas Dishington, minister of St. Magnus, married Margaret Elphinston. By her he had a son Andrew, and he again had a son Thomas. Thomas Dishington married his cousin Barbara Scollay, and had two sons Robert and Andrew, the latter of whom was minister in Yell, and afterwards in Stronsay, married Hannah Lindsay, and had a numerous family. In 1727 Thomas Dishington, Comptroller of Customs, died in Leith.

The next proprietor of Ardross was Sir William Scott, of whom the following account is given by Scotstarvit. Let it be taken, however, *cum grano salis*, as there was evidently a quarrel between the two.

John Scott, maltman in the West Port, had two sons, Alexander, who succeeded to the paternal property of Orchardfield (lying on the west side of the rock of Edinburgh Castle); and William. Alexander Scott died before 1646, leaving two children, William and Bessie. The wife of John Scott was Elizabeth Scott, who, after her husband's

death in 1558, being left a rich widow, married Robert Scott, Director of Chancery, ancestor of the Scotstarvit family, and he being old, and having lost Robert, his son by this marriage, by consumption, in 1589 resigned his office to William Scott, his wife's son, taking from him a bond to resign it to his (Robert's) grandson when he should come of age. This bond, Scotstarvit alleges, was found by Mr. Alexander Hay, Clerk Register, among his father's papers, and was put into the hands of Robert Williamson, Sir William Scott's servant, who put it into the fire. When the accounts came to be audited between Sir William and his nephew, the former denied that there ever had been such a bond; so that John Scott was obliged to quit above 100,000 merks of his bygone rents to get access to his grandfather's office. And indeed there exists a discharge by him in favour of Mr. William Scott, of date 1611, for 10,400 merks as condition of his resigning in favour of John Scott the office of Director of Chancery. 'The injury was avenged in a strange way,' adds Scotstarvit, 'for Mr. Robert (Williamson) being left alone in his sister's house, fell in the fire in an apoplexy, and burnt his head and hands.'

Sir William Scott of Elie married three times. His first wife was Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of the 'goodman of Priestfield,' father of the first Earl of Haddington. By her he had a son John, who was famous for his devotion to literature, and author of a 'Poesy to King James,' printed in the Scots Poets. He was sent by his father to Rochelle, to profess Humanity, and there died of the plague before 1605. Another son may have been James, Clerk of Exchequer; and he had two daughters, Janet, married before 1605 to Murray of Philiphaugh; and Elizabeth, who married, in 1598, Thomas Dishington of Ardross. Scott's second wife was Isabel, daughter of David Durie of Durie, whom he married about 1590. By her he had a son William, married, says Scotstarvit, 'to Ann, daughter of William

Moncrieff of Moncrieff, who died childless, in 1613, the year after his marriage, at which time he was one of the ordinary Clerks of Session; and a daughter, Isabella, who being crooked, was married to one Swinton, a saddler in Pittenweem.' His third wife was Dame Jean Skene, daughter of Sir John Skene, the Clerk Register, whom he married in 1602, by whom he had the son who succeeded him; Helen, who was married to William, second Lord Blantyre, with a tocher of 20,000 merks; and Eupham, who married Sir William Cochrane, first Earl of Dundonald.

The office of Director of Chancery was lucrative, and Sir William—who however was not knighted till a later period—purchased, in 1589, Wester Grangemuir (not that portion which belonged to the Abbey of Pittenweem) from Thomas Dishington of Ardross, John Strang of Balcaskie, and Scott of Abbotshall. In 1598 he purchased from Thomas Dishington the wester half of Ardross, called 'The Elie,' for 37,000 merks. The royal charter of that date describes his acquisition as 'the lands of Carmurie, especially Labernall, Drumis, and Lochquharney, part of the lands of Ardross lying adjacent to them, the Over Links of Ardross, the town of Elie, the Law, Swarf, and Mill of Elie, and the Nether Links of Ardross.' In 1611 he acquired the other or easter half of Ardross for the sum of 85,700 merks, or about £4,450 sterling. Besides these properties, he also purchased, as already stated, in 1594, the lands and mill of Muircambus, and, in 1602, Easter Newton Rires for 6200 merks, while a portion of Pitcorthie was also in his hands for a short time.

Before this period there was no mansion-house at Elie, but one was erected by Sir William Scott or by his son. It stood immediately to the east of the present house, and the last remains of it were only removed when the late Mr. Baird entered into possession. The name belongs not to the estate, but to the town, which was called 'the Ely of Ardross;' and the harbour, 'the harbour of Ardross,' just as

the promontory on which the hospital at Earlsferry was built was called 'the hospital land of Ardross.' The reverend author of the last *Statistical Account* offers a derivation from a Greek word signifying a marsh, and explains that the ground about Elie House is marshy. The name, however, as we have seen, is far older than the house. The first *Statistical Account* suggested as a probable derivation *A Liche*, 'Out of the sea.' It is more likely, however, that it means 'The island of Ardross,' and the land at the harbour, being surrounded by the sea before the dyke was built, was in fact an island, and no doubt gave rise to the name. The isle of Ely in England will occur to our readers as corroborative of this supposition. At the same time it is curious that there is an Irish Celtic word *Aileach* or *Ailtheach*, which means a stone house or fort, and was the name of the palace of the Hy Neill kings, situated on a hill four miles west of Derry, which still retains its old name in *Greenan—Ely*.

Sir William Scott of Ardross died in 1628, aged 82, and his tombstone bearing this date was once visible in Kilconquhar churchyard near the site of the altar of the old church.

He was succeeded by his son of the third marriage, Sir William Scott of Ardross, who was knighted in 1660. He married, with a tocher of 15,000 merks, in 1634, Helen, daughter of Robert, Lord Lindsay, who survived him. By her he had William, who was alive in 1667, but must have predeceased his father; John, his heir, born in 1637; Margaret, who married James Young of Kirkton; Anna, who married, first, in 1661, Sir Daniel Carmichael of Mauldslie, second son of James, first Lord Carmichael, and second, before 1696, Robert Sinclair of Stevenston; Helen, who married, in 1662, John, son of Sir William Forbes of Leslie; Jean, who married, in 1664, James Watson, afterwards of Aithernie; Christian, born 1639, who married, in 1664, Francis Durham of Largo. Sir William died between 1667 and 1684. It would appear, however, that there must have been a second Christian, for on 16th June 1648, we find in the

Register of the Canongate the baptism of Christian, daughter of William Scott of Ardross and Helen Lindsay, the witnesses being James, Duke of Hamilton, and the Earls of Crawford, Rothes, Lanark, and Haddington.

The mother of Lady Scott, after whom this daughter was named, was Christian Hamilton, daughter of the Earl of Haddington. She is better known as Lady Boyd after her second marriage to Robert, sixth Lord Boyd. She was greatly instrumental in building a church and settling a minister in Elie, which up to this time had been included in the parish of Kilconquhar. Sir William Scott, the father, bequeathed 5000 merks for this purpose, and in 1630 a site for the church was acquired, and the lands belonging to Scott within the parish of Kilconquhar were annexed to it, whence it is that the parish of Elie consists of two detached portions, and is very irregular in its outline. The rights of advocation and patronage, with the parsonage and vicarage teinds, were also acquired from the patron and minister of Kilconquhar. In 1639 Mr. William Scott of Ardross, after narrating these things as already done, mortified to the minister for a permanent stipend, and for the expense of elements for the communion, which he provides shall be celebrated twice in the year, 'one chalder of oats furth of the parsonage teinds of East Newton Rires; one chalder of bere from the lands of Over and Nether Muircambus; two chalders of bere and 200 merks from the lands of Ardross; and 100 merks from the lands of Bruntshiels.' This deed was confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1641.

The first minister of Elie was Robert Traill. He had returned home from attending the army in England as chaplain, when the news of the victory over Montrose at Philiphaugh was brought by David Lindsay, brother of Lord Balcarres, in a letter to Lady Boyd, from her son Lord Crawford, which was delivered to her in the church of Elie after afternoon service on the Sabbath; and the people all waiting to hear the news, after the letter was read, they

returned into the church and gave thanks for the victory. Traill was succeeded by Weems in 1649, and when he was ordained, Scott, though patron, 'got not leave to give him the right hand of fellowship, because under censure for the late engagement against England.'

In 1646 Lady Boyd died in her daughter's house at Elie Place, being attended by Mr. Traill in her last illness. At that time the Parliament had been sitting at St. Andrews, and closed on the 4th January, but all the members remained in the town to attend her funeral, which took place on the 6th. Mr. Blair came to the burial, and wrote two epitaphs, one in Latin and another in English.

Like many others, Scott of Ardross was much impoverished by the civil war in which the country had been involved. He had been made prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651, and was besides sore pressed by the creditors of the Earl of Crawford, for whom he had become cautioner in raising money for the levying of troops in the king's service. In 1650 he, along with George Morrison of Dairsie as his cautioner, granted to Lieutenant-Colonel William Bonar (son of James Bonar of Rossie and Euphemia Kinnear) a bond over the estates of Ardross and Dairsie for £6333, 6s. 8d., which ultimately led to the lands of Ardross passing from the family altogether. He also appears to have burdened the lands of Wester Grangemuir in the same cause, for in 1664 Sir James Arnot of Ferny is served heir to his father in the lands of Elie, Ardross, and Wester Grangemuir, in virtue probably of some bond, the rights under which became vested in Marion Spence, daughter of James Spence, minister of Alva, and granddaughter of Colonel Bonar. She married Robert M'Lellan of Balmagargand, and obtained a decreet entitling her to be infeft in the lands of Ardross, Dairsie, and Wester Grangemuir, to which lands Mary M'Lellan, her daughter, is served heiress in 1695. But meanwhile Ardross and Dairsie passed by adjudication, in 1677, to

Alexander, son of James, Earl of Galloway (who received also a disposition from M'Lellan), and from him to Sir Daniel Carmichael, whose grand-nephew and heir, Daniel Carmichael of Mauldslie, son of John, first Earl of Hyndford, having extinguished all other claims, in 1697 sold the lands of Ardross, Dairsie, and Kincaple to Sir William Anstruther of that Ilk.

At the Restoration, Sir William Scott was knighted, received a pension of £300, and an indemnity for burning the house of Menstrie, the seat of the Earl of Stirling. On the list of medal-holders of the Royal Company of Archers at Musselburgh is the entry, 'Ardross, 1675.' The medal has no date. It is a thin plate of gold, bearing on one side a head with the words '*Pro secundo*,' and on the other side the following inscription, which must refer to Sir William, who must have died between 1675 and 1684:—

'When Ardross was a man,
He could not be beat;
At the old game he wan,
When Ardross was a man.

But now he neither may nor can;
Alas, he is failed!
When Ardross was a man,
He could not be passed.'

John Scott of Ardross, son of the last, is mentioned in 1680, and died before 1696.

Arms—*Or*, on a bend *az.*, a star above two crescents of the first within a bordure *gu.*, charged with eight bezants.

The next possessor of Ardross was Sir William Anstruther of that Ilk, who, as we have just seen, in 1697 purchased Ardross, Elie, Bruntshiels, Muircambus, and Carmurie. In 1699 he also acquired East Newton Rires.

Sir William was the eldest son of Sir Philip Anstruther of that Ilk, of whom we shall give some account along

with his ancestors, when we come to Anstruther. He was member for Fife in the Scots Parliament when the Duke of York was His Majesty's High Commissioner, and strongly opposed the measures of the Court. He early joined the party who brought about the Revolution, and was appointed by William III. one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and a Lord of Justiciary in 1689; and continued a member of Parliament till 1707. He was created a baronet in 1694, constituted heritably one of the *cibicidae* or carvers, and appointed Master of the Household. He took a great part in carrying through the Treaty of Union; and Lockhart says that he received £300, and Lord Balcarres £500, for their services in that matter, a statement, however, which must be cautiously received. He was certainly in high favour in the reign of Queen Anne, and is said to have been offered his choice of a captaincy of dragoons or a seat on the bench, when he chose the latter, as being less laborious and better paid. If there be any truth in this story, it probably refers to some other member of the family, for Sir William had, as we have seen, been raised to the bench long before Anne came to the throne. He was, however, appointed one of the Lords of Justiciary in 1704. He published, in 1701, a volume entitled *Essays, Moral and Divine*, which was diligently suppressed by his descendants. Sir William Anstruther married, in 1677, Lady Helen Hamilton, daughter of John, fourth Earl of Haddington, and died in Edinburgh in 1711.

Elie House was probably erected in the time of this laird, as it is in the style introduced by Sir William Bruce, architect to Charles II. Originally the entrance was in the centre of the west side, with a handsome flight of steps. In front was a pond decorated with rock-work and statues, and beyond it the avenue stretched in a straight line from the door to the 'White Yett,' now built up, on the road from Elie to Kilconquhar. At the back of the house

stood part of the older building erected by Sir William Scott, which had been turned into offices. These, however, have been all swept away, and in place of them a handsome entrance has been constructed on the east side of the house.

Sir John Anstruther of Elie, son of the last, born in 1678, acquired in 1720 parts of Newburn and Balchrystie, and that portion of Sandford which had been sold to Cleland (see p. 177); also the estate of Newark or St. Monans, which had belonged to his uncle, and to which he added, in 1735, Easter Grangemuir. He married, in 1717, Lady Margaret Carmichael, eldest daughter of James, second Earl of Hyndford, by which marriage the Carmichael estates came subsequently into the family. Lady Margaret Anstruther must have died in 1728, for Allan Ramsay has in that year an ode to her memory, in which she is called 'the graceful, fair, young, and gay,' and her death is said to have been sudden. If we may judge from a *bon mot* handed down by tradition, she seems to have exercised considerable influence over her husband. Sir John had published a work on *Drill Husbandry* of merit and utility in its day, upon which one of his friends slyly remarked that no one could be better qualified to write on that subject, since there was not a better drilled husband in all Fife. By her Sir John had John, his heir; James, who predeceased him; and Helen, who died young. He died at Elie in 1753.

During the time of this laird occurred the 'rising' of 1715, when a party of the insurgents visited Elie House. They found that the valuables had been removed to a place of greater safety, and failing to induce Mackintosh, Sir John's groom, to reveal the secret, they nailed him by the ear, 'for an obstinate Whig,' to the great tree that stands opposite the dovecot.

Sir John Anstruther of Elie, son of the last, acquired in 1765 the remaining portion of Sandford, and built the gate-

house near Broomlees. Airdrie also, by the failure of the direct line, in the person of General Philip Anstruther, son of Sir James of Airdrie, returned to the main branch of the family. In 1769, Thomas, Earl of Kellie, whose affairs had become disordered, sold to Sir John Anstruther all his estates, except the castle and a few enclosures, at thirty years' purchase of a rental of about £600, together with an annuity of £240. The possession of the superiority of Pittenweem, included in this purchase, was of great importance to Sir John in a political point of view. His opponents attempted to prevent the contemplated sale, on the ground that the earl had divested himself of the estate by a trust-deed. Sir John brought an action for the reduction of the trust, and finally got a decision in his favour in 1769. In 1778 he entailed all his estates.

Sir John married, in 1750, Janet, second daughter of James Fall, merchant in Dunbar. This lady was the celebrated 'Jenny Faa'. Provost Charles Fall of Dunbar, 'the last of four eminent brothers,' died in 1744; and the lady herself is mentioned in Carlyle's *Autobiography* as 'the celebrated Jenny Fall, afterwards Lady Anstruther, a coquette and a beauty.' By her he had Philip, born 1752; John, born 1753, to whom we return; James; William, who died in infancy; Robert, Colonel of the Tay Fencibles (who was married, and had issue); and Jean, who married Mr. Charles Parker. He died in 1799.

About the year 1760 Sir John Anstruther purchased the feus, and removed the village of Balclevie, which lay north of Elie House, immediately to the east of a circular clump of planting. Perhaps this was once a separate estate. At least there is in Kilconquhar churchyard a tombstone with an effigy of a knight in armour, which was within the old church, and near the altar. There is no inscription, but it has from time immemorial been known as 'John o' Balclevie.' The field is still called by the name of the village. Sir John was influenced in this procedure by his lady, and

tradition affirms that one of the inhabitants, an old woman who passed among her neighbours for being wiser than she ought, predicted that the Anstruthers would not flourish for seven generations. This prophecy is still devoutly believed by many persons, and their faith has been confirmed by the fact that, beginning with the Sir John of whom we are writing, there have been six proprietors in possession, and the sixth has parted with his ancestral estates, which have passed into another family.

In 1779 the inhabitants of the shores of the Firth of Forth were greatly terrified by the appearance of Paul Jones, who sailed with a small fleet to the neighbourhood of Inchkeith, where he cast anchor. Our readers are familiar with the story of his having been prayed out of the Firth by Mr. Shirra, minister of the Associate congregation at Kirkcaldy. A less known but curious record of the event, is a thin quarto pamphlet, published in the same year, and entitled *Paul Jones; or, the Fife Coast Garland: a Heroi-comical Poem.* We shall give a single extract from this production :—

'It chanced the arch-pirate rode close by the Ainsters,
As he called for a pilot to govern his main-steers ;
And the knight, who most earnestly looked for brave Johnston,
Supposed 'em his friend, after Jones sent a posting ;
He manned his new barge with choice seamen in haste,
To beg his friend's presence to dinner at least ;
And two casks of powder, with ball, in a sack,
To shoot the false pirate should he ever come back.
For these marks of favour, not easily repaid,
He sent him his steersman, the first in the trade.
This message delivered, Squire Jones took his pilot,
The best on the salt seas that ever did toil it ;
Gave his kindest returns to the knight and his lady,
And his friends, and his chiefs, would not fail to be ready
To take a good dinner : As for the knight's billet
Anent ammunition, he largely should fill it ;
For such warlike purpose he sent them ashore
With a couple of hogsheads, he could not spare more.

The knight, all in raptures, with Johnston so near us,
Prepared for a feast like to King Ahasuerus.
But little succeeded, through madness of joy,
To think how secure from Paul Jones's annoy.'

In fact, the cook contrived to set himself on fire, and then the house.

'Next the house all in flames, "From the regions below,
Ye gods," cries the knight, "their powder will blow,
And my friends meet destruction far worse than the foe.
All hands to prevent such a dread blast of thunder,
They rend down partitions, and tear walls asunder;
With mattocks and levers undermined to the ground,
The whole western gavel rushed down with loud sound,
Till they got at the hogsheads, the cause of their fear,
And all pallid and shaking bore the powder off clear.
'Twas then all too late, half the house being burned,
And the rest for prevention to ruins half turned:
The servants all melting in torrents of sweat;
The lady and visitants in fits at their feet;
Their mirrors, and paintings, and cabinets broke;
Too late they discovered the infamous joke:
One bulk rotten cabbage, the other lime stone,
And thus our French rover was too wise for Sir John.'

The traditionary account of the fact, which was made the foundation of the foregoing burlesque, is that, when Paul Jones anchored off Pittenweem, Sir John Anstruther, supposing that the vessels might be ships expected about that time to return from an exploring expedition to the coast of Africa, sent off one of his own boats with a basket of vegetables and a parcel of newspapers, which he thought might be welcome to the voyagers. Many persons, from motives of curiosity, went out in the boat, among whom were John Chalmers, one of the magistrates of Anstruther, and John Ovenston and James Adamson, skippers from Elie. They were not, however, suffered to come on board, and a constant fire of brushwood was kept up, so that the decks were

concealed by smoke. Sir John's present was accepted, and the basket returned filled with powder, and accompanied with a recommendation to defend his own house. Andrew Paton, a Pittenweem pilot, who was in the boat, was taken and kept on board the pirate ship during their voyage along the Scottish coasts, and afterwards landed in Holland, with a handsome remuneration. The following scrap of a song, composed on the occasion, is still remembered :—

'Sir John sent to see
What ships they might be,
With a basket of fruit and the news, man.
They sent back the boat
With powder and shot,
And bade him defend Elie House, man.'

Lady Anstruther, who survived her husband, and died in 1802, is chiefly remembered by the 'Lady's Tower,' which stands on a projecting rock at Elie Ness, directly south of Elie House. It was erected as a summer-house, and within the memory of some now living the roof was in good repair, and the windows glazed. Below it is a bathing-place, hewn out of the rock, for the lady's use, and provided with a sluice, that it might be kept full at all times of the tide. A small cave in the rock adjoining was fitted up for a dressing-room, and a path led from it to the water, laid with flag-stones, of which a few still remain. It is said that when Lady Anstruther intended to bathe the bell-man was sent through the town of Elie to give notice that none of the inhabitants were on any account to presume to approach the place !

Sir Philip Anstruther of Elie, son of the last, married, in 1778, Anne, daughter of Sir John Paterson of Eccles, and died *s.p.* at Elie in 1808.

Sir John Anstruther of Elie, brother of the last, was made a baronet of Great Britain in 1798, in which year he became Chief Justice of Bengal. He is designed of Casses, and afterwards of Magask. He married, in 1788, Maria, daughter of Edward

Bryce of Berners Street, by whom he had John ; Alexander (died in 1793) ; Wyndham, born in 1793 ; and Mary Anne, who married, in 1823, her cousin James Anstruther, W.S., son of Colonel Robert Anstruther. Sir John was M.P. for the Anstruther Burghs, and died in 1811.

Sir John Anstruther of Elie, son of the last, married in 1817 Jessie, third daughter of Major-General David Dewar of Gilston. At the decease of the last Earl of Hyndford, on the 11th April 1817, he assumed the surname and arms of Carmichael. He died in 1818, leaving a posthumous child, and in 1828 his widow married Dr. Robert Marsham, warden of Merton College, Oxford, and died in 1881.

Sir John Carmichael Anstruther of Elie, son of the last, was accidentally shot while at Eton, and was buried in Merton College Chapel. The following inscription is placed over his tomb :—

> ' Infra sepultus est
> Johannes Carmichael Anstruther,
> De Elie et Carmichael,
> In regno Scotiae Baronettus :
> Qui dum studiis literarum
> Apud Etonenses operam dabat,
> Subito et infelici casu,
> Matri carissimae suisque omnibus
> Defletus occidit
> Prid. Kal. Nov. A.D. 1831^mo.
> Aetatis suae 13^mo.'

On his death the estates reverted to his uncle,

Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther of Elie, son of Sir John Anstruther. He married first, in 1824, Meredith Maria, second daughter of Mr. Charles Wetherell (she died in 1841). By her he had issue, Wyndham Charles James. He married, second, Ann Constance, daughter of Allen Williamson Grey, and by her had Windham George Conway ; Mariana Constance ; and Marian Alice.

The entail executed by Sir John Anstruther in 1788 was broken by Sir Wyndham, with the consent of the heirs of entail, and the Elie estates were sold in 1853.

The arms of the family of Anstruther are—*Arg.*, three piles in chief *sa.*, being the armorial bearings of Henry, fourth Lord of

Anstruther, who was sent by Alexander III. to accompany St. Louis on his crusade. The three piles denote the three nails of the cross. Crest—Two armed arms holding a pole-axe, *ppr.* Motto—'*Periissem ni periissem.*' Quartered with the arms of Carmichael:—*Arg.*, a fesse wreathed *az.* and *gu.* Crest—An armed arm erect, holding a broken spear *ppr.* Motto—'*Toujours prest.*'

The next proprietor of Elie was Mr. William Baird, son of Alexander Baird of Lockwood, who purchased the estates from Sir Wyndham Anstruther, after the entail had been broken, for the sum of £145,000. He married in 1842, and died in Edinburgh in 1864, in the 68th year of his age, leaving a widow and nine children.

William Baird of Elie, son of the last, is the present proprietor.

Passing eastward from Ardross on the road to Pittenweem, the next estate we come to is Newark or St. Monans, the ruined castle of which stands on a cliff overlooking the sea. The ancient name of these lands was Inverye, sometimes spelled Finvirie, evidently derived from their being at the mouth of the little burn which runs into the sea close to the parish church. Beside the burn is a cave, believed to be the dwelling-place of the Culdee preacher Monan, whose arrival in Scotland is mentioned at p. 7, and who was martyred by the Danes in 874. A little chapel was erected over his remains, to which multitudes from all parts resorted for the cure of their diseases, especially on the saint's day, the 1st of March.

We have already mentioned the relationship between the royal family and the Dishingtons of Ardross. On one occasion, when King David and his Queen, Margaret Logie, were crossing the Firth to pay a visit at the Castle of Ardross, a storm arose which threatened the whole party with shipwreck. The king had before this time owed his life to the miraculous power of St. Monan. Having been grievously wounded by a barbed arrow in one of his

encounters with the English, and the surgical skill of his attendants not being adequate to its extraction, he had called to mind the wonders wrought at the tomb of the saint, and repairing with a train of his nobles to Inverye, he there prayed to God and St. Monan, and immediately the iron weapon painlessly disengaged itself from his wound. If this story be true, the arrow must have rankled in the wound for five years and a half, for so long was he prisoner in the hands of the English. However this may be, it is said that when tossed on the stormy waters of the Firth, he again bethought him of the saint, and vowed that, if he and his queen got safe ashore, he would build a church to St. Monan on the spot. The vessel was wrecked on a rock still called the Lady's Rock, but no lives were lost, and the king, in pursuance of his vow, built the church of St. Monans. Keith gives 1369 as the date of the foundation, but as King David married Margaret Logie in 1363, and William Dishington was appointed *magister fabricae Sancti Monani* in 1367, it must have been between these two years that the occurrence now mentioned took place. The cost seems to have been £613, 7s., besides £6, 13s. 4d. for the carpenter-work. The timber was brought from Inverness. In 1471 there is a gift of 20 merks from the customs of the town of Cupar, 'fratribus predicatoriis et ecclesiae de Inneri.' And in 1546 there is a grant of an annuity of 7 merks from the Mains of Ardross to the friars of St. Monans.

One portion of the lands of Inverye was vested in the old earls of Mar, and was conveyed by Earl Morgrund to the Canons of St. Andrews, who also received from the countess Marjory, wife of William Comyn, a half merk from a second portion. A third portion was granted by King David to the monks of the May; and about the same time we read of Malcolm of Inverey. In 1477 the lands were held by John de Kinloch de Cruvie, who in that year gives a donation from them to keep up the church of St. Monans.

He and his predecessors may have been proprietors of Inverye for a considerable time, but probably there was not then any residence upon the estate.

A daughter of John Kinloch, named Margaret, or Jean (for accounts vary, and her father is by some authorities called Alexander), married Sir James Sandilands of Calder, by whom she had a son John, who predeceased his father, leaving a son James, who succeeded his grandfather in Calder. Sir James married, second, Margaret, daughter of Andrew Kerr of Auldtonburn, by whom he had a son James, who became owner of Cruvie and St. Monans, which in 1509 he exchanged with his nephew for the barony of Calder.

James Sandilands of Cruvie and St. Monans, son of John Sandilands just mentioned, married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Scott of Balwearie (who survived him), by whom he had James; Margaret, who married Lord Oliphant; Mary, who married Forrester of Carden; and Helen, who married Towers of Inverleith. He seems also to have had a brother Peter, who was his executor after his death, which occurred before 1540. In 1546 William Dishington of Ardross and the other executors mortified to the Kirk of St. Monans a sum for behoof of the soul of the deceased James Sandilands of Cruvie.

James Sandilands of Cruvie and St. Monans, son of the last, married, before 1549, Elizabeth Meldrum, who died in 1585, by whom he had James; Andrew; and Peter, who died before 1613, leaving John his heir. He died in 1586.

James Sandilands of Cruvie and St. Monans, either this laird or his father, was mixed up with the bloody affray at Pittenweem in 1531, of which we shall speak by and by. During his time the superiority of the lands of Inverye certainly belonged to the Priory of Pittenweem, for in 1545 we find the prior giving a charter to James Sandilands of Cruvie, 'of certain acres belonging to our manor, commonly called the Newark of St. Monans.' By this time then there was a mansion at Newark. In the year 1556 the prior grants in his favour a charter of 'half the lands of Invery, with the mill, fortalice, and port.'

James Sandilands, fiar of St. Monans, son of the last, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Beton of Creich; and, second, Isabel Strang (who, after his death married Ninian

Bonar of Keltie). By her he had William, born *c.* 1572, and Andrew. He died before his father in 1581.

William Sandilands of St. Monans, son of the last, was served heir to his father James in 1590; and to his grandfather James of St. Monans and Cruvie in 1602 and 1619. He married, before 1609, Jean Bothwell, who died in 1625. By her he had James; Mary, who married John Corstorphin of Nydie; Johanna, who was alive in 1647; and Margaret, who married Learmonth of Balcomie.

William Sandilands is sometimes said to have married a sister of Sir John Carstairs of Kilconquhar, but her husband must have been a different person, for the baptism of their son William is recorded at St. Andrews in 1632, when the witnesses are 'the Lairds of St. Monans, elder and younger,' that is, William and his son James.

He seems to have been the most prosperous of the family, for he inherited not only the estate of Inverye or St. Monans, but portions of Balcaskie and other lands in Fife. In his time St. Monans was created a free burgh of barony with a free port; and in 1622 he gave a charter to the feuars, in which there is a clause binding them to uphold the kirk and kirkyard dyke in all time coming. He obtained, in 1621, an Act of Parliament ratifying a charter by the Archbishop of St. Andrews of the lands of one-half St. Monans, 'otherwise called Inverie, with the milne, fortalice, house, port, and harbour of the same; and also of the other half of the same lands, called Wester St. Monans, united into the tenandry and lordship of St. Monans.' The old castle, with a more recent portion on the north side, still stands in ruins, with the dovecot, the invariable attendant of a mansion-house in this county.

William Sandilands died in 1645.

Sir James Sandilands, son of the last, was probably born *c.* 1602, and was knighted as early as 1630, having apparently been a favourite of Charles I. He married, in 1620, Agnes, daughter of David, first Lord Carnegie, with a tocher of 10,000 merks Scots. By her he had two sons, James and David. He

predeceased his father, dying in 1644 or 1645. Very possibly he was the dancing courtier mentioned in 1617 as having had the making of two Irish bishops.

Sir James Sandilands, son of the last, was probably born *c.* 1621. He was knighted before 1643; and in 1645 he is served heir to his grandfather William. In 1646 he has a charter of the barony of Abercrombie; and we learn incidentally that at that time he resided at Newark. He married, in 1643, Jean, daughter of Patrick Leighton of Duninald, by whom he had James, born in 1644, and Anne, born in 1645. On the 12th December 1647 he was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Abercrombie.

This lord and his lady caused great scandal in the countryside. In August 1649 the presbytery of St. Andrews summoned him to answer for striking the elder and beadle, who summoned his lady to appear before the kirk-session of Falkland. In September he appeared himself, confessed himself guilty of gross intemperance, submitted himself to discipline, and promised that his lady should go to the kirk-session of Falkland, and clear herself of the scandal which he had himself rashly raised against her. Next year he is refused baptism for his child, because the scandal is not yet purged. Ultimately the baptism was allowed, and the child was held up by the Laird of Kynbrachmont, on the 30th of April 1650, and baptized by the name of James. Lamont describes his father as a riotous youth, who wasted the whole of his large estate in five years. The estates were sold in 1649 or 1650.

Crawford, in his Peerage, says that the first Lord Abercrombie married the daughter of David, first Lord Southesk. In this he is mistaken, evidently confounding him with his father, as others have also done. But the real state of the case is made plain by the fact that, in 1649, Lord Abercrombie is served heir to Sir James Sandilands, knight, his father.

In 1646, with the concurrence of the proprietor, the lands of St. Monans, which had formerly belonged to the

parish of Kilconquhar, were annexed *quoad sacra* to Abercrombie. The old church of that parish was consequently disused, and the chapel of St. Monans became the church of the new parish of 'Abercrombie with St. Monans.' The church of Abercrombie had, as early as 1567, been placed under the charge of Mr. William Clark of Pittenweem. At that time there was a reader there, and Mr. John Ferguson was appointed in 1563. But in 1569 Mr. Alexander Forsyth was settled as the first Protestant pastor.

James Sandilands, second Lord Abercrombie, son of the last, died without issue in 1681, in poverty and obscurity, somewhere, it is believed, in the parish of Kinneff.

The estate of St. Monans was sold for upwards of 67,000 merks, a fact which is ascertained from a lawsuit in 1667 between the last proprietor and the purchaser.

The new proprietor of St. Monans was Sir David Leslie, fifth son of Patrick Leslie of Pitcairly, commendator of Lindores, and afterwards first Lord Lindores (second son of Andrew, fifth Earl of Rothes), by his wife, Lady Jean Stewart, daughter of Robert, first Earl of Orkney. He was born in 1601.

But before entering on the history of his family, we must make a digression in order to notice the relations between Great Britain and the Continental States, which are of some interest to the history of Scotland, and especially of Fife.

Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James VI. of Scotland, had married, in 1613, Frederick V., the Elector Palatine (so called because he possessed the Palatinate of the Rhine), who, in defiance of the Emperor of Germany, was elected by the Bohemians as their king in 1619. This event interested all the European sovereigns, who ranged themselves either on the side of the emperor or of the elector. James VI., actuated by personal vanity, which induced him to hope that he would be invited to arbitrate between the

competitors, and worked upon by the crafty counsels of Spain, endeavoured to maintain an apparent neutrality. The contest was fundamentally a religious one — the Romanist party espousing the cause of the emperor, while the Protestants threw their weight into the scale of the elector. The Protestants, therefore, in England and Scotland were naturally indignant at the apparent indifference of their sovereign to the perils which menaced his daughter and her husband. 'This generous feeling was particularly strong in Scotland, where the people considered the good and gentle princess Elizabeth as one of themselves, for she had been born in the old palace of Falkland, and was reared and educated by the Lady of Livingston at the secluded town of Falkirk.'[1] Many volunteers, therefore, offered themselves to join the Bohemian army, and were formed into a regiment, which constituted the body-guard of the Bohemian king until the fatal battle of Prague, in 1620, when he was defeated, and stripped at once of his kingdom and his electorate. The survivors of these Scottish soldiers were then conducted to Sweden, where the great Gustavus Adolphus was preparing to answer the summons of the Protestants of Europe, to assist them in checking the ambitious designs of the emperor. So far back as 1612 Gustavus had formed two Scottish regiments, and had fifteen Scottish ships of war, which had served him well in his contest with the Prussians; and now the Scots came flocking to his standard, and he was extolled as 'the star and lion of the north, and the bulwark of Protestant Europe.' The number of Scotsmen who repaired to the field of war may be estimated from the fact that there were sixty Scottish governors of towns, castles, and forts in the conquered provinces of Germany, and that at one time Gustavus had no less than four field-marshals, three generals, one lieutenant-general, thirteen major-generals, three brigadier-

[1] Grant's *Memoirs of Sir John Hepburn*, from which most of the following details are taken.

generals, twenty-seven colonels, and fifty-one lieutenant-colonels of this nation, with an unknown number of captains and subalterns, besides seven regiments of Scots that lay in Sweden and Livonia, and six elsewhere, each regiment consisting of 1008 men. Their prowess in the field may be gathered from the fact that the Dutch in Gustavus's service were many times glad to beat 'the old Scots march,' when they designed to frighten or alarm the enemy. Many Scots also went to Denmark. A Highland regiment embarked in March 1625 for the service of King Christian; and another followed in June, under Sir James Leslie; and Captain Alexander Seton raised 500 more for the German wars. These forces amounted in all to 4400 men. In 1628 fresh levies were received from Scotland by Gustavus. Among these was a strong regiment, commanded by Alexander Lindsay, Lord Spynie, which, with other Scots regiments, and a small party of English volunteers, made an additional force of 9000 men; so that, in 1630, he had in his service more than 1000 officers and 12,000 soldiers, all Scotsmen. We must add to these 6200 men brought over, in 1631, by the Marquis of Hamilton, raised agreeably to a treaty between him and Gustavus, but sanctioned, of course, by King Charles. Among these troops were many gentlemen from Fife. We may particularise Sir Alexander Leslie of Balgonie, who afterwards commanded on Duns Law, and became first Earl of Leven; Sir James Spens of Wormiston, Count of Orcholm, and Lord of Moreholm, afterwards Chancellor of Sweden; George, Earl of Crawford and Lindsay; Sir James Lumisdaine, Governor of Osnaburg, afterwards Major-General in Scotland; Robert Lumisdaine, his brother; John and Robert Durham, sons of the Laird of Pitkerrow; and Sir David Leslie, afterwards Lord Newark, and his brother Ludovic. We can well understand from such facts the important place which these wars have taken in the ballad literature of Scotland.

During these hostilities the following ludicrous incident

occurred. In August 1627 some Spanish ships, laden with money for the use of the troops in Germany, having taken the route by the Orkneys, encountered some hundred Flemish busses engaged in fishing. To escape the Spaniards, some of the Flemings took refuge in the Firth of Forth, in which, on a summer evening, they appeared to the number of threescore, advancing in the form of a half-moon. Great was the alarm along the coasts of Fife. Nothing else was looked for than a hostile attack. In Edinburgh, proclamation was made that all the inhabitants should take arms, and muster on the shore to resist the threatened invasion. Cannon were brought down from the castle, and every preparation made to give a warm reception, until at length it was announced that they were *only herring busses!*

To return to Sir David Leslie. He had attained the rank of colonel of horse in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, when in 1637 he was called home by the Covenanters. In 1643 he was appointed Lieutenant-General of the Scottish army in England, and greatly contributed to the victory of Marston Moor in 1644. Next year he was recalled to Scotland to oppose Montrose, who, by his victory at Kilsyth, had made himself master of Scotland. He surprised that general at Philiphaugh, in the neighbourhood of Selkirk, and entirely defeated him. The glory of this victory was, however, tarnished by the cruelty with which the prisoners were treated, if indeed the story be true which states that they were shot in the courtyard of Newark upon Yarrow. When the famous 'engagement' was projected by the Duke of Hamilton, he refused to serve in it.[1] But in 1650 he was again sent to oppose Montrose, who had

[1] Among those who entered into it were the Laird of Lundin (Robert Maitland), the Earl of Kellie, Lord Balcomie, Sir John Preston of Airdrie, Lawrence Cunningham of Barns, John Lindsay of Wormiston, all of whom were compelled to make their repentance in their parish churches before they were absolved.

landed in the north of Scotland. In this expedition he was entirely successful, defeating the forces of his opponent, and taking him prisoner. Sir David is sometimes confounded with General Sir Alexander Leslie, afterwards Earl of Leven, who, in 1639, commanded the forces of the Covenanters on Duns Law, and in the same year took the Castle of Edinburgh, without the loss of a single man.

Of course, when party feeling ran so high as it did in those days, we cannot suppose that all would agree in a favourable estimate of Sir David Leslie, and the following verses from a satire on public affairs in 1638-39, attributed to Thomas Forrester, Episcopal minister at Melrose, who was deposed in 1638, give us the view taken on his side of the characters of Leslie and some other eminent men :—

'From Leslie's quondam excellence,
Who wants too lang a recompence,
For his good service ; yet, however,
Better he have it late than never ;
The same I wish to all arch-traitors,
To all their favourites and fautors,
And all such mates of Catharus,
Almighty God, deliver us.
From both the Duries, these mad sparks,
One brybing judge, two cheating clerks,
And all such, etc.

From Sandy Hazo and Sandy Gibson,
Sandy Kinnier and Sandy Johnston,
Whose knaverie made them covenanters,
To keep their necks out of the halters,
Of falsehood, greed, what you 'll it name,
Of treachery they think no shame,
And all such, etc.'

Sir David was again placed in command of the Scottish army of 10,000 foot and 3000 horse, levied in 1650, immediately after the death of Charles I., to oppose Cromwell's invasion. About the 24th of July, Cromwell's army arrived at Inveresk, and found Leslie's forces posted in an impreg-

nable position between Leith and Arthur's Seat. They then made a circuit by Colinton, hoping to be more successful in attacking the city from the opposite quarter. But they again found themselves opposed by Leslie, who had taken a position at Saughton and Coltbridge. Cromwell was obliged to march back to Musselburgh; and as his provisions began to fail, he resolved to retire towards England. Leslie, by taking a shorter route, intercepted his retreat, posting his forces near Dunbar, so as to command the passes leading into England. The position of Cromwell was now very critical, and had Leslie been left to his own judgment, he would in all probability have suffered a total defeat. But the Presbyterian ministers who were with the army insisted on the troops being led down to meet the enemy in the plain. Cromwell, on hearing of this movement, exclaimed, 'God hath delivered them into our hands;' and calling for his horse, placed himself at the head of his troops. His expectations were not disappointed. The greater part of Leslie's army, unable to withstand the veteran soldiers of Cromwell, fell into confusion, and left him an easy victory. In this battle Major-General Lumisdaine was taken prisoner. Sir David Leslie afterwards commanded the king's troops, and was defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in September 1651. Along with the Earls of Crawford and Lindsay, and Kellie, he was committed to the Tower, where he remained till 1660, and in 1654 was fined £4000 by Cromwell's Act of Grace. At the Restoration Charles II. ennobled him by the title of Lord Newark, derived from his recently purchased property of St. Monans, and also gave him a pension of £500 a year. This provoked the ill-natured remark from a courtier, that he ought rather to have been brought to the gallows for his 'auld wark.' The king, however, remained his steady friend; and some years afterwards, when an attempt was made to prejudice the general, left a high testimony to his character, on which his enemies write, 'Instead of

punishing him for his many repeated disloyalties, the king gave him a large testimony, and nobilitated him with the title of Newark; a fatal error: and pernicious counsels prevailing at that time, whereby the good services of the well-principled loyalists were disregarded, and the king's most malicious enemies preferred and rewarded.' At the restoration of Episcopacy little opposition was made, except by some lords of erection, and by David Leslie, newly made a temporal lord, who, having received this late favour from the king, refused to vote in favour of the bishops, and made many of the members of the Parliament laugh and jest, which perceiving, he publicly said that he had seen the day that they durst not have laughed at him.

Sir David Leslie, first Lord Newark, married Jean, daughter of Sir John York, by whom he had David; Charles, who died young; James, a colonel, who died in the East Indies; Helen, Anna, and Jane, who all died young; Elizabeth, who married Sir Archibald Kennedy of Colzean, and was mother of the celebrated Susanna, Countess of Eglinton; Mary, who married, first, Sir Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton, and, second, Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen; and Margaret, who married Colonel James Campbell, fourth son of the ninth Earl of Argyle. He died of apoplexy in 1682, aged 81.

The estate of Newark, as possessed by Lord Newark, consisted of the half-lands of St. Monans, called Inverye, together with the other half-lands of Inverye, called Wester St. Monans; the mill and acres contiguous to the manor-place; the brae and lands betwixt it and the sea; the port and harbour, tower, fortalice, and dovecot; the five-merk lands of Inverye, with tofts, etc.; the coal heugh, etc., all united into the tenandry and lordship of St. Monans, together with the barony of Abercrombie.

David Leslie, second Lord Newark, son of the last, married, in 1670, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Stewart of Grantully, by whom he had David, born in 1679, who died young;

Jean, who married, in 1694, Sir Alexander Anstruther, and died in 1740; Mary, who died unmarried; Christian, who married Thomas Graham of Balgowan, and died in 1752; Grizel, who married Thomas Drummond of Logie Almond; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1760. He died in 1694.

The second Lord Newark had a charter of the barony of Abercrombie in 1672. But as his father had burdened the estates with large portions to his daughters, and being himself of expensive habits, he sold Abercrombie, and only retained Newark and St. Monans.

The arms of Leslie, Lord Newark, were—Quarterly, first and fourth *arg.*, on a bend *az.*, three buckles *or;* second and third, (for Abernethy-Rothes), *or*, a lion rampant *gu.*, debruised with a ribbon *sa.*, surtout, on an inescutcheon, *gu.*, a castle *arg.*, masoned *sa.*, for the Abbey of Lindores, with a crescent for difference. Crest—A demi-angel *ppr.*, with wings displayed *or;* holding in his right hand a griffin's head erased *ppr.*, beaked, *or*. Supporters—Two griffins *arg.*, winged *or*, and membered *gu.* Motto—'*Stat promissa fides.*'

The title of Baron Newark became properly extinct on the death of the second baron, but was assumed by his eldest daughter, who, as we have said, was married to Sir Alexander, fifth son of Sir Philip Anstruther of that Ilk. She got what remained of her father's estate after paying small portions to her sisters, and settled it on her husband, who, therefore, was infeft in the estate of Inverye, or Easter and Wester St. Monans, and added to it in 1697 the two enclosed parks lying contiguous on the south side of the Dreel Burn.

Sir Alexander Anstruther of Newark had by his wife, the Baroness Newark, William; Alexander; Helen, who married, in 1743, Dr. Chalmers, minister of Kilconquhar, and died in 1787; Jean, who died unmarried at Grangemuir in 1790; David, who died unmarried; Catherine, who died in 1796; Christian, Margaret, and Johanna, who all died unmarried.

After the Union certain funds were devoted to the pro-

motion of the trade and manufactures of Scotland. A portion of this money was placed in the hands of Sir Alexander Anstruther, to be employed in giving bounties on the curing of herrings at St. Monans. The persons whom he intrusted with the oversight of this matter were unworthy of the confidence he reposed in them. The barrels were filled with sand, covered with a few herrings at either end, and a quantity of bad copper money was brought over from Holland, and put into circulation in the course of the transaction. The consequence was that in 1725 Sir Alexander had to part with his estate, which was purchased at a public sale by Sir John Anstruther, his nephew, and also to resign the office of Conjunct Clerk of the Bills to him, in payment of £11,000, 'advanced to procure his pardon for certain alleged offences for which he had lately been committed.' It is said that these offences included smuggling, which he had carried on to a great extent; and indeed the rock on which Newark Castle is built is honeycombed with caves, which have evidently been used for that purpose, and are now built up from a regard to public safety. Sir John, however, did not enter into possession while his uncle lived, but since that time the estates have been united to Elie.

William, son of Sir Alexander, assumed the name and arms of Leslie, and the title of fourth Lord Newark. Probably he inherited the estate of David, last Lord Lindores, his mother's cousin, to whom she was heiress. He died *s.p.* in 1773.

Alexander Leslie Anstruther, brother of the last, commonly called fifth Lord Newark, was a merchant in Boulogne. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Prince, captain of an East Indiaman, and by her had John-Philip, born 1747, a merchant in France (who married, in 1774, Lady Frances Manners, daughter of the Marquis of Granby, and by her had a son, Alexander Manners Leslie, an officer in the army, who died unmarried in 1803, aged 25); David Anstruther, of Huntsmore Park, in Buckinghamshire (who married Miss Donaldson of Allachie, in Aberdeenshire, and had issue); William; Eliza-

beth, who married Mr. Magneis, and died in 1787. He died near Plymouth in 1791.

John Leslie Anstruther, son of the last, assumed the title of Lord Newark, but his claim was declared not to be good in 1793, as the title could not, according to the patent, descend through a female. He died at Exmouth in 1818.

The Church of St. Monans stands a very short distance east of the Castle of Newark. It is in the Middle Pointed style, and comprises a choir of four bays, a south and north transept, and a square tower. It is doubtful whether there ever was any nave or portion west of the tower. The south elevation contains four pointed windows, three of four lights, and one of three. The north elevation is pierced with two three-light windows, divided by a modern adjunct. The east end has two windows, each of two lights, and between them, but higher up, is the head of another, of segmental form, filled with foliated tracery, now mainly blocked and concealed by a long buttress carried up the centre of the wall. Two smaller windows, in the south wall of the south transept, appear to be of old date, and are peculiar, being formed of two narrow lights, with plain lancet heads, springing at the middle from a chamfered monial. The spandril space above is pierced with a quatrefoliated aperture, which, along with the heads of the lights, is constructed out of one stone, and the whole is recessed within a round-headed arch of considerable depth, and very wide in the splay. The tower, though by no means of contracted elevation, has, in consequence of the high pitch of the choir roof, rather a stunted appearance. Its south face is pierced with a long narrow belfry light, with a trifoliated lancet head, and it is terminated by a low octagonal stone spire rising within a heavy parapet. The belfry turret is circular, close to the northern end of the west wall of the tower, and appears on the outside in two graduated stages, ending in a very slightly

sloped roof, a little below the crest of the parapet. On the north side of the choir, and in the second west bay, is a small doorway with a pointed head, opening into a modern apartment. This is the only original doorway in the building, showing that the church was never intended for the use of a congregation. In the opposite wall, and immediately under the sills of the two easternmost windows, is a large shallow recess, containing an ungraduated stone bench. The sedile is 4 feet 3 inches above the floor, which, however, is probably a foot or two below its primitive level. Immediately to the east of this is a cusped ogee-headed rectangular niche, within a semicircular roll-moulded arch, to which a projecting piscina in all likelihood was formerly affixed, though no traces of it are now discernible. The altar was, of course, at the east end, where the present entrance is.

St. Monans Church had been allowed at one time to fall into very bad condition, so as to afford ground for the statement made in 1789 by the Earl of Kelly, with a bigotry characteristic of the times and of the man, that 'it was as much defaced and as dirty as a kirk ought to be.'[1] This reproach, however, is now wiped away. After a good

[1] The Reformers have very undeservedly been made to answer for the state of ruin in which the cathedrals and other ecclesiastical buildings are now found. In point of fact, the responsibility ought to be largely laid upon the heritors or landowners of Scotland. Into their hands came the lands which had been originally gifted for the keeping up of these buildings, and the maintenance of the offices of religion; and with so tenacious a grasp were these lands held, that it was only with extreme difficulty that enough could be wrung from their possessors to furnish a scanty stipend for the ministers. There is no evidence that any cathedrals were destroyed by the Reformers. Two monasteries were indeed pulled down, an act justifiable on the ground of public morality; the church of Restalrig was ordered to be razed as a monument of idolatry, and the distinct mention of this order seems to afford the presumption that it was a solitary instance. In St. Andrews and other places, the idolatrous images of saints were broken to pieces by the 'rascal multitude,' as Knox calls them. But the great reason for

deal of disputing between the heritors and the feuars, who were bound by charter to keep up the church, the former took the burden on themselves, imposing a seat rent in lieu thereof, and employed Mr. Burn, of Edinburgh, to execute the necessary repairs, which were completed in 1828. The original character of the building has been

the decay and ruin of the ecclesiastical buildings was the want of funds to uphold them in repair, those which had been destined for that purpose having been alienated to private individuals. How has it happened that our palaces have fallen into ruin? The Reformers cannot be charged with this. Holyrood has only been comparatively lately put into a state of partial repair. Linlithgow was entire till 1746, when it was burnt by the carelessness of Hawley's dragoons, and was allowed to fall into utter ruin. Dunfermline was inhabited after the Union, but that palace is now also a melancholy ruin. The case of Elgin will show how the cathedrals were dealt with. In 1538 the cathedral had been repaired and restored to its original splendour, and in 1568 we find a minute of the Council, dated Edinburgh, 14th February, ordering the lead to be stripped from the cathedral churches of Elgin and Aberdeen, and to be sold for the sustentation of the men of war. The Sheriffs of Aberdeen, and of Elgin and Forres, and the Bishops of Aberdeen and Moray, were charged to see this order executed, and the lead was accordingly carried away, after which the church soon fell into ruins. It is some consolation to know that, the lead being shipped at Aberdeen for Holland to be sold, the vessel had scarcely left the harbour when she went down. The latest historian of Melrose (Wade) admits that the abbey was probably never restored from the state of ruin to which it was reduced by the English troops in 1545. He adds, however, that great destruction had taken place after that date; that the piscinas and altars have been broken down and mutilated; sledge hammers and crowbars have been used; and in some places ornamental stones have been broken and clean cut away, while some have been removed out of the face of the wall by dint of strength and suitable tools. Now, while there is every likelihood that the images might be broken by the Reformers, who will suppose that they would clean cut away ornamental stones, or remove them out of the face of the walls? The truth is that William Douglas, commendator of Melrose, took down a great part of the abbey to build a fine house for himself, called the Priory, which still stands, with his name, and that of his first wife, Mary Kerr, on one of the windows, with the date 1590.

restored as far as was possible, and presents one of the most elegant examples now existing of the ancient Scottish church architecture.

It has been already mentioned that the church was built by King David between 1363 and 1367. At first it was merely intended for a chapel, to which a friar from the neighbouring monastery of Pittenweem came daily to offer up prayers of thanksgiving for the preservation of the lives of the king and queen. In 1370 the king gifted the lands of East Barns (of Crail), or, as some read it, 'Easter Birnie,' and of the Dean in Edinburgh, 'to God, the blessed Virgin, and St. Monan, and to the chaplains celebrating service in our chapel of St. Monans, which we have founded anew.' James III. (1460-1488) gave the church to the Black friars, and it was annexed by James V. to the convent at the West Port of the north gate of St. Andrews. It is said by some that a monastery was erected here, but we have not found any reliable evidence of this.

East of the church lies the town of St. Monans, mainly built on the narrow strip of shore at the foot of the cliffs; but of late years several buildings, including the Free Church, have been erected on the higher ground. The population are almost entirely fishermen, who are entitled to great credit for the spirited manner in which they have built and improved their harbour. In 1656 one vessel of 36 tons belonged to St. Monans: a great contrast to its present flourishing state.

In 1584 it was erected into a burgh of barony, and is governed by three bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors.

In the year 1544 the English fleet, which afterwards burnt Edinburgh, 'landed divers of their boats at a town named St. Mynills, on the north side of the Firth, which they brent, and brought from thence divers great boats, that served them after to good purpose for their landing' (*i.e.* at Edinburgh). Part of Pittenweem was also burnt. The

English were not so successful in 1548, when their army, which had won the battle of Pinkie in the preceding year, and held Inchkeith, Inchcolm, and Broughty Castle, after burning Kinghorn, made a descent on St. Monans with 1200 men, but on that occasion was defeated, with the loss of 600 killed and 100 prisoners, by the Laird of Wemyss and the Prior of St. Andrews, Lord James Stuart, then a youth in his sixteenth or seventeenth year. On the first threatening of danger he had mustered the strength of Fife, and gave the earliest proof of that cool and determined character which afterwards raised him to such a height of power.

In 1589 the steeple of St. Monans Church gave welcome refuge to a party of soldiers commanded by Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, who, under pretence of taking order with the isles, oppressed the towns along the coast with demands for victuals and quarters. James Melville, at that time minister of Kilrenny, immediately set off to the Court to take measures to prevent bloodshed; for Crail, Anstruther, and Pittenweem resolved to resist and fight them. Bothwell, who was admiral, prevented Melville from crossing to Leith; but he hurried on to Queensferry, and thence to Edinburgh. In the meantime hostilities had actually commenced, and the soldiers had been forced to take refuge in the steeple; 'otherwise,' says Melville, 'they had gotten sic wages paid them as would have entertained them all their days.' Irritated by this check, they broke the appointment which Halyburton, tutor of Pitcur—'that notable Provost of Dundee'—had made between them and the towns, and pressed forward to Pittenweem; but at this juncture Melville returned, bearing letters from the king forbidding them to proceed, and warranting the towns to resist, so they were fain to leave off and retire.

Late in the same year the king sailed from Leith Roads to Norway to bring home his queen. But next day the ships were driven back into the Firth, and rode for a day

opposite St. Monans, where several persons were put ashore.

The old tower which overlooks the sea, a little to the east of St. Monans, is the remains of a windmill, erected for the purpose of pumping up sea-water into a range of salt-pans, the traces of which are yet to be seen at high-water mark. A little further on is a small burn, which forms the eastern boundary of St. Monans. It is called in the old charters the 'Well of St. Monan.' The stream is so strongly impregnated with iron that where it passes through the loose shingle on its way to the sea it has converted it into a kind of rock. The fishermen wash their nets in it, for the purpose of rendering them more durable.

We now take the high road running inland from St. Monans Railway Station, and soon find ourselves at Abercrombie. The name signifies 'upon the crook or elbow,' and may have originally belonged to this place, as the old church, of which we shall speak by and by, is situated not far from where the Dreel burn makes a turn towards the east. It is perhaps more likely, however, that the name originated in the West of Fife. There is a parish of Crombie, now united to Torryburn, and a barony of Abercrombie existed there, which may have been the original source of the name. Nisbet mentions a Humphrey de Abercrombie in 1150, who had a charter of Harthill and Ardum, the founder of the house of Birkenbog, and says that he was a cadet of Abercrombie of that Ilk.

The first proprietors of the Abercrombie with which we are now concerned were probably officers of the household of King Malcolm (like Lundin and Anstruther), and bore the name of Cook, Coquus, or Quocus. Thomas Quocus appears as a witness to a charter, *c.* 1200, but without any designation to connect him with Abercrombie. We also find as witnesses to a charter, presumably of date 1260, John Cocus de Abircrumby, Richard Cocus de Abircrumby, and John Cocus de Balcaskie ; and, in an index of charters,

we find the entry, 'Malcolm Cocus de Cranebriggs,' who bestowed these lands on the Priory of the May.

The estate at that time comprised Abercrombie, Cranebriggs (or Cairnbriggs), Weston, Stenton, Balcormo, and part of Balcaskie. Richard de Abercrombie (probably the Richard Cocus just mentioned) is named in 1270, when William, his son, is served heir to him in the lands of Balcormo, Weston, and Stenton. This William de Abercrombie and John Abercrombie, 'of the county of Fife,' are mentioned in 1296 and 1312.

The next notice of the name is in 1370, when Alexander de Abercrombie was Sheriff of Perth, and had a wife, Alicia, who was left a widow in 1375. Robert de Abercrombie occurs in the same year.

Thomas Abercrombie de Abercrombie is mentioned in 1447-1457, in which last year he was a baron of Parliament. He was succeeded by his son (name not known). David and John, mentioned in 1447, were probably his sons. He had also two daughters—Mary, who married, in 1427, Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure; and Margaret, who married Andrew Anstruther of that Ilk (but this marriage is somewhat doubtful).

Sir Robert de Abercrombie, perhaps son of the last, is mentioned in 1473 and 1481.

Alexander Abercrombie de Abercrombie occurs in 1487. He married Isabel Dishington, and died before 1499, when his relict married Dunbar of Kilconquhar. In 1487 David Abercrombie of Cairnbriggs is also mentioned, who, in 1520, is succeeded by his son, Thomas, from whom these lands passed again into the main branch of the family.

Thomas Abercrombie of Abercrombie, probably son of the last, married, before 1513, Margaret Crichton, of the family of Lugton or of Cluny, by whom he had Alexander; and Margaret, married, before 1542, to Andrew Anstruther of that Ilk. This marriage, which is proved by a charter still extant, has perhaps been transferred to the daughter Margaret, of a former Thomas.

Alexander Abercrombie de Abercrombie, son of the last, is mentioned in 1532 and 1543 as in possession of Cairnbriggs.

He had a son, Thomas ; and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married, in 1552, Patrick, son of Andrew Kininmonth of that Ilk. He died before 1586.

In 1550 John and Andrew Abercrombie, sons of William, are mentioned.

Thomas Abercrombie, son of Alexander, predeceased his father, leaving Alexander, who succeeded ; and Thomas, who married, in 1589, Elizabeth Kininmonth.

Alexander Abercrombie of Abercrombie, son of the last, married, first, Agnes Crichton, from whom he was divorced before 1561 ; and, second, in 1574, Eupham, daughter of Patrick Kininmonth of that Ilk. He died in 1592.

Thomas Abercrombie of Abercrombie, son of the last, mentioned in 1598, had two sons, Alexander and Thomas. He died in 1624.

Alexander Abercrombie of Abercrombie, son of the last, had a son, James, who predeceased him. He sold the barony in 1625 to his brother, reserving for himself an annual rent from it. He died before 1632.

Thomas Abercrombie of Abercrombie, brother of the last, sold Abercrombie to James Gibb, who immediately after sold it to James Crichton of Cumnock, who is infeft in 1627, and who has a charter in 1635, and apparently resided there till 1646, when he sold it to Sir James Sandilands of St. Monans. His son, James, has, in 1625, a charter to an annual rent from the lands.

Arms—*Arg.*, a chevron, *gu.* between three boars' heads erased, *az.* Crest—An oak acorned, on a mount, *ppr.* Motto —'*Tace.*'

The mansion-house occupied the site of the present farmhouse ; and the manse is on the opposite side of the road. Cairnbriggs lies to the east, and Stenton to the west, at about the same distance. The road which runs past Abercrombie very soon joins the turnpike road from Pittenweem to Colinsburgh ; and just opposite to this point is a gate, and a country road, which leads to the old church of Abercrombie, to which we must pay some attention. It stands in a romantic situation within the grounds of Balcaskie, and the ruined condition in which we now find

it is owing to the fact that in 1646, when Sir James Sandilands had acquired Abercrombie and joined it to his former estate of St. Monans, the lands were united *quoad sacra*, and the chapel at St. Monans became the church of 'Abercrombie with St. Monans,' the other being then disused and allowed to fall into decay.

The first notice we have of the church of Abercrombie dates from 1163-73, between which years Richard, Bishop of St. Andrews, gave it to the abbot and monks of Dunfermline, reserving, however, his episcopal rights therein. In 1319 there is a precept by William, Bishop of St. Andrews, '*decano christianitatis de Fyffe et Forthreeffe*,' to give the Prior and convent of St. Andrews possession in the rectorial tithes of Abercrombie, in order that they may augment the lighting of their great altar.

It has been mentioned on p. 237, that in 1567 there was a reader settled in Abercrombie under superintendence of the minister of Pittenweem. The Register of 1574 gives the reader's name as Mr. Thomas Young, with a stipend of £16, and the kirklands. This man may have been related to the 'John Young in Crummyburn' whose testament is recorded in the St. Andrews diocese under date, December 8th, 1589.

In the churchyard there is (or was) the tombstone of John Rodger 'of St. Monance,' said to be one of the representatives of the Roxburghshire family of that name who settled in Fife at an early period.

CHAPTER III.

KELLIE AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

RETURNING to the road, and proceeding northwards, we pass by and by the entrance to Balcaskie. A little further on the road divides, that to the left leading to Colinsburgh. Following the other, we very soon cross the Dreel Burn at Balcormo Mill. Further up the valley is Kellie Mill, the scene of Mrs. Oliphant's *Katie Stewart.* But keeping on our way, we come to Balcormo, on the right side of the road.

We have already seen that Balcormo was part of the estate of Abercrombie. It belonged to the monks of Dryburgh, who had feued it out. The first proprietor who possessed it separate from the other lands was—

James Abercrombie of Balcormo, who has a charter in 1425 to Balcormok or 'Cormack's town.' It was probably his daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Gourlay of Kincraig.

John Abercrombie of Balcormo is mentioned in 1458.

Robert Abercrombie of Balcormo, '*miles*,' has a charter in 1492.

William Abercrombie of Balcormo married Janet Scrymgeour, and he and his wife have a charter to the west half of Balcormo in 1495.

Alison Abercrombie, daughter and heiress of the last, married Alexander Arnot.

The next proprietor of Balcormo was Alexander (or some say) Robert Arnot, who married Alison Abercrombie, the

heiress of Balcormo, about 1518. He was probably a son of Robert Arnot of Woodmylne, who was slain at Flodden, and was a son of John Arnot of that Ilk, whose old tower still overlooks Lochleven from the slope of the Bishop hill.

Peter Arnot of Balcormo is mentioned 1582-98. He married Helen Traill, who died in 1607.

John Arnot of Balcormo married Lilias Spens of Lathallan before 1624, in which year he is infeft in the lands of Balcormo, and his wife in an annual rent from them. In 1654 she is described as 'lady elder of Balcormo,' and lived in Elie with her daughter, Helen. John Arnot had also a son, John; and Elspath Arnot, who married Lindsay of Wormiston, was probably another daughter. He was alive in 1658.

John Arnot of Balcormo, son of the last, mentioned as fiar in 1627, married, in 1649, Marion Lucklaw, by whom he had a son, John, born in that year, who died young, and Alexander.

Alexander Arnot of Balcormo, son of the last, has a charter in 1670.

John Arnot of Balcormo, nephew of the last, succeeded in 1675, and was alive in 1690. He had a son, Hugh, born in 1680.

Dr. Hugo Arnot of Balcormo, son of the last, married, in 1705, Christian, daughter of James Cook, and died in 1768.

Miss Arnot of Balcormo, daughter and heiress of the last, married Mr. Pollock, merchant in Leith, by whom she had a son, Hugo, born in 1749. She survived her husband, and died at Balcormo in 1773.

Hugo Pollock Arnot of Balcormo, advocate, married Margaret, daughter of William Bennet of the Excise, and of Margaret M'Duff of Turfachie. She died in 1826. By her he had Hugo, who died in infancy; Hugo; Lawrence Dundas, major, slain at Vittoria; Christian, who married Peter Reid of Dubbyside, M.D. (her second son was David Boswell Reid, M.D., born in 1805, and died in America in 1863); Margaret, married Samuel Tyler, barrister, Twickenham, and had issue; Lilias, married Ashbury Dickens, Secretary of the Senate, Washington, and had issue: John, Jean, and Bennet, who all died unmarried. He died in 1786.

Hugo Arnot was a well-known inhabitant of Edinburgh in the latter part of last century. He became a member of

the Faculty of Advocates in 1772, but was prevented from attaining eminence in his profession by a severe asthma under which he laboured, and which carried him off in his thirty-seventh year. Those who have looked into Kay's caricatures of Edinburgh characters, will be familiar with the spare, attenuated form of Mr. Arnot, which was frequently the subject of good-humoured jokes among his townsmen. For instance, when James's Square was first built, there was one tenement, which, being tall, narrow, and solitary, immediately received the appellation of '*Hugo Arnot.*' Leith Pier was one of his favourite resorts, as the freshness of the breeze which he there inhaled seemed to relieve the complaint under which he laboured. In those days, the inhabitants of Edinburgh, when visiting Leith, frequently indulged in the luxury of a dried haddock or '*speldrin.*' Harry Erskine chanced to meet Arnot on the pier, busily engaged on this repast as he walked alone, and immediately saluted him with, 'Good-morning, Mr. Arnot; happy to see you look so like your meat.' Indeed, his caustic vein of wit did not even spare his own infirmities. Being annoyed one day by the bawling of a man selling sand on the streets, he is said to have exclaimed, 'The rascal! he spends as much breath in a minute as would serve me for a month.' Mr Arnot, however, has more substantial claims on posterity than the recollection of his peculiarities. He was the author of a History of Edinburgh, published in 1779; of a collection of celebrated criminal trials in Scotland, published in 1785; and also of a metaphysical treatise entitled 'Nothing,' originally an essay read before the Speculative Society.

Hugo Pollock Arnot of Balcormo, son of the last, married, first, Margaret Syston, by whom he had Hugo; he married, second, Maryan Murray, by whom also he had issue.

Hugo Arnot of Balcormo, son of the last, is the present proprietor.

A short distance beyond Balcormo is Kellie Castle. In

the reign of David I. (1124-53) Malmurg Thein of Chellin (Kelly) is mentioned, as also a shire of Kellie; and about the year 1200, the waste of Kellie, including Lingo, belonged to Robert de Londin, brother of King Alexander II. Whether this included Kellie itself does not appear. We have already mentioned that Kellie and Pitcorthie were held by a family of the name of Siward, who came into Scotland with King Malcolm (p. 17). William Siward has a charter from Robert the Bruce of the barony of Kellie. Their line ended with an heiress, Helen, daughter of Sir Richard Siward, who married, before 1327, Isaac Maxwell, and is mentioned, in 1335, as 'domina de Kellie.' She resigned the lands in 1360 (when she is called Helen Maxwell, Lady Kellie) in favour of her cousin, Walter Oliphant, who, with his spouse, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert the Bruce, has a charter of the lands of Gask in 1364, and in the same year of the lands of Pitkiery.

Walter Oliphant of Aberdalgie and Kellie, son of the last, married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Erskine of that Ilk, by whom he had John and Malcolm. In 1368 he was Keeper of Stirling Castle, and in 1378 he has a charter of Kelly and Pitkiery, on the resignation of his father.

Sir John Oliphant of Aberdalgie and Kellie, son of the last, is mentioned in 1388. He married, first, a daughter of Borthwick *de eodem*, by whom he had William, who succeeded him in the Perthshire estates; he married, second, a daughter of Home *de eodem*, by whom he had Thomas, the first of the house of Kellie.

William Oliphant of Kellie is mentioned in 1447 and 1456. His daughter married Strang of Pitcorthie; and he had probably another daughter married to Lumisdene of Airdrie.

Walter Oliphant of Kellie is mentioned in 1471.

John Oliphant of Kellie occurs from 1493 to 1516. He has a charter in 1511. His brother Malcolm is also mentioned.

Sir Alexander Oliphant of Kellie succeeded the last in 1537, and is mentioned in 1542, about which time he married Catherine, daughter of Lawrence, third Lord Oliphant, with a tocher of 2000 merks. This lady afterwards married George Dundas of that Ilk, and her son, Sir James, was the first of the

house of Arniston. Sir Alexander had a sister, Margaret, who died in 1570. His daughter, Jean, married John Oliphant, son of Alexander Oliphant in Overkellie (who died before 1679); another daughter married Sir Walter Dundas of that Ilk; and there was a third daughter, Margaret.

There was quite a clan of these Oliphants around Kellie in the middle of the sixteenth century, and they seem to have been a lawless race; perhaps, however, not more so than their neighbours. There appears to have been some feud between them and the nuns of North Berwick, to whom then belonged the Grange near Earlsferry. In 1550 we find that Margaret Home, prioress of North Berwick, and Mr. Alexander Wood, vicar of Largo (afterwards proprietor of Grange), were replegiated by the official of St. Andrews 'to undirly the law for waylaying and murderously assaulting Alexander Oliphant of Kellie.' The meaning is, that, being ecclesiastical persons, the functionary of the Church took them out of the hands of the criminal court, giving a pledge that they would be put on their trial before the courts ecclesiastical. Alexander Gourlay of Kincraig was engaged in this squabble. On the other hand, Alexander Oliphant of Kellie and Florimond Strang in Kellie are at the same time indicted for coming to the lands of Grange, with John Spens and John and Alexander Gibson, and besieging the servants within the mansion-house.

Again, in 1571, Peter Oliphant of Pittotter became bail for William Oliphant in Kellie-mill, and John Oliphant in Over-Kellie, who were accused of being art and part in a gathering of the lieges to the number of sixty persons, who, being armed in warlike manner, came to the house of Patrick Smith in the city of St. Andrews, broke through the doors of the said house, laid violent hands on Jonet Smith, his daughter, carried her off and detained her in captivity for a long time.

Sir Alexander Oliphant of Kellie died in 1559 or 1560, and was succeeded by his cousin and heir of tail, Peter Oliphant of Kellie Mill.

Peter Oliphant of Kellie had a son, Bernard, who married Elizabeth Ramsay. He sold the estate of Kellie in 1562 to Lawrence, third Lord Oliphant, but is still designed 'of Kellie' in 1572.

Lawrence, third Lord Oliphant, was the representative of the elder branch of the Oliphant family, which had in the meantime been ennobled. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Sandilands of Calder, by whom he had Lawrence; Peter, of Turring; Catherine, who married Sir Alexander *ut supra;* Margaret, who married, first, William Murray of Abercairnie, and second, James Clephane of Carslogie; Jean, who married William Moncreiff of that Ilk; and Lilias, who married Robert Lundin of Balgonie. He died in 1566.

The estate of Kellie at this time consisted of the castle and dominical lands of Kellie, the town of Kellie, the lands of Baldutho, Bellieston, Aldencroch, Green-side, Kellieside, Pitkiery mill, and the superiority of Pitcorthie; which last, however, was, before the end of the century, acquired by Lord Menmuir of Balcarres.

Lawrence, fourth Lord Oliphant, son of the last, married Margaret, daughter of George, Earl of Errol, by whom he had Lawrence, who predeceased his father; John of Newland, of whom again; Elizabeth, who married William, Earl of Angus; Jean, who married Alexander Bruce of Cultmalindie; Margaret, who married Sir James Johnston of Westerhall. He died in Caithness in 1592 or 1593.

Lawrence Oliphant, son of the last, perished in a voyage to the Low Countries in 1583 (see *Calderwood*, iv. 46). He married Christian, daughter of William, Earl of Morton, by whom he had Lawrence, born in 1583; and William, born 1584; also Anne, who married John, eighth Lord Lindsay of the Byres.

Lawrence, fifth Lord Oliphant, son of the last, married Lilias Drummond, daughter of James, Lord Maddertie. They have sasine of the barony in 1607. Their only child, Anne, married James, Lord Mordington. At the time of his marriage Lord Oliphant was a man of vast estate; and the match was accounted so great, that the lady's father gave her as tocher 40,000 merks (about £2220), a larger sum than had almost ever been heard of in these days; but by extravagance of living that was all squandered

away with the rest, and little left for the next heir, his cousin, Patrick, son of John Oliphant of Newland, who sold Kellie in 1613.

Branches of the family lingered long in the neighbourhood. John and Peter Oliphant of Kellie-mill are mentioned in 1610; and Peter Oliphant, portioner of Overkellie, had a son, Peter, whose eldest son, Thomas, was alive in 1721, and was, we believe, a wright in Anstruther. David Oliphant also appears as portioner of Overkellie in 1618, and renounces a tenement in favour of James Oliphant and Janet Merton. But both Overkellie and Arncroach were part of the estate of Turnbul of Airdrie when he died in 1615.

The next proprietor of Kellie was Sir Thomas Erskine, second son of Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar (fourth son of John, fourth Lord Erskine), who was created Viscount Fenton in 1606. He purchased Kellie in 1613 for 116,000 merks (about £6442), and the lordship of Pittenweem in 1616. In 1619 he was advanced to the earldom of Kellie. His father, on the death of John, Earl of Mar, regent of Scotland (who was Sir Alexander's brother), had been entrusted in 1572 with the custody of the young king. His elder brother, Sir Alexander, was slain at the surprise of Stirling Castle in 1578. Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Fenton, having been educated with James VI. from his infancy, became a great favourite of the monarch. He was with him at Perth when the attempt was made on his life by the Earl of Gowrie and Sir Alexander Ruthven, his brother; and happening to kill the latter as he descended the stairs, he was rewarded for this service with the lands and lordship of Dirleton.

He married, in 1613, Anne, daughter of Gilbert Ogilvie of Powrie, by whom he had Thomas, who must have died young; Alexander; and Anne, who married Sir Robert Moubray of Barnbougle. He died in 1639, at London, aged 73, but was buried at Pittenweem.

Alexander Erskine, Lord Fenton, son of the last, to whom his father, in 1630, made over the barony of Kellie, received in 1626 a gift of all the 'mineral of allum within Scotland' on payment

of one-tenth to the king. He predeceased his father before 1633, leaving Thomas ; Alexander ; and George, who died in 1656.

Thomas, second Earl of Kellie, son of the last, died unmarried in 1643.

Alexander, third Earl of Kellie, brother of the last, married Anne Seton, daughter of the Earl of Dunfermline (who is infeft in Over Kellie in 1632), by whom he had Alexander ; Charles of Cambo ; Mary, married Gavin, Earl of Carnwath, and died in 1699 ; Sophia, married Alexander, Lord Salton ; and Margaret, married William, Lord Forbes. He was among those taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and died in 1677.

Alexander, fourth Earl of Kellie, son of the last, married, first, in 1661, Mary, daughter of Colonel Kilpatrick, governor of the Bush in Holland, by whom he had Mary (or Anne), who married Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo. He returned to Scotland in 1661, and married, second, in 1665, Mary, daughter of John Dalziel of Glenae, by whom he had Alexander, who succeeded him. He must have died before 1677, for in that year there is a contest between Sir Charles Erskine and the Earl Marischal for the guardianship of his daughter by the first marriage.

Alexander, fifth Earl of Kellie, son of the last, married, in 1699, Anna, daughter of Colin, Earl of Balcarres (who after his death married Viscount Kingston, and died in 1743), by whom he had Alexander, who succeeded him. He died in 1710.

Alexander, sixth Earl of Kellie, married Janet, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, by whom he had Thomas Alexander, born in 1732, who died young ; Archibald, born in 1736 ; Andrew, who died in 1793 ; Isabella (married first Walter Macfarlane of that Ilk, and second, in 1768, Lord Colville of Culross) ; Janet, who married Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie ; and Anne, who died in 1803. He died in 1756.

Among the few persons in Fife who turned out to support the insurrection of 1745 was this Earl of Kellie. He was generally regarded as a person of imperfect intellect ; and all the troops he could muster were himself, his body-servant, Samuel Thom his chaplain, and an old lieutenant-colonel. The part he took proved costly, if not efficient. for he was imprisoned for three years in the Castle of Edinburgh. No doubt, however, he was prepared for even worse consequences ; for when a friend remonstrated with

him for incurring the dangers of the insurrection, he said: 'If I get a bullet in my wame, is na there Pittenweem [the title of his eldest son] aye to the fore?' Even in confinement his merry temper seems to have sustained him. One morning he came into the room occupied by his companions in misfortune, showing in his hand a list of the persons whom the Government had resolved not to prosecute any further. His lordship's name stood at the head, on account of his rank; it was closed by the name of a Mr. William Fiddler, who had been a clerk in the Exchequer. 'Oh, is not this a wise Government,' cried the earl, 'to begin wi' a fule, and end wi' a fiddler!'

Thomas Alexander, seventh Earl of Kellie, son of the last, died, *s.p.*, at Brussels, in 1781, in the 50th year of his age. This Earl of Kellie was celebrated for his musical talents, as well as for his fascinating powers of conviviality. Burney testifies that he had a strength of hand on the violin, and a genius for composition, with which few professors were gifted. His works are still in part unpublished, and not a little is probably lost. In Pittenweem he was known by the sobriquet of 'Fiddler Tam.' His habits had told upon his personal appearance, and he had a very red face, studded with pimples. When he once paid a visit to Foote at his country villa, that celebrated wit took him into his garden, and, alluding to the beaming splendours of his face, said, 'Pray, my lord, look over the wall upon my cucumber bed, it has had no sun this year.' His brother Andrew, too, as a votary of the muses, made no insignificant figure among the *literati* of Scotland.

In 1769 he sold to Sir John Anstruther all his estates, except the mansion-house and a few enclosures, at thirty years' purchase on a rental of about £600, together with an annuity of £240. His mother, who died in 1776, was said to have had the principal hand in arranging this sale, the validity of which, though disputed in a court of law, was finally confirmed. Sir John's main interest in purchasing these lands was to secure for political purposes the

superiority of Pittenweem; and in 1784 he resold the Kellie lands, with the exception of this superiority, to Roger Hog of Newliston, in the hands of whose descendants they still remain. They consist of North and South Baldutho, Easter and Wester Kellie, Arncroach, Kellie Mill, and Greenside.

Archibald, eighth Earl of Kellie, brother of the last, resided chiefly at Kellie Castle, and died, *s.p.*, in 1797.

The title now devolved on Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo, cousin of the last, who became ninth Earl of Kellie, and died, *s.p.*, in 1799.

Thomas, tenth Earl of Kellie, uncle of the last, and son of Sir David Erskine of Cambo, was in 1775 appointed British Consul at Gottenburg and other ports in the north-west of Sweden. He was Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Vasa, a dignity conferred on him by Gustavus Adolphus IV.

The following romantic story concerning this earl is related by Chambers in his *Book of Days*:—'At Ardoch Castle, which is situated on a lofty rock overlooking the sea, the proprietor, Mr. Adam Gordon, was one evening about the middle of last century alarmed by the firing of a gun, evidently from a vessel in distress, near the shore. A storm was raging, and he had every reason to fear that the vessel was about to be dashed on that iron-bound coast. Hastening down to the beach with lights and ropes, he and his servants looked in vain for the distressed vessel. Its fate was already accomplished, as the floating spars but too plainly showed; but they looked in vain for any, dead or alive, who might have come from the wreck. At length they found a sort of crib, which had been rudely cast ashore, containing, strange to say, a still living infant. The little creature, whose singular fate it had been to survive where so many stronger people perished, was carefully taken to the house and nursed. It proved to be a female child, evidently from its wrappings the offspring of persons of no mean condition, but with nothing about it to afford a trace as to who these were.

'Mr. Gordon made some attempts to discover the relatives of the foundling, but without effect. Hoping that in time she might be claimed, he caused her to be brought up along with his own daughters, and treated in all respects as one of them. The personal graces and amiable character of the child in time made him feel toward her as if she had actually been his daughter. When she had attained to womanhood a storm occurred similar to that one in which she had been cast ashore. An alarm gun was heard, and Mr. Gordon, as was his wont, hurried down to the beach, but this time he was able to succour the persons who were wrecked, whom he immediately conducted to his house, and treated with his characteristic kindness. Among them was one gentleman passenger, whom he took into his own parlour, and entertained at supper. After a comfortable night spent in the castle, this stranger was surprised at breakfast by the entrance of a troop of blooming young ladies, the daughters of his host, as he supposed; but one of whom attracted his attention in a special manner. He was by and by informed that she was not Mr. Gordon's daughter, "but," said his host, "she is as dear to me as if she were." And he then related the story. The stranger listened with increasing emotion, and at the close of the interview said he had reason to believe that the young lady was his own niece. He then related the circumstances of a sister's return from India, corresponding to the time of the shipwreck, and explained how it might happen that Mr. Gordon's inquiries for her relations had failed. "She is now," added he, "an orphan; but, if I am not mistaken in my supposition, she is entitled to a handsome provision which her father bequeathed to her, in hope of her yet being found." Ere long sufficient evidence was afforded to make it certain that the gentleman had really, by the strange accident of shipwreck, found his long-missing niece. It became necessary, of course, that she should pass under his care, and leave Ardoch—a bitter necessity to her, as it inferred parting with so many friends dear to her. To

mitigate the anguish of this separation, it was arranged that one of her so-called sisters should accompany her. Their destination was Gottenburg, where the uncle had long been settled as a merchant.' Here closes all that was romantic in the story. Mr. Thomas Erskine married the lady in 1771, and ten years later his brother Sir Methven married Miss Gordon of Ardoch. He appears to have been very successful in business, and added largely to his inheritance of Kellie and Cambo. He was alive in 1826; but left no issue.

Sir Methven, eleventh Earl of Kellie, brother of the last, was in early life very successful as a merchant in Bengal. Returning home, he purchased Airdrie, and in 1781 married, as has been related, Johanna Gordon. He died at Airdrie, *s.p.*, in 1829.

The title was then claimed by John Francis Miller Erskine, fifteenth Earl of Mar and twelfth Earl of Kellie, who married, in 1827, Philadelphia, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Granville Stuart Menteath of Closeburn, but died without issue in 1866.

Walter Coningsby Erskine, cousin of the last, and son of Hon. Henry David Erskine (third son of the thirteenth Earl of Mar), and of Mary Anne, daughter of John Cooksey, was thirteenth Earl of Kellie. He was born in 1810, and married, in 1834, Eliza, daughter of Colonel Youngson, by whom he had Walter Henry, born in 1839; Hon. Augustus William, born in 1841 (who married, in 1871, Harriet Susannah, daughter of William Forbes of Medwyn, and has issue); Hon. Charles Herbert Stewart, born 1853.

Walter Henry Erskine, son of the last, fourteenth Earl of Kellie, was, in 1875, declared heir to the earldom of Mar. He married, in 1863, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of William Forbes of Medwyn, by whom he has Walter John Francis, Lord Erskine, born in 1865; Lady Elyne Mary, born in 1866; Lady Constance Elise, born in 1869; Hon. William Augustus Forbes, born in 1871; Lady Louisa Frances, born in 1875; Lady Frances Elizabeth, born in 1877; and Lady Alice Maud Mary.[1]

The arms of Kellie are—Quarterly: 1st and 4th *gu.*, an imperial crown within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered *or*, as a coat of concession for the services rendered

[1] There are considerable differences among authorities as to the succession and numbering of the earls of Kellie. What is stated above has been adopted after careful inquiry.

in the Gowrie Conspiracy; 2d and 3d *arg.*, a pale *sable*, for Erskine. Crest—A demi-lion rampant gardant *gu.*, armed *arg.* Motto—'*Decori decus addit avito.*' Supporters—Two griffins armed *gu.*, and on their breasts a crescent *sa.*

The Castle of Kellie, which, with the immediately surrounding ground, is all that now belongs to the family in this neighbourhood, is a stately old building placed on a commanding site. The oldest part seems to be the north-west corner. The arms of Oliphant appear on a portion more recent, but those of Erskine are seen nowhere on the outside. Within, however, on the ceiling of one of the rooms there is '1617 $\frac{V}{TF}$,' that is, Thomas, Viscount Fenton, and in the centre of another ceiling the arms of the Earl of Kellie are impaled with those of Dalzell, the latter bearing a crescent for difference. Professor Lorimer, who has a long lease of the castle, and has repaired the old building at great expense, has placed over the door a stone with the following inscription:—'*Hoc domicilium corvis et bubonibus ereptum, honesto inter labores otio consecratum est* A.D. MDCCCLXXVII J.A.L.'

In the garden the tree is still pointed out in which the earl concealed himself for a time in 1745.

Not far from the castle stands the house in which Archibald Constable, the celebrated publisher, was born.

West of Kellie Castle is the small village of Kellie, and north of it the village of Arncroach or Aldencroch, supposed to be originally Auchencreoch, 'the field of the rick,' or it may be 'the field of the boundary.' Here stands the Free Church of Carnbee, and also a public school. Farther west is the estate of Gibliston, which in early times belonged to the family of Strathendry of that Ilk. As far back as 1312, we find Henry de Strathendry on an inquest anent the constabulary of Crail. In 1496, Mariota Strathendry, heiress of William Strathendry, married Thomas Forrester of Strathendry and Carden, son of Duncan Forrester of Torwood, who with her acquired half of Gibliston, to which they had a charter in 1519.

The other half went to Alexander Martin, of whom we shall speak by and by, perhaps by marriage to another daughter.

George Forrester of Strathendrie, probably son of the last, is mentioned in 1534, and had a charter in 1549. He married, first, Margaret Beton, grand-daughter of Archibald Beton of Capildrae, and second a daughter of George Learmonth of Balcomie. He died before 1567.

Thomas Forrester of Strathendrie, son of the last, is served heir in 1567. He married, first, Janet Arnot, who died before 1577, by whom he had George, his heir; and second, Isabel , by whom he had Robert, to whom fell Gibliston. He died before 1627.

Sir Robert Forrester of Strathendrie, son of the last, is so styled in 1607.

John Forrester of Strathendrie is mentioned in 1631; but it does not appear whether he was a son of Robert, or of his brother George. He married Janet, eldest daughter of George Ayton of Inchdairnie.

The eldest son of this laird of Strathendrie predeceased his father in 1655, and in 1661 Helen, the eldest daughter of Strathendrie, married Dr. Alexander Martin, the proprietor of the other half of Gibliston.

The Forresters' half of the estate, however, had before this time passed to Robert Scott of Balmonthe; and afterwards we find it in possession of John Scott, second son of Scott of Scotstarvit, who with his wife, Anna Ayton, is infeft in 1635. He had two sons, George, who in 1657 succeeded his father in Gibliston, and died before 1708; and John, to whom Patrick Scott of Langshaw was tutor.

The arms of Forrester of Strathendrie were—*Arg.*, three hunting-horns *sa.*, garnished *gu.* And those of Scott of Gibliston were—Quarterly 1st and 4th *or*, on a bend *az.*, a star between two crescents of the first within a bordure, *gu.* 2d and 3d *az.*, Three bears' heads couped, each bearing in the mouth four arrows, *gu.* Crest—A bear's head, as in the shield. Motto—'*Do well, and let them say.*'

We now turn to the other half of Gibliston.

Alexander Martin, portioner of Gibliston, had a charter in 1494, and is mentioned 1506-1516.

Florymond Martin of Gibliston, son of the last, is mentioned in 1511, and died before 1568.

William Martin of Gibliston had in 1586 a daughter Isobel. He died before 1591.

Alexander Martin of Gibliston, son of the last, was served heir in 1595, and died before 1621.

William Martin of Gibliston, son of the last, married Isobel Forrester (who died in 1650), by whom he had Alexander and a daughter, who was married to the schoolmaster of Anstruther, and died in 1653. He died before 1627.

In this laird's time the estate was heavily burdened, for in 1621 there is a wadset to Mr. Robert Scott of Balmounth; and about the same time Archibald Drummond and Helen Aitchison, his wife, have a charter, and appear in possession as late as 1637.

Sir Alexander Martin of Gibliston, son of the last, is infeft in 1634. In 1627 the infeftment is recorded of Dr. George Martin in one-third of Gibliston. He may have been an elder brother who died, for there is no further notice of him. We find also Mr. John Martin in 1622 renouncing the lands of Gibliston in favour of Drummond. He may have been another brother. Alexander Martin was a medical man, and appears to have resided at Pittenweem. He belonged to the Jacobite party, and seems to have had an extensive practice among them. In 1661 he married Helen, daughter and heiress of Forrester of Strathendrie, and in that year received from Parliament an exoneration from responsibility on account of all his father-in-law's cautionry. In 1662 he was among the train of noblemen and gentlemen who escorted Archbishop Sharp from Leslie to St. Andrews. Sharp rode all the way between the Earls of Rothes and Kellie, and among the company were the Earl of Leven, Lord Newark, Ardross, Lundie, Rires, Durie, and Scaddoway. Shortly after this he received the honour of knighthood, and died at Pittenweem in 1670, having been for some years before unable to go abroad.

The arms of Martin of Gibliston were—*Sa.*, a chevron *vair*, between three crescents *arg.* Crest—An adder with young ones bursting through her side, *ppr.* Motto—'*Ingratis servire nefas.*'

From the Scotts Gibliston (both halves of it) was

acquired by Henry Sibbald, who has a charter in 1674. We next find in possession George Sibbald, M.D. (a brother of Sir James Sibbald of Over Rankeillor), who was an eminent physician of his day, and uncle to Sir Robert Sibbald, the historian of Fife. His nephew and heir, Sir David Sibbald, sold the estate to Robert Smith, who appears among the Commissioners of the county in 1685.

Robert Smith, clerk of the burgh of Pittenweem, was perhaps son of George Smith, burgess of Anstruther, who died before 1614. He married Marjory Airth (probably the daughter of James Airth, his predecessor in the clerkship), who died in 1651, by whom he had George; and Robert, who married, before 1670, Sophia Hamilton. He acquired Gibliston, and was alive in 1690.

George Smith of Gibliston, son of the last, is mentioned in 1686 and 1690.

Robert Smith of Gibliston, son of the last, has a charter in 1708, and married, in 1730, Isabel, daughter of John Craigie of Dumbarnie, by whom he had a son, John, who predeceased his father in 1759, and a daughter who succeeded him.

Miss Smith of Gibliston died before 1803, leaving Gibliston to a lady who had been engaged to her brother, but had in the meantime married Principal Gillespie.

Robert Gillespie Smith of Gibliston was son of Principal Gillespie of St. Mary's College, and of his wife, Jean Fortune, and having succeeded to Gibliston, he took the name of Smith. He married, in 1806, Amelia, daughter of Sir Robert Murray Keith, who survived him. He died in 1855, in the 79th year of his age. The estate is now in the hands of the representatives of his widow.

The arms of Smith of Gibliston are—*Arg.* a saltier *az.* between two crescents *gu.* in chief and base, and as many garbs of the 2d in the flanks, banded *or*. Crest—A crescent. Motto —'*Cum plena merges.*'

Directly south of Kellie Castle is Balcaskie, which, like Abercrombie and some other estates, was at the earliest period of which we have any information in possession of a family which took its name from the lands. The name is Celtic, and signifies 'Town of the Pasch.' There is a charter

by Alexander II., of date 5th November 1223, confirming to Juan Cook, son of Nigel Cook, the lands of Balcaskin in the territory of Kelly. This family was probably connected with Cook in Abercrombie, and probably assumed the name of their lands. We read also of—

Thomas de Balcaskie in 1221;
Jacobus de Balcaskie in 1242;
Thomas de Balcaskie in 1296, and 1328-1332, who died before 1342;
Johannes de Balcaskie in 1360;
Willielmus de Balcaskie in 1364;
Thomas de Balcaskie, rector of Culter, in 1388; by which time the estate had passed into other hands.

The arms of Balcaskie of that Ilk were—*Vert*, on a chevron *arg.*, three trefoils slipped, of the field.

The next family who possessed Balcaskie was that of Strang; but there appear to have been several portioners of these lands, through whose heirs titles were made up so late as 1620.

John Moulterar, or Moutray of Markinch, had one-eighth of Balcaskie and Unstoun in 1516. He was succeeded by his son, George Moutray of Seyfield, and his grandson Robert, through whom the titles were made up.

David Stirling of Easter Brakie had in the same year one-fourth of Balcaskie and Unstoun, and the Insch of Balcaskie. In 1564, his grandson David, and, in 1567, his grand-daughter Helen, are served heirs to him. But in 1620 the heirs of this Helen had to be sought out in the persons of Janet and Barbara Betie, grand-daughters of Thomas Stirling, brother of the grandfather of Helen.

John Strang of Balcaskie, married, before 1362, Cecilia, daughter of Henry de Anstruther, and in that year receives from him tenements in Anstruther.

William Strang of Balcaskie has in 1450 a charter of one-fourth Balcaskie, and is mentioned 1440-1466. Also in 1449 John Strang and Mariota Multerar, his spouse, have a charter of one-fourth of Reedie Myres, a portion of Balcaskie.

John Strang of Balcaskie and Ewingston has, in 1482, a charter to these lands, which were in the same year acquired by George Strang, probably his father, from George Porteous, portioner thereof, in exchange for the lands of Whiteside and Glenkirk. This George Strang is mentioned 1504-1517, along with Stirling and Moulterar.

John Strang of Balcaskie, mentioned 1514 and 1521, had a son, George, who predeceased him (leaving a son, and a widow, Christian Wood, who afterwards married the laird of Teasses, and was alive in 1600). He was slain at Pinkie in 1547.

John Strang of Balcaskie, grandson of the last, was a minor in 1547. His tutor was Andrew Strang, probably his uncle (who was alive in 1564, and whose son Alexander was his heir). John married Grizel Sandilands of St. Monans (who is named along with him in a charter of Pittotter in 1577), by whom he had a son, John, and a daughter, Janet, who died unmarried, in 1617. Perhaps he had another daughter, Agnes, who married Law of Lathrisk, and had a son, James, Bishop of Glasgow, in 1615. He acquired Pittotter, Hoil, and Lochend in 1576, and died between 1597 and 1601.

Florence and David Strang, who, in 1591, join Balcaskie in an action against Andrew Sandilands, uncle of St. Monans, for shutting up a gate at Abercrombie, were either sons or brothers of the last. The same Florence is also mentioned, in 1578, on an assize for trial of witches, and is designed 'in Cairnpykes.'

John Strang, fiar of Balcaskie, son of the last, born before 1578, predeceased his father. He had two sons, John and Michael (who died unmarried in 1623), and a daughter, Marjorie, who married William Russell of St. Andrews. His son John, after the sale of Balcaskie, in 1615, was Colonel of Cochrane's Scottish regiment, and had a son Thomas, who, in 1641, is served heir to his great-grandfather, 'John Strang, senior, sometime of Balcaskie,' and to his uncle Michael, 'second son of John Strang, junior, sometime of Balcaskie.'

The arms of Strang of Balcaskie were—*Arg.* a chevron *sa.* ensigned on the top with cross patée *az.* between three lozenges of the second. Crest—A cluster of grapes *ppr.* Motto—'*Dulce quod utile.*'

A branch of the family remained in the neighbourhood, inheriting the 'Skeith quarter' of the town and

lands of Kilrenny. Another branch seem to have settled in Orkney and Shetland. In 1613 we read of James Strang, son of the deceased James Strang of Voisgarth; and Jans Strang, son of the deceased Bartholomew Strang, of Voisgarth in Zetland. Sir David Magnus Strang was subchanter of Orkney, 1544-1565; and Sir Robert Strange, the celebrated engraver, whose son James married Margaret Durham of Largo, was fourth in lineal succession from him. Sir David's seal bears the same arms as those of the Strangs of Balcaskie, and he is assumed to have been a younger son of that family; of which, however, there is no proof. Nevertheless Sir Robert Strange received a patent entitling him to bear the arms of Strang of Balcaskie, as heir-male. There was, however, more intercourse with Orkney in these days; and in 1670 we find William, son of Andrew Strang in South Ronaldshay, heir of his father in a tenement in Pittenweem. The branches of Fife families settled in Orkney have a tradition that they came thither in the train of Sir Robert Stuart, Earl of Orkney, a son of James v.

The next proprietors of Balcaskie were David Moncrieff and Sir Alexander Moncrieff his brother. They were a branch of the family of Moncrieff of that Ilk; and there were six brothers altogether, of whom the others were Nathan of Randerston, George of Reedie, John of Murnipie, and Andrew of Cash. David married the heiress of a portion of Balcaskie (probably a Moulterar or a Striveling, for these names, along with Sandilands and Wilson, appear at this time as portioners of Balcaskie).

He had a daughter Barbara, married to Archibald Moncrieff of Balgonie (?), and another married to Mr. Borthwick (probably Eliezer Borthwick, minister of Leuchars).

Sir Alexander Moncrieff of Fawside and Pitlour, king's master falconer, brother of the last, acquired Fawside, about 1606, from Scott of Pitgornow; and also the lands belonging to his brother. In 1612, there is an Act of Parliament in his

favour, confirming to him the possession of Fawside and Milnetown, mylne of Pittenweem and lands, Gordonshall and pertinents. He died *s.p.* in 1620.

John Moncrieff of Balcaskie, nephew of the last, and son of Andrew of Cash, was served heir to his uncle in 1629, and in 1633 had a charter uniting all the separate lands into a barony. That part which had belonged to the Strangs came also into his possession. He married, first, in 1617, Catharine Murray, who died in 1626; and second, before 1629, Helen Colville, who died in 1634. He had one daughter, Margaret, who married David Moncrieff of Craigie, son of Sir William Moncrieff of Carnbee. He died before 1647.

In 1635, Eupham Lundie is infeft in the house of Balcaskie. Was she a third wife? I suppose the 'old laird of Balcaskie,' who died in 1658 at Pittenweem, was David Moncrieff. Lamont tells us that 'a grave was made for him at Carnbee church, but because of the unseasonableness of the day, and the foulness of the way, his friends resolved to inter him at Pittenweem.

William Moncrieff of Balcaskie, grandson of the last (eldest son of David of Craigie), mentioned in 1658, had a sister married to Dr. Sidserf, son of the bishop.

John Moncrieff of Balcaskie, brother of the last, is served heir to his father, David Moncrieff of Balcaskie, in 1663. He sold Balcaskie.

The next proprietor was Sir William Bruce, second son of Robert Bruce of Blairhall, descended from the family of Bruce of Clackmannan. He purchased Balcaskie in 1665; the lands of Insch, from Peter Young and Robert his son, in 1668; and in 1669 he has a charter of the barony of Balcaskie, ratified by Parliament, and comprehending one-half and one-eighth of the lands of Balcaskie and Unston; the mill lands; and the manor. Also another eighth, which of old time belonged to John Moutray (Moulterar) of Markinch. Also one-fourth of Balcaskie, Unston, and Inch of Balcaskie; together with Pittotter, Hoil, and Lochend. In 1672, he acquired Grangemuir, of which he has a charter confirmed by Parliament in the same year. He also

acquired lands, as has been mentioned already, about Balchrystie and Newburnmill. He was architect to Charles II., completed the palace of Holyrood, and executed many other works remarkable for the period, such as Kinross House, Hopetoun House, and Moncreiffe House. In 1666 he was appointed receiver of the fines imposed by Parliament. In 1668 he was created a baronet, by the title of Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie, but having acquired the lands and barony of Kinross, he was subsequently designated of that place, and not long after sold Balcaskie.

Sir William Bruce married, first, Mary, daughter of Sir James Halket of Pitfirrane, and, second, Magdalene Scott, and had issue.

The arms of Bruce of Balcaskie are—*Or*, a saltier and chief wavy *gu.* Crest—The sun setting. Motto—'*Irrevocabile.*'

Sir Thomas Stewart, eldest son of Henry, fourth son of Sir Thomas Stewart of Grantully, purchased Balcaskie in 1684, and within a few years sold it. He was a man of eminent abilities and learning, a senator of the College of Justice, and, in 1683, was created a baronet.

Sir George Nicolson of Kennay, in 1689, purchased Balcaskie, and about the same time acquired the lands of Cairnbriggs, part of the old barony of Abercrombie.

The next proprietor was Sir Robert Anstruther, third son of Sir Philip Anstruther of that Ilk, who, about 1698, purchased Balcaskie and Cairnbriggs, and afterwards added to these the greater part of the lands which constituted the barony of Abercrombie. The mansion-house is called a new house by Sibbald in 1711, but is said to have been built by Sir William Bruce.

Sir Robert Anstruther was created a baronet in 1694. He married, first, the heiress of Kinnear in Fife, by whom he had no issue; and, second, Jean Monteith, heiress of Wrea in Linlithgowshire, by whom he had Philip; William, slain at Preston in 1715; Robert of Balgarvie, a general (who married, in 1765, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale,

and widow of Ogilvie of Inchmartin; he died in 1767, and his lady in 1804); George, a lieutenant; John, who died young; Alexander, an ensign; Christian, who married Sir George Henderson of Fordel, and died in 1760; and Jean, who married James Makgill of Rankeillor, and died in 1778. Sir Robert married, third, Marion, daughter of Sir William Preston of Valleyfield, and of Anne Lumisdaine of Innergelly (who survived him, and died in 1743), by whom he had Charles, a major; Anne, who married, in 1728, James Durham of Largo; and Agnes. He died in 1737.

Sir Philip Anstruther of Balcaskie, son of the last, married Catherine, only daughter of Lord Alexander Hay of Spot (she died in 1759), by whom he had Robert; Alexander, who died before 1778; John, a colonel, who married Grizel Maria, heiress of Charlton; William; Philip, W.S.; James, a captain; Charles; Jean; Christian, who married, in 1769, James Lumisdaine of Innergelly; and Catherine. He died in 1763.

Shortly after the affair of the Porteous mob, to be mentioned in another place, the Duke of Argyll went into opposition to the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole, and exercised a very powerful influence in Scotland, as the next general election showed. In the meantime he was diligently cultivating his means of access to the Scotch members, as appears from a satirical squib published in 1740, and professing to give an account of a levée of the Duke of Argyll. We quote a couple of stanzas. The 'Philip' mentioned was the baronet of Balcaskie.

'Then to Anstruther in the van,
Advancing were his words—
"Nor ours, nor any foreign land,
A hawk like yours affords:
So Richmond's duke, of hawks the judge,
Assured me t' other day."
Philip bowed low, and thanked his grace,
And went well pleased away.'

Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, son of the last, married, in 1763, Lady Janet Erskine, third daughter of Alexander, sixth

Earl of Kellie (who died in 1770), by whom he had Robert; Alexander, Attorney-General at Madras (who married Sarah Prendergast, by whom he had Robert of Thirdpart, and two other sons, and three daughters); Philip, lieutenant, R.N., who died in 1796; Janet, who married, in 1797, Thomas A. Strange, Chief Justice of Madras; Catherine; and Elizabeth, who married, in 1787, Colin Campbell of Stonefield. Sir Robert died in 1818.

In his time Carnbee Nether was added to the estate of Balcaskie, but the manor-house was not pulled down till 1813, and was for some time in last century inhabited by a Dowager Lady Sinclair of Longformacus. Lady Sinclair was a decided Jacobite, and a staunch Episcopalian, and attended regularly at the chapel at Pittenweem. Sir Robert, on the other hand, was a Presbyterian, and equally exemplary in his attendance at the parish church. The laird and his tenant met one Sunday afternoon on their way home from their respective places of worship, when, after the usual salutations, Sir Robert said laughingly, 'Is not this very daft-like in us baith, Lady Sinclair,—in you to trail down every Sabbath-day to Pittenweem, when ye bide so near hand the kirk, and in me to gang up to Carnbee when I am sae much nearer Pittenweem? What if we were to niffer for a wee while, and you to gang to the kirk and me to the chapel?' 'Na, na,' replied the lady; 'I am muckle obliged to ye, Sir Robert, if ye please we 'll just bide as we are. But I see it 's true what folks say, that ye 'll never catch Sir Robert Anstruther making a bargain that he has na' the best o 't.' Lady Sinclair, however, ultimately inhabited a residence more convenient for one of her religious persuasion, for she died in the priory at Pittenweem in 1814.

Robert Anstruther, son of the last, married, in 1799, Charlotte Lucy, daughter of Colonel James Hamilton (grandson of the Duke of Hamilton), and of Lucy, daughter of Sir Richard Lloyd of Hintlesham, by whom he had Ralph, born in 1804; James Hamilton Lloyd of Hintlesham Hall, born 1807, and

married, in 1838, Georgina Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Hon. Lindsay Merrick Burrel; Jane, married John Dalyell of Lingo; Charlotte Lucy; Elizabeth, married, in 1837, the Rev. W. H. Deane, rector of Hintlesham. General Anstruther predeceased his father, dying at Corunna in 1809, having commanded the rear guard in the retreat under Sir John Moore, who, by his own desire, was buried by his side on one of the bastions of that town.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther of Balcaskie, son of the last, married, in 1831, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., by whom he had Robert, born, 1834; Henry, born in 1836, slain in the battle of Alma in 1854; another son and two daughters. Sir Ralph died in 1863.

Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, son of the last, was elected M.P. for the county of Fife in 1864. He married, in 1857, Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. K. Marshall, B.D.

CHAPTER IV.

PITTENWEEM AND LANDS OF THE CONVENT.

SINCE the first edition of this work was published, the Records of the Priory of the May have been printed by the late Dr. Stuart for the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and Mr. David Cook has also published a series of extracts from the ancient records of the burgh of Pittenweem. We are thus enabled to give a tolerably full historical account of Pittenweem, and shall make use of the opportunity to connect with it some pieces of history which properly belong to neighbouring localities in the east of Fife.

The name of Pittenweem is Celtic, being Pit-na-uamgh. The prefix Pit, as in Pitscottie, Pitcorthie, has almost the same signification as Bal: and the meaning of Pittenweem is 'Town of the cave.' The oldest spelling is Petwemokun, and if this is taken as the Latinised form of Petwemok it will mean 'Town of the little cave.' Sibbald tells us that Petwemocken was, in 1100, given by Edgar to the Culdees, and that all their possessions were transferred to the Priory of St. Andrews. There seems no doubt that there was a Culdee establishment at Pittenweem, which is said by Camerarius to have been presided over by an abbot of the name of Fillan, and the well in the inner cave at Pittenweem is called St. Fillan's well. David I. (1124-52), who was bent on changing the face of the Church from Culdee to Papal worship, bestowed the manor of Pittenweem on

the monks of the May by two charters. It afterwards passed to the Priory of St. Andrews along with the May, as we shall see by and by.

In the thirteenth century, John, chaplain of Pittenweem, and Hugo, provost of the same, are witnesses to a charter by John, prior of the May. The title of provost was an ecclesiastical one, and the person bearing it was probably at the head of the establishment at Pittenweem. In the fourteenth century the monastery on the island appears to have been deserted, on account of the frequent attacks made on it by the English, and the monks appear to have taken up their residence at Pittenweem. In 1452, James II., on account of his son's birth at St. Andrews, ratified all previous grants made to the Church of St. Andrews, among which were certain lands of the Priory of Pittenweem.

In 1340, Dominus Martinus, and in 1479, Walter Davidson, are mentioned as priors of Pittenweem.

Andrew Forman is prior in 1498. He was the son of the laird of Hutton, and held also *in commendam* the Priory of Coldingham and the Abbey of Dryburgh. He had been sent over from France for the purpose of influencing the mind of the king in favour of the French alliance, and rapidly rose into favour. He became Bishop of Moray in 1501. In 1514 he succeeded, after an unseemly contest, in possessing himself of the See of St. Andrews, and the rich Abbacies of Arbroath and Dunfermline; and also held the Archbishopric of Bourges in France. He died at Dunfermline in 1522.

Robert Forman is commendator of Pittenweem in 1522.

In 1526, James V. gave a charter (confirmed by Parliament the same year), to the venerable father in God, John Rowle, prior of the Monastery of Pittenweem and the Isle of May, in which the lands of Pittenweem, Little Anstruther, Fawside, Lingo, Pittotter, Grangebriggs (Cairnbriggs), and Grangemuir, are declared to have been the patrimony of the monastery. These lands had been men-

tioned in the grant of James II. already noticed, and besides them, there also belonged to the priory, Lochend, South Inch, Young's lands, Morton's acres, Greendykes, and the crofts of Crail. This charter of 1526 confirms the erection of the town into a free burgh of barony by James III. (1460-88). Again, in 1540, Rowle receives another charter, in which the king narrates that the Priory of May and Pittenweem is of small importance, and that its revenues arise from the honest labours of poor fishers living in the burgh and barony of Pittenweem, and also that he, wishing the increase of religious men therein, and that divine service may be daily performed; as also that mass and matins with music are sung; and suffrages for the king and his consort are daily offered by the said prior and his convent: therefore, and in partial recompense of the great expenses incurred by the prior in the parts of France, he anew conveys to him and his convent the lands forming the patrimony of the monastery, to be held as the free barony of Pittenweem, and erects Pittenweem and Anstruther (Wester) into burghs of barony.

In the charters granted about this time, the superiority of the Priory of St. Andrews is acknowledged, and we find that the prior of Pittenweem also renounced the use of his own proper seal, unless appended along with the common seal of the Convent of St. Andrews.

To return to the history of the place. A curious incident is recorded in 1531, which gives us a lively glance into the manners of the period. The assignees to the tack of the mill and eighty acres of the lands of Pittenweem having entered a suit before the Lords of Council, their lordships, with consent of John Rowle, the prior, and Robert Forman, Dean of Glasgow, the usufructuary of Pittenweem, ordained that Andrew Wood, or one of the king's officers, should gather the corns until the final decision. The officer attempted to serve the letters on the prior on the 7th September, when he was told to delay

cutting the corn till the next day. Meanwhile, the prior set off for Edinburgh, and on the officer's return on the 9th the sub-prior and convent threatened him in the most violent manner. They would deforce him, and 'bad him depart, or ellis his feet suld be worth xxiij pair of hands.' On the 11th he went again, when he found the sub-prior and servants busy reaping, who again threatened personal violence. He returned on the 12th and the 13th, but there being only 'religiuse men and priests, hynis wifes and barnis, quhilk war nocht responsible gif he had taken deforce,' he desired them to send for Andrew Wood of Pittenweem, the laird of Balcaskie, or some other responsible person, to stop him, that he might endorse his deforcement and depart, which they plainly refused. He therefore, on the 14th, got William Dishington of Ardross, James Sandilands of Cruvie, and other nine persons, to assist him in the execution of his letters, 'with xl. wiffis and fallowes to shear and lead the said cornes,' when the prior and convent, with their accomplices, to the number of 300 persons, 'bodin in feir of war (in warlike array), with hagbutes, culveringis, hand-bowes, speirs, halbertis, axis, and swordis, came in arrayit batill, with convocation and ringing of the common bell, fell upon them, and shot divers pieces of artillarie at them.' The officer formally exhibited his letters, and required security from the prior, or offered it if he were permitted to reap. All terms, however, were rejected by the prior, whose accomplices, on the officer and his party retiring, again shot artillery at them, and hurt several. 'Whereupon he brak his wand and took witnesses.'

In connection with this affair, William Dishington of Ardross, James Sandilands of Cruvie, Thomas Wemyss of Unthank, William Gourlay of Kincraig, John Lundin of Strathairlie, William Lumisden of Airdrie, John Melville, the young laird of Carnbee, and forty-five others, were denounced rebels, put to the horn, and all their goods

escheated, for not underlying the law, for art and part of the cruel slaughter of James Borthwick, John Anderson, and John Balzeart. Their cautioners also were amerced for their non-entry. On the other side, Alexander Swan, and above eighty others, found caution to underly the law for oppression done to John Gourlay, by wounding him, and for assaulting William Dishington of Ardross, with intent to murder, and for deforcing the officer. While John Rowle the prior, eight canons, and sundry chaplains and clerks, were bailed by the commissary of the Archbishop of St. Andrews, who found caution that justice should be duly administered. In 1538, there is a remission to Andrew Wood of Largo, John and Robert, his brothers, Andrew and Thomas, sons of Andrew Wood in Pittenweem, Andrew Spens of Lathallan, John Lundin of Strathairlie, and James, his brother; and in the following year to William Gourlay of Kincraig, and Andrew, his brother, for the slaughter of Borthwick at Pittenweem.

Some of the lands of the convent had been already alienated by being feued out to lay proprietors: but such incidents as that we have just mentioned, and the threatening approach of the Reformation, probably induced the prior to make friends while he might of those who were able to protect him, and accordingly, in 1543, he granted a charter of the lands of Grangemuir to William Dishington, fiar of Ardross; in which he sets forth the many benefits conferred by him on the convent, and indicates what he expects of him in the following clause:—'And for the keeping, guarding, maintenance, and defence of the liberty of the church, and of the holy religion, in this present perilous time, when Lutheran heresies are budding forth on all sides, and endeavouring to subvert the liberty of the church, and all the institutions and worship of holy religion.' There were other proprietors in possession of parts of Grangemuir, of whom we shall speak when we come to give the history of that

estate. But we may in this place note the history of the other lands belonging to Pittenweem, which are now comprehended in estates which we have already mentioned.

The half of Inverye or St. Monans, which belonged to the priory, was feued to James Sandilands of Cruvie, who receives a charter in 1545.

Cairnbriggs (sometimes called Cranbriggs or Grangebriggs) must have been alienated by the monastery before 1487; for in that year David Abercrombie was infeft, and in 1520 his heir, Thomas Abercrombie, has a precept of sasine from the prior. It passed from Thomas Abercrombie, in 1646, to Sandilands of St. Monans, then to Leslie of Newark, and was acquired, in virtue of an adjudication, by Sir George Nicolson in 1650, since which time it has formed part of the Balcaskie estate. Greendykes was also added to Balcaskie, but was afterwards attached to Newark.

The lands of Insch are described as 'South Insch, and Nether Insch, and Cunninghar' (or rabbit warren). Probably 'Young's lands' was the name of part of them, so called from their proprietor, Sir Peter Young. These lands were, in 1558, feued to John Auchinleck or Affleckt, chamberlain of the palace, and his wife, Isabel Wood (a relation of Andrew Wood of Largo), who seems to have been afterwards married to Andrew Strang. They were sold by John Auchinleck, son and heir of the former, to Alexander Young of Eastfield, who, with Margaret Arnot, his spouse, was infeft in 1586.

This Alexander Young was the second son of John Young, burgess of Edinburgh and Dundee, who married, in 1541, Margaret, daughter of Scrymgeour of Glasswell, and by her had John, provost of the collegiate church of Dysart; Alexander, usher of the privy chamber to James VI.; Peter, born in Dundee, in 1544, of whom we shall speak by and by; Henry, an officer of the king of Sweden;

Isabella and Johanna. He died *s.p.* in 1603, and was succeeded by—

Sir Peter Young of Seton, who, along with his brother Alexander, was educated under the care and apparently at the charge of his maternal uncle, Henry Scrymgeour, professor of philosophy, and afterwards of civil law at Geneva; but the immediate teacher of the brothers was Theodore Beza. Peter was appointed tutor to James VI., under Buchanan, in 1569, and so rapidly did the prince's education progress, that in 1574, when he was only eight years old, he could read the Bible from Latin into French, and from French into Latin, and his preceptors made him dance before the English ambassador, which he did with a very good grace. There is preserved a letter from Young anent books for the king, among which are mentioned 'Cæsar of Venice,' and 'Cæsar corrected by Hotomans.' In 1573, in recompence for his great and long service, he received an annual pension of 200 merks; and, in 1577, he is made master eleemosinary to his Majesty, with a pension of £200. In 1580, there is a further grant to enable him to 'buy some piece of land and plenish the same to be a resting-place to himself and his bairns.' He was also employed in other affairs of state, for in the Act of Parliament of 1587, confirming these grants, not only are the great pains mentioned 'which he had taken for the institution of his grace in literature in the time of his youth,' but it is also recorded that he had been twice sent to Norway. A letter from him is extant, written from Elsinore in 1586, in which he relates his arrival there on business connected with the king's marriage. He was also one of the Octavians, was knighted in 1605, and resided at Easter Seton, near Arbroath. Sir Peter, married, first, in 1577, Elizabeth (who died in 1595), youngest daughter of Robert Gib of Carriber, a gentleman of the king's bedchamber, by whom he had James and Henry, twins, born in 1580; Peter, knight, ambassador to Sweden in 1628 (who died unmarried in 1661); Robert,

born in 1583, who died in 1620, on his return from the Holy Land; Patrick, king's librarian, and rector of Hayes, etc., who died in 1652, leaving two daughters; John, king's chaplain; Michael; Maria, who married John Douglas of Tilliewhillie; Margaret, who married David Lindsay of Kinnettles; Frederica; Johanna; Anna. Sir Peter, married, second, Dame Janet Murray, daughter of Polmaise, and relict of Lord Torphichen, who died six months after; and he married, third, Marjory, daughter of Nairne of Sandford, by whom he had three daughters. He died at Easter Seton in 1628, and was buried in the Church of St. Vigeans.

Dr. John Young, fifth son of the last, received from his father a charter of the lands of Insch. He was dean of Winchester, and commissioner to the General Assemblies of 1617 and 1618. By him Insch was disponed to Peter Young, his nephew.

Peter Young of Seton (son of Sir James Young of Seton, and of Isabella Arbuthnot), was served heir to his grandfather, Sir Peter Young, in 1668. He married Isabel, daughter of Ochterlony of Pittenweem (Kellie?), by whom he had Robert, his heir; Margaret, who married, in 1659, Sir John Forbes of Craigievar; and another daughter, married to Guthrie of Westhall.

Robert Young, son of the last, along with his father, sold Seton, and, in 1668, disponed Insch to Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie, to which estate the lands have been ever since united. He married Anne, daughter of Sir William Graham of Claverhouse, by whom he had David and Anne.

The arms of Young of Eastfield were—*Arg.*, three piles *sa.*, each charged with a trefoil slipped *or;* on a chief of the second, three annulets of the third. Crest—A demilion rampant charged on the shoulder with a trefoil slipped, and holding in his dexter paw a dagger erect. Motto—'*Robori prudentia praestat.*' I find also for crest—A dexter hand holding a pen *ppr.*

Pittotter (which lies north-east of Balcaskie), Hoil, and

Lochend, also called, 'one eighth of Grangemuir,' were granted to John Oliphant by a charter of the Pope, dated at Rome, 5th Ides of May, but the year is not given. In 1534, there is a charter by the prior to John Oliphant (whom I take to be the same), and Catherine Haldane, his spouse. In 1558, Peter, son of the last, has a charter. But there is also a charter in favour of William Arthur, citizen of St. Andrews, and Margaret Martin, his wife, in 1545, probably in virtue of a mortgage. From the Oliphants the lands passed, in 1576, to John Strang of Balcaskie, from whom, in 1613, they passed to Moncreiff of Fawside, since which time they have formed part of the estate of Balcaskie.

Fawside, which lies north of Easter Grangemuir, was feued, in 1551, to Thomas Scott, whose father was—

Thomas Scott of Pitgormo, was the second son of Sir William Scott of Balwearie, and of Janet Lundin of Lundin, and succeeded his father on the bench. He married Agnes Moncreiff, by whom he had Thomas; and Agnes, who married Thomas Dishington of Ardross. He died in 1539, and his widow married Robert, Master of Ross, who was slain at Pinkie.

Thomas Scott of Pitgormo and Fawside, son of the last, married, before 1551, Margaret Murray, and has a charter of Fawside, and of the manor place of Pittenweem, from Sir James Balfour.

William Scott of Pitgormo, Fawside, and Abbotshall, son of the last, is served heir in 1606 to his father, and to Thomas Scott, his grandfather. He sold Fawside to Sir Alexander Moncreiff, after which it became part of the barony of Balcaskie. More recently it has become part of Grangemuir.

Lingo, which lies north of Kellie, was feued, half of it to George Borthwick in 1534, and half to Sir Andrew Wood of Largo and Alison Home, in 1537. This last half is in possession of Andrew Wood, younger of Largo, in 1559.

George Borthwick of Lingo and Easter Grangemuir married, before 1534, Elizabeth Lindsay.

Peter Borthwick of Lingo and Easter Grangemuir married,

before 1560, Margaret ——, who died before 1600. He had a son, Peter, alive in 1583. He died before 1634.

Walter Borthwick of Lingo and Easter Grangemuir, married Bessie Arnot, who died before 1600, in which year he is styled 'younger of Grangemuir.' Helen Kininmont, who in 1618 was infeft in the liferent of half Lingo, may have been a second wife of Walter Borthwick.

John Borthwick of Lingo and Easter Grangemuir, grandson of Peter, was served heir in 1634. He and his wife, Grizel Moncreiff, had been infeft in part of the lands in 1629.

John Borthwick, son of the last, portioner of Lingo, is mentioned in 1658.

Robert Borthwick, son of the last, has a charter of Lingo in 1671.

From the Borthwicks Lingo passed to Frederic, younger son of James Hamilton of Kilbrachmont, and in 1687 it passed again, by failure of direct issue, to the main line of the Kilbrachmont family. From them it was purchased about 1735 by Thomas Dalyell, descended from the house of Binns, of which we proceed to give some account.

Thomas Dalyell of Binns was the son of John Dalyell, uncle of the first Earl of Carnwath. There is a tradition that he had been a gardener, which seems to be a pure fabrication. In his first charter of Binns, dated 1629, he is styled, 'indweller in Edinburgh' (*inquilinus*); and in the same year he and his wife, Janet Bruce, daughter of Lord Kinloss, are infeft in the lands. By his wife he had Thomas, his heir; Magdalene, who married Sir William Drummond of Riccarton; and Janet, who married Sir William Hamilton, brother of the first Earl of Haddington. He died at Binns in 1642, and a tablet in the church of Abercorn commemorates him and his wife.

General Thomas Dalyell of Binns, son of the last, had by his wife, Agnes, daughter of John Kerr of Cavers, Sir Thomas, his heir; John, whose line we follow; Captain Charles, who is said to have been killed at Malplaquet in 1709, but who was certainly

dead in 1707; Ada, who married Bateson of Powguild; and a daughter, who died unmarried in 1741.

This is the General Dalyell who plays such a prominent part in the Scottish history of the seventeenth century. He died in 1685.

Colonel John Dalyell of Muiravonside and Neuk, second son of the last, married, in 1686, Christian, daughter of John Elies, younger of Elieston, who survived him, and became the second wife of Sir Thomas Dalyell of Binns. The marriage was without her friends' consent, and they attempted, though unsuccessfully, to withhold her tocher. By her he had Thomas, his heir, born in 1700; Johanna, who died unmarried; and Agnes, who married Alexander Crawford of Manuelsmill. He purchased Neuk and Muiravonside in 1699, and was slain at Blenheim in 1704.

Captain Thomas Dalyell of Craigfoodie and Lingo, son of the last, seems to have sold Neuk and Muiravonside after 1723, and in 1739 he purchased Lingo, and has a charter of it and of Gordonshall in 1739, and of Craigfoodie in 1753. He married, in 1745, Margaret, daughter of Andrew Lumsden, Bishop of Edinburgh, son of James Lumsden, minister of Newton. The Lumsden family were all stanch Jacobites. William and John, brothers of Mrs. Dalyell, bore arms for the Stuarts, the first in 1715, the other in 1745, while Andrew, William's eldest son, was secretary to Prince Charles Edward. Dalyell's own leanings were of course in the same direction, and we are not surprised therefore to learn that in 1745 he was, as captain of the City Guard, and having charge of the Nether Port, instrumental in admitting Prince Charles Edward into Edinburgh. Besides his Fifeshire estates, he inherited Tickneven in Ireland, in 1756, by the will of his cousin Thomas, and in 1760 he settled it on his son John. His children were John; and Christian, who died unmarried. He died in Edinburgh in 1785.

John Dalyell of Tickneven, son of the last, married, in 1759, Lindsay, daughter of Peter Hay of Lees and Randerston (who died in 1778), by whom he had Thomas, slain at Bangalore in 1783; John, who succeeded him; David, who died young; Margaret, who married, in 1778, Patrick Rigg of Downfield; Lindsay, who married, in 1780, John Craig of Homefield, Christian, who married, in 1798, Robert Kirk of Kibworth; Elizabeth, who married, in 1789, John Cheape of Rossie; Rebecca, who married, in 1790, Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Douglas of Strathendry; Mary, who married, in 1798, John Maxwell; Lucy, who married, in 1798, Lieutenant Harrison; Henrietta, who married, in 1802, Robert Haymes of Great Glen. John Dalyell predeceased his father in 1780, at Balcomie, his usual residence, and was buried at Kilrenny.

The story goes that Thomas Dalyell, the father, gave up Craigfoodie to his son and his newly-married bride as their residence. He was, however, dissatisfied with what he considered the extravagant ways of the young couple. Calling at Craigfoodie one day, it is said that he found two fires burning in the dining-room, where he thought one might have sufficed; whereupon, leaving the house in high indignation, he went straightway and sold Craigfoodie. Thus his son was deprived of a residence, and took refuge with his wife's grandfather by her mother's side, David Scot of Balcomie. This arrangement became permanent, for Mrs. Dalyell's uncle, David Scot, who succeeded in 1766, never married, and she and her husband resided with him at Balcomie until their death.

John Dalyell of Lingo and Tickneven, son of the last, married, in 1798, Jane, second daughter of Major John Melville of Murdoch Cairnie, by whom he had John, born in 1799; Melville, born in 1803 (General in 1878, who purchased Lingo from his nephew in 1852); Thomas, born in 1805, slain at Nerowlee in 1857 (leaving a widow and an only son, Colonel John Thomas Dalyell); James, born in 1812, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Nishes, surgeon R.N. (and by her had issue, a son and six daughters, who are settled in Australia; he died at Wal-

lombi in 1863); Lindsay Hay; and Mary. John Dalyell died in 1822.

John Dalyell of Lingo and Tickneven, son of the last, married, in 1823, Jane, daughter of General Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, and by her had Charles, who died young; Robert Anstruther, born in 1831; Ralph, born in 1834, married, in 1870, Annie Margaret Christina, daughter of Algernon Greville of Granard, and has issue; Charlotte Lucy Hamilton, who married, in 1853, the Reverend Maurice Ferdinand St. John; Jane Melville, married, in 1852, the Reverend William George Henderson. John Dalyell died in 1843.

Robert Anstruther Dalyell, C.S.I., of Tickneven, son of the last, now member of the Council of India in London.

The arms of the family are—Quarterly; 1st and 4th *sa.*, a naked man with arms extended *ppr.*, between two stars *or*, within a bordure of the last charged with eight roses of the first: 2d (for Melville) *gu.*, a sun in his glory, between four crescents *arg.*, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight roses of the first: 3d (for Robertson) *gu.*, three wolves' heads erased *arg.* armed and langued *az.*, within a bordure engrailed of the last. Crest—A dexter hand grasping a scimitar, both *ppr.* Motto—'*I dare.*'

The only other lands in this neighbourhood which belonged to the Priory of Pittenweem are those of Grangemuir. Easter Grangemuir, which belonged to the lordship of Pittenweem, was in 1534 feued to the same George Borthwick who obtained Lingo, and remained in his family till about the middle of the seventeenth century, when it was acquired, along with the half of Lingo, from John Borthwick by William Hamilton, burgess of East Anstruther, who is mentioned as having been fined at the Restoration the sum of £360. He married Susanna, daughter of Thomas Turnbull, whom we have already mentioned as having resided in Elie. William Hamilton was succeeded by his son Andrew, who was served heir in 1672, in which year Easter Grangemuir was purchased by Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie, who seems also to have acquired the superiority from Sir Philip Anstruther. In 1688 it passed, along with

Balhouffie, into the hands of Dr. George Patullo, whose grandson James, in 1735, sold it to Sir John Anstruther; and in 1741 we find David Anstruther of Grangemuir mentioned—probably a son of Sir Philip Anstruther.

Wester Grangemuir, as we have seen, was feued to Sir William Dishington of Ardross, and from him descended to the Scotts, his successors in Ardross. In 1606, an Act of Parliament ratified to Mr. William Scott the new infeftment of the lands of Grangemuir, which pertained before to Thomas Dishington of Ardross, and John Strang of Balcaskie: and also a disposition to said William Scott by the deceased William Scott of Abbotshall of one-sixteenth of Grangemuir, the whole to be the tenandry of Wester Grangemuir. In 1660 Sir William Scott parted with Wester Grangemuir to Colonel David Ramsay, son of Mr. Andrew Ramsay of Witstoun. Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, brother of David, succeeded, and in 1700 sold Wester Grangemuir to Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie. In 1692, however, Robert Wemyss and his spouse receive a charter; and in 1700, before the sale to Bruce, this man is in actual possession, and is patron of the parish church.

Both halves of Grangemuir were acquired by Thomas Bruce of Grangemuir towards the end of the century. In 1815 he is mentioned as director of the Hercules Insurance Company. He built the house, which, however, has been greatly enlarged. The estate was afterwards purchased by Lord William Douglas, and is now in possession of his son, Mr. Douglas Irvine.

Having thus disposed of the lands belonging to the priory, we return to the history of the priory itself. John Rowle, the prior, was, in March 1542, one of the Lords for discussing of 'domes'; in March 1544, one of the Lords of the Articles; and in November of the same year, a Lord of Session. The charter of 1540, already noticed, shows that he had been employed in public services in France. In 1550 he again went to the continent along with Lord James

Stuart, prior of St. Andrews, and John Wood of Tilliedavie, in the suite of the queen-regent, on a visit to her daughter. On the 5th August of the same year, Lord James Stuart, commendator of St. Andrews, grants to James, John, William, and Ninian Rowle, 'his dear clerks, or scholars and students, an annual pension of 200 merks, for food and clothing, and for keeping them at the schools, in order that they may become learned men; the pension to commence as soon as the commendator, or some other canon of St. Andrews, shall be, by the resignation of John Rowle, peaceably put in possession of the Priory of Pittenweem.' These four youths were the natural sons of John Rowle; John and James were legitimated on the 24th February 1541, and William and Ninian on the 18th May 1546.

In 1552 John Rowle, now styled 'usufructuarius' of the Priory of Pittenweem, granted a lease of nineteen years to James, commendator of St. Andrews and Pittenweem (afterwards Earl of Moray), of the place and Priory of Pittenween, and the parsonage and vicarage of its parish church of Anstruther, etc., etc., for the sum of 400 lbs. Scots, 2 chalders of wheat, 6 chalders of bear, 4 chalders and 8 bolls of meal, 12 chalders and 8 bolls of oats; binding him to repair and uphold the abbey and place of Pittenweem sufficiently during the lease, and to uphold the convent in money, victuals, lodging, and other necessaries, conform to their charter. There is this curious condition annexed, that whereas Rowle has let his Palace and Priory of Pittenweem to the said James, he (Rowle) shall have the use of his (the commendator's) palace of Petlaithy, with the yards and orchards, as often as he shall think it expedient to dwell there.

In 1558 John Rowle receives a pension for life out of the funds of the priory, in the charter granting which he is styled, '*usufructuarius prioratus conventualis loci de Pittenweme, alias Maio nuncupati.*'

Sir James Balfour of Pittendriech had held the Castle of

Edinburgh for Bothwell. He had been a chief actor in the murder of Darnley, but not having been rewarded as he had hoped, he began to treat with the lords for the surrender of the castle. He had his price, however, which was nothing less than an ample remission as an accomplice in the murder of the king, and the Priory of Pittenweem, of which accordingly he was appointed commendator in 1567. He had at one time been a strenuous supporter of the Reformed faith, and had shared the captivity of Knox in the French galleys, after the taking of the Castle of St. Andrews. But having bartered his principles for worldly advantage, he fell into deserved contempt with both parties. Balfour was forfeited in 1570, and in the year following a band of Teviotdale men, under Walter Scott of Buccleuch, went forth from Edinburgh, and surprised the Parliament at Stirling. The principal persons engaged in this attempt having been put to death, their friends threatened to retaliate on James Haliburton, tutor of Pitcur (and cousin of George Haliburton the laird), who was then a prisoner in their hands. Perhaps it was as some compensation for the fear and inconvenience he must have suffered that he was made commendator of Pittenweem. His name first appears in 1574, but he may have received the office a year or two sooner. He retained it only till 1583; but exercised considerable influence in the neighbourhood some time afterwards. We have already noticed the part he took in defending the coast towns against the exactions of Bothwell. (See p. 250.)

In 1583, William Stewart of Houston, captain of the king's guard, second son of Thomas Stewart of Galston, in Ayrshire, and descended from Alan Stewart of Darnley, obtained a gift under the great seal of the Priory and lands of Pittenweem, on the resignation of James Halyburton, Provost of Dundee; and was styled commendator of Pittenweem. By another charter, in 1588, the whole possessions of the convent were erected into a temporal

lordship in his favour, and this grant was confirmed by Parliament in 1592. The right, however, to the coal on the lands, which had been wrought long before the Reformation, was not conveyed by this charter, but seems to have descended from Sir James Balfour, to James Balfour, prior of Charterhouse. But in 1594, William Stewart, Dame Isabel Hepburn, his wife, and Frederic, their son, acquired from the said James Balfour, 'heritable feuar of the coal of the barony of Pittenweem and of two saltpans there,' and from Patrick Balfour of Pitcullo, proprietor of other two saltpans, all the coal of Pittenweem. In the same year Stewart received a charter to the lands of Pittenweem, Wester Anstruther, etc., united into the tenandry of Pittenweem, which was duly confirmed by Parliament. In 1606, these lands (now almost entirely the mere rights of superiority) were constituted into a temporal lordship in favour of Frederic, son of William Stewart, with the title of Lord Pittenweem. The Act mentions that, by a former Statute, in 1592, it had been made lawful to wadset the lands of the priory to his father. On this Act a charter followed in 1609, and another in 1612. The value of the vicarage is set down at 80 merks, and of the priory at £500. As Lord Pittenweem died *s.p.* the title became extinct.

In 1614 Frederic Stewart sold the lordship along with the coal to Lord Fenton, and it was probably in connection with this sale that, in 1613, a charter was granted to Thomas Dishington of the 'House of Pittenweem.' In the same year there is a charter of the town and lands of Pittenweem to William Seytoun of Morow. In 1634 it is described in the retour as the 'lordship of Pittenweem, comprehending the manor place of Pittenweem, anciently called the monastery of Pittenweem, within the precinct of the said Monastery; the burgh and town of Pittenweem, and Anstruther on the west side of the burn of the same, with the harbours, anchorages, etc., which at any former

time belonged to the Priory of Pittenweem; the lands and acres of Pittenweem, Anstruther, and Milltown of Pittenweem; the lands of Grangemuir and Easter Greendykes, with the wards and meadows of the same; the lands of Cairnbriggs; the lands of Lingo, Insh, and Pittotter; the lands of Lochend; the Isle of May; the croft of Crail called Monkscroft, with the coals and collieries; the lands and waste space (*fundum*) between the east end of the town of Anstruther and the bounds of St. Monans under the bank; and the heuch pit, as well within as without the tide-marks, with the tenements, saltpans, and privilege of winning lime, etc.; with the water and wind-mills, and the commons of Pittenweem; the marches and muir called Calpotmuir, and the liberty of fishing in the sea with boats and nets.'

In 1625 I find mentioned the resignation of Thomas Henryson of Chesters, late prior, but have no further account of him.

The lordship of Pittenweem passed into the hands of Sir John Anstruther, in 1769, along with the Kellie estates, and was acquired by Mr. Baird, when he purchased the Elie estates.

The office of hereditary bailie of the lordship of Pittenweem, which had been created by the prior before the Reformation, was, about 1550, conferred by Sir James Balfour, the commendator, on Thomas Scott of Fawside and Abbotshall, together with the ground within the precincts of the monastery, but exclusive of the manor-house. It passed to Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, then to Moncrieff of Balcaskie; and lastly to Sir William Anstruther, who had a charter, in 1630, of the mill and bailiery of Pittenweem, confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1633. In 1707, when heritable jurisdictions were abolished, his descendant (another Sir William) claimed £500, and received £200, as compensation for its surrender.

We now turn to the town of Pittenweem. The harbour

is mentioned in the reign of William the Lion (1165-1213) as frequented by ships 'having four hawsers,' and by boats 'with fixed helms.' At that time duties were levied at the port. In 1498 there are letters of power to the prothonotary to excuse in the king's name, by writ or words, the Englishmen coming with merchandise, with their ships or boats, to the ports or havens of Pittenweem, Anstruther, Earlsferry, and Crail; and to give the said Englishmen safe conducts or passports for short time or long as he thinks expedient, during the truce standing between the realms. In the reign of James III. (1460-88), Pittenweem had been created a free burgh, as mentioned in a subsequent charter. In 1521 the town received from James V. the charter of a free burgh. In 1540, as we have already seen, Pittenweem was included as a burgh of barony in a charter to the convent: and in 1541, the same king, 'for the policy and building of the town of Pittenweem, and in order to its becoming a sufficient resort for the confluence of our lieges,' created the town and lands of Pittenweem, with the pertinents, into a free burgh regal forever, in favour of the prior and convent. This charter seems to have been repeated in the following year, the last of the king's reign. In 1547, John Rowle, prior of Pittenweem and of the Isle of St. Adrian of May, and convent of the said place, 'with consent of the king and of the perpetual commendator of the monastery of St. Andrews, our superiors and patrons; and on which our monastery depends as an obediential cell,' grants to the inhabitants of Pittenweem power to elect a provost and two or more bailies, to hold a court-house, create burgesses, etc., etc. They also receive power to hold two market days weekly at the market cross, viz., on Monday and Sunday, and two public markets yearly on the day of St. Mary Magdalene, on 22d July, and of St. Adrian the Martyr, on 4th March. Also various privileges are granted in regard to packing wool, hides, skins, cloth, salt and freshwater fish, etc., etc.,

and the exercising of mechanical crafts and arts. One of the reasons given for these grants is that 'ecclesiastical liberty may be preserved always inviolate against those who attack and attempt to subvert it.' In this charter, or another of the same date, the prior and convent grant to the provost, bailies, council, community, and inhabitants, the burgh, as the same was builded, and the harbour thereof, and all moors, mosses, etc., with the liberties and customs belonging thereto. This was followed by a royal charter in 1593. An Act of Parliament in 1633 ratifies all former charters, enumerating the charter by James v. to the prior; two charters by the prior to the bailies in 1547, and the charter by James vi. to the bailies in 1593; and declares that all superiorities having been resigned into the hands of the king, Pittenweem ranks with the other royal burghs of the kingdom.

The battle of Pinkie was fought in 1547 between the army of Scotland and the English, who had invaded that country, and the defeat of the Scots was disastrous to Fife. There fell in that engagement John Strang of Balcaskie, William Dishington of Ardross, William Lumisden of Airdrie, Andrew Anstruther of that Ilk, John Borthwick of Balhouffie, and Alexander Inglis of Tarvit and Caiply. The English were now in possession of the Lothians and the Merse: they fortified and held Inchkeith, Inchcolm, and Broughty Castle; and burned Kinghorn, and several fishing towns on the coast of Fife.

In the autumn of 1557, the queen-regent, at the instigation of France, declared war against England, and led her troops to the border, but the nobility and barons would not suffer the invasion to be made. On this occasion a letter was sent to the bailies and the community of Pittenweem, bearing that whereas the queen understood that the burgh of Pittenweem lay on the seashore, where easy landing might be had in case the same were invaded by our old enemies of England, if sub-

stantial defence were not made, gives licence to the inhabitants to remain and 'byde at hame from our eist raid and army' appointed to meet at Fala muir on the 2d day of October next; and discharges all officers from prosecuting any of them on account of non-attendance. This was a necessary provision, for there are many notices of persons being brought before the Court of Justiciary for similar causes, as for example, in 1509, David Spens of Wormiston, and John Beton of Balfour, receive a formal remission for abiding from the king's army at Aytoun.

It was about this time that the Protestant party found it necessary to combine in self-defence, and thenceforward they called themselves 'the congregation.' The first collision between the parties occurred at Edinburgh, at a convocation of the clergy in March 1559. In the same month Lord James Stuart is at Pittenweem, 'travailing,' as he says, 'in the towns upon the sea-coast for preparation of victuals against the arrival of the commissaries, and also upon the preparation of our folks, assuring ourselves of meeting on the day appointed.' There are also letters to the Duke of Norfolk, and Sir William Cecil, dated by him from the same place in 1560. In July 1559, John Knox, after preaching at Crail and Anstruther, embarked at Pittenweem for Holy Island (see p. 48).

In 1560 an English ship, the *Reid Pink*, is taken and brought into Pittenweem, and Scott of Abbotshall, as bailie of the regality, is ordered by the Privy Council to take surety that the captors of it shall make appearance.

In the records of the Convention of Royal Burghs, there is a tax roll for the year 1575 in which Pittenweem stands twelfth. We give the names connected with Fife in their order.

St. Andrews, . . .	£330 0 0
Dysart, ...	252 19 0
Kirkcaldy, ...	220 0 0
Pittenweem, ...	137 10 0

Crail,	£137	10	0
Anstruther East,	115	10	0
St. Monans,	82	10	0
Anstruther West,	74	5	0
Cupar,	68	15	0
Kinghorn,	44	0	0
Bruntisland,	33	0	0
Wester Weems,	16	10	0

North Leith and Canongate are valued the same as Pittenweem, £137, 10s.; and South Leith at £66. Edinburgh at £4280, Dundee at £1107, 7s. 1d., and Glasgow at £302, 10s.

We have already seen that in the case of Elie and of Earlsferry, the town of Crail claimed to have rights and privileges extending from the middle of the Water of Leven to the Water of Puttikin (Pitmilly burn). On the score of these pretended privileges, the town of Crail denied the right of Pittenweem to levy customs or hold markets, and attempted also to exclude their commissioner from the Convention of Royal Burghs. The dispute was settled by a contract between the two towns, to the effect that the inhabitants of either town shall have full liberty of trade in the other, in consideration of which privilege Pittenweem shall pay to Crail £4 Scots annually, which sum still continues to be paid by the town of Pittenweem.

'In the year 1583,' says James Melville in his autobiography, 'Mr. William Clark of maist happy memory for godliness, wisdom, and love of his flock, departed this life, leaving four congregations, whereof he had the charge, destitute of ministry, viz., Abercrombie, Pittenweem, Anstruther, and Kilrenny.' The reason that so many charges were under a single minister was that when first the attempt was made to secure some portion of the wealth which had belonged to the Popish establishment for the support of a reformed ministry, it was the object of the nobles who had obtained grants of these lands from the sovereign, to

reduce to the lowest possible sum, the demands made on them for this purpose. Four or five churches were frequently placed under the superintendence of one minister, and readers were appointed, who might, during the absence of the minister, supply some kind of service on the Sabbath, by reading the Scriptures to the congregation.

Clark was succeeded by Mr. Robert Wood, who does not appear to have been equally popular. On his death, James Melville was urged to take on him the vacant charge; and he entered on it at Anstruther in July 1586. He immediately took steps to get three of the congregations under his charge separately provided. It would seem that when Clark died there was as yet no church built in Pittenweem, for the Town Council, in appointing commissioners 'to travail with the Presbytery' for the supply of the vacancy, record that 'the said bailies, council, and community are of mind, God willing, to cause ane kirk to be biggit with all godly expedition.' In the meantime, provision was made in the charter to William Stewart in 1588, that out of the revenues of the convent £80 Scots for a stipend, besides a manse and a glebe, should be set apart for the minister of Pittenweem. And in 1589, on the settlement of Mr. Nicol Dalgleish, letters of provision were issued by King James VI., settling on him and his successors a yearly stipend out of the funds of the Priory of Pittenweem and old assumption of the third thereof, of £44, 4s. 2d. Scots, 1 chalder of wheat, 1 chalder 6 bolls of bear, 9 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks of meal, 1 chalder 13 bolls 2 firlots of oats, 9 bolls of peas and beans, and 8 chalders of salt, which was subsequently converted into a money payment of £300 Scots. In 1632 Lord Fenton, then in possession of the priory, gave a bond to the bailies obliging himself to pay 400 or 500 merks to the minister, which was confirmed by Parliament in 1633.

It would appear that before 1588 some sort of place

of worship had been provided in Pittenweem ; for in that year William Scott of Abbotshall, in giving to the community a grant of buildings for the purpose, sets forth that the house which they have coft, ordered, and plenished at their great expense, and which presently serves them for a kirk, cannot conveniently be enlarged, having rather the form of a private house than of a kirk.

William Scott of Abbotshall, who inherited the precincts of the priory from his father, appears to have occupied the manor-house, as in 1580 there is a decreet against him, at the instance of James Halyburton, the commendator, decerning him to remove from the 'priory-place and mansion of Pittenweem, where is also a fortalice.' In the charter of 1588, already referred to, he designates himself as 'heritable feuar of all and sundry the houses, great and small, high and laigh, under and above, with the green, dovecote yards, and others, of the abbey-place of Pittenweem.' In this description the manor-house is not expressly mentioned, and it appears that his title even to the other buildings was disputed. However this may be, he grants to the burgh 'the great house of the old abbey-place of Pittenweem, commonly called the dortour (dormitory), with the chapter-chamber therewith contiguous, at the north end of the same, consisting, as said is, in the canons' or monks' frater (refectory), dortour, chapter-chamber, and vestries thereof, lying (as the Act of Parliament of 1592 confirming the charter bears) on the west part of the inner close of the monastery betwixt the same close on the east ; the new gallerie at the west end of the hall of the said monastery on the south ; the common gait, kirkyard, and houses pertaining to James and William Stevensons on the west ; and the west garden of the said monastery on the north part.'

Thus we see that the buildings of the Convent of Pittenweem were originally intended to form a square, the limits of which may still be traced. On the north side there never has been any building, except a church, which must have

stood near the present church, and is mentioned in a charter of date 1549. The west side contained the refectory, the site of which is now occupied by the Town Hall, and close to it was another house used as a dormitory, chapter-chamber, and vestries. This building is still standing, and has since the Reformation been occupied in succession as the manse of the Protestant minister, a chapel for the Episcopal congregation, a dwelling-house, and latterly, a barrel store. On the east side the gateway is still standing, having an arched passage, and on either side a lodge for the porter. On the south side one house only remains, which was in old time the prior's hall, or manor-house, and is now occupied by the incumbent of the Episcopal chapel. Adjoining it, on the west, was 'the new gallery,' and on the east another dwelling-house, or perhaps a portion of the same manor-house, in which lived Dr. Andrew Bruce, Bishop of Dunkeld, who died in 1699, and was buried at East Anstruther. The convent gardens and churchyard occupied an area of about two acres, surrounded by a wall, which, as first built, was very high. In two of the corners there remain, or remained very lately, towers with stairs. The tower at the north-east angle was connected with an arch across the street, which formed the east port of the town. There was another entrance, a large arched gateway in the middle of the north wall, which runs along the street, over which was a coat of arms, and an inscription, which it is said none could read. At the north-west corner stood the Lady chapel, whence the names of *Mary-gate* and *Lady Wynd.* Leading from the Mary-gate is a narrow lane, commonly called Rotten-row, which is supposed to have been the *Routine* or processional row. There was also a small chapel, hospital, or maison-dieu, to which travellers resorted, which was called after St. Adrian, and stood near the cross.

Between the convent and the sea is a cave containing two apartments (in the innermost of which is a spring of water called St. Fillan's Well), and from it a stair, cut out of the

rock, ascends to a small underground chamber, supposed to have been a cell or oratory, which communicates, by a subterraneous passage with the prior's hall. Some time since two old window shutters in the cellar of the priory were discovered to be oak panels, carved with six medallions containing portraits. One of these is James v., and another is supposed to be Mary of Guise. Three others are supposed to be Regent Hamilton and his lady, and Cardinal Beton. The lazaretto of the hospital was quite detached from the other buildings.

The west portion of the abbey buildings, granted by William Scott to the town, in order to provide a 'decent, honest, and comely kirk,' was not however ultimately devoted to that purpose. The south building was converted into a grammar school, a tolbooth, prison, weigh-house, and custom-house; and the north one into a manse for the minister. There was, however, long litigation between Lord Pittenweem, on whom devolved the rights of the old commendators, and the minister, who stood on the title given by Scott, which ended in a compromise, by which the buildings in dispute were divided between the town and the lord of erection, the former getting the south half, and the latter the north. A manse was afterwards acquired for the minister on the north side of the main street of the town, being a house which had formerly belonged to the family of Abercrombie of that Ilk.

Many of the neighbouring families had at this time town houses in Pittenweem. The next house east of the old manse was the property of Smith of Gibliston, and the house farther to the east, now belonging to Mr. John Bayne, was the house of the Hamiltons of Kynbrachmont, and afterwards of Spens of Lathallan. In the garden are still to be traced the walls of the lazaretto of the convent. The house west of the manse belonged to the Arnots of Balcormo, and was used as an Episcopal chapel, after the congregation removed from the abbey, until the present chapel

was built in 1802. In it there is said to be a very curious carving in oak of the Last Supper, taken from the priory. On the west side of the Water Wynd, near the foot of it, stands a remarkable house, now occupied, after considerable alterations, by Messrs. David and Robert Smith. Formerly there was a court and gate between it and the street, and the house itself was handsomely fitted up with carved oak wainscot. It belonged to Mr. Archibald Douglas (son of a cadet of Douglas of Tilliewhillie), an Episcopal minister who succeeded Bishop Burnet in Salton. Here his son John was born in 1721. He was educated at Dunbar, and was afterwards sent to reside with a relative in London, at whose house many of the leading Jacobites of the day used to meet. By their influence he was sent to Oxford; and while curate of Reading, in 1747, he was selected by Lord Bath as a proper travelling tutor to his son, Lord Pulteney. This connection greatly assisted his advancement. In 1750 he published his *Vindication of Milton*, and, in succeeding years, many other works, chiefly political pamphlets. He was made Bishop of Carlisle in 1787, and, in 1791, was translated to the see of Salisbury. He died in 1807, at Windsor Castle, aged 86. Goldsmith twice mentions him in his poem of 'Retaliation.'

'And Douglas is pudding substantial and plain.'

And again—

'Here Douglas retires from his toils to relax,
The scourge of impostors, the terror of quacks;
Come all ye quack bards, and quacking divines,
Come and dance on the spot where your tyrant reclines.
When satire and censure encircled his throne,
I fear'd for your safety, I fear'd for my own;
But now he is gone, and we want a detector—
Our Dodds shall be pious, our Kenricks shall lecture;

New Lauders and Bowers the Tweed shall cross over,
No countryman living their tricks to discover :
Detection her taper shall quench to a spark,
"And Scotchman meet Scotchman, and cheat in the dark."

The note appended to the poem tells us that Dr. Douglas, Canon of Windsor, is an ingenious Scotch gentleman, who has no less distinguished himself as a citizen of the world than as a sound critic in detecting several literary mistakes (or rather forgeries) of his countrymen, particularly Lauder on Milton, and Bower's *History of the Popes*.

The following epigram, of which Dr. Douglas was the occasion, deserves to be recorded. Soon after Boswell (Bozzy) had been appointed Recorder of Carlisle, Dr. John Douglas, his countryman, was made Bishop of the same place ; on which event these verses were written :—

'Of old, ere wise concord united this isle,
Our neighbours of Scotland were foes at Carlisle ;
But now what a change have we here on the border,
When Douglas is Bishop, and Boswell Recorder !'

About the year 1580 the seaport towns of the east of Fife rose to their greatest eminence. Commerce and manufactures received encouragement from the Government, and in 1587 there is an Act of Parliament in favour of certain Flemings who had come to exercise their craft in making serges, growgrains, fustians, bombesies, stemmingis, berjes, covertors of beds, etc. They are allowed to remain five years ; to bring over at least thirty websters, walkers, and litstairs, and to take Scots boys and maidens as apprentices. They are also to have a market-place in every borough. James Melville mentions a fact, which illustrates the amount of the trade and the spirit of the seamen of his own town. 'Ane of our creares,' he says in 1587, 'returning from England, was unbeset by an English pirate, pilled, and a very good, honest man of Anstruther slain therein. The whilk loon coming pertly to the very road of Pittenweem,

spulzied a ship lying therein, and misusit the men thereof. This wrong could not be suffered by our men, lest they should be made a common prey to sic limmers. Therefore, purchasing a commission, they rigget to a proper flyboat, and every man encouraging other, made almaist the haill honest and best men in all the town to go in her to the sea. The captain for the time, a godly, wise, and stout man, recounted to me truly their haill proceeding : That meeting with their admiral, a great ship of St. Andrews, well rigget out by the burghs, they being fine of sail went before her all the way, and made every ship they forgatherit with, of whatsomever nation, to strike and do homage to the King of Scotland ; shewing them for what cause they came forth, and inquiring of knaves and pirates. At last they met with a proud, stiff Englishman, who refuses to do reverence ; therefore the captain, thinking it was a loon, commands to give them his nosepiece, the whilk delashit (discharged) lights on the tie of the Englishman's main sail, and down it comes ; then he yields, being but a merchant. From them they approached to the shore at Suffolk, and find by Providence the loon, who had newlings taken a crear (light ship) of our own town, and was spoiling her. How soon they spy ane coming warlike, the loons leave their prize, and run their ship on land. Our fly boat after, and almaist was on land with them ; yet staying hard by, they delaishe their ordinance at the loons, and a number going a land, pursues and takes a half dozen of them, and puts them aboard in their boat. The gentlemen of the country and towns beside, hearing the noise of shouting, gather with haste, supposing the Spaniard had landed, and apprehending a number of the loons in our men's hands, desired to know the matter. The whilk when the justices of peace understood, and saw the King of Scotland's arms, with twa gallant ships in warlike manner, yielded and gave reverence thereto, suffering our folks to take with them their prisoners and pirates' ship, whilk they brought home with them, with half

a dozen of the loons, whereof twa were hanged on our pier end, the rest in St. Andrews; with nae hurt at all to any of our folks, wha ever since syne has been free from English pirates.'

In 1598 the Duke of Holstein, brother of the queen of James VI., paid a visit to Edinburgh, and thence made a progress by Ravensheuch, Balcomie, Pittenweem, Anstruther, and St. Andrews, being honourably received and banqueted all the way.

On the 21st of June 1591 Bothwell[1] escaped out of the Castle of Edinburgh, and was denounced as a rebel; proclamation was shortly after made, discharging any person from furnishing him with meat or drink, and requiring all to assist in apprehending him. Twice in that year attempts were made to take him when he was in Leith, but both times he escaped. On the 27th December, about suppertime, he beset the doors of the king's and queen's chambers in Holyrood with fire and hammers, but escaped with his accomplices, except seven or eight who were taken and hanged that same night. We read of more than one expedition made by the king in person in order to take him, but none of these were successful. On the 27th June 1592, Bothwell, accompanied with a number of horsemen, and specially border men, beset the Palace of Falkland, where the king was dwelling. The country people of the neighbourhood rescued the king, and Bothwell and his companions were scattered. Immediately after this, the king wrote letters to the provosts, bailies, and inhabitants of Crail, Anstruther, Pittenweem, and the remanent burghs of the coast side of the sheriffdom of Fife, setting forth, that 'being certainly informed that the late Earl of Bothwell, with certain associates, after their late treasonable conspiracy at Falkland, had retired themselves in a little bark, remaining continually upon the coast side within the

[1] Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, who, like Hepburn the preceding earl, was Lord High Admiral of Scotland.

Forth, or at least near by, so as to have more certain intelligence of our diet and quietness of our house. Therefore we have thought it good to command you with all diligence possible to get ready a sufficient number of ships and men, well furnished with munition and arms, to apprehend the foresaid conspirators.' In the following year, 1594, the magistrates of the towns on the coast side, to wit, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Pittenweem, Crail, St. Andrews, Anstruther, and Cupar, are summoned to find caution to answer for assisting Bothwell.

The bark *Grace of God*, and another vessel named *The Blessing of God*, both of Pittenweem, are mentioned in 1620; the latter brought from Norway into Middelburg a cargo of 'timber, deals, stings, and single timber, and fathoms of Burn wood.'

In 1621 we meet with a proof of the increased attention given to navigation in the fact that beacons were placed on the blind rocks in the firth; and in 1631 the royal burghs contemplated lights on the May, and on the Skair heads. The light on the May was actually established in 1635, as we shall see afterwards.

The Town Council of Pittenweem in 1637 sent four commissioners to meet with the other burghs, and to remonstrate against the introduction of Laud's service-book. They also sent James Airth as their commissioner to the famous Assembly which met in Glasgow on the 21st November 1638. And when, in the following year, hostilities commenced in the north, between the Marquis of Huntly and the Aberdonians on the one side, and the Covenanters on the other, the town of Pittenweem came gallantly forward, armed and sent north ten musqueteers with a 'sumptar horse and vivars;' fortified the town by erecting two forts or platforms for bearing ships' ordnance; took part in a meeting at Anstruther, to make arrangement for mutual defence, at which it was settled that Crail should set up a light at the wind-mill, Kilrenny at Caiplie Castle,

Pittenweem at the Toft Hill, Carnbee on Kellie Law, Kilconquhar on the Grange of Kincraig, and Largo on Largo Law; and ordained that a nightly watch should be kept, 'beginning on the first of April, and to continue until God send a happy success to the business of the kirk.'

The proper defence of Burntisland was a matter of moment, and orders were given that the Presbytery of St. Andrews should send as many men to guard the coast there from invasion of the navy, as they have done to the 'bound rod.' In obedience to this command, the people of Pittenweem mustered in arms, and divided themselves into companies of twenty-five men, each of which were to go in turn for eight days to Burntisland. A contingent of twenty men was also sent to Duns Law to join the army there. These preparations were not made without great expense. The whole amount disbursed, up to 10th January 1640, was £1577 Scots, besides £125 expended on those who went to Aberdeen. One pound Scots, though nominally equal to 20d. sterling, was yet, considering the current prices, of the same worth then as a pound sterling now.

This civil war was most prejudicial to the progress of the whole country, and most particularly so to Fife. We have elsewhere mentioned the battle of Kilsyth, in which three whole regiments perished almost to a man, viz., Crawford's, the Laird of Cambo's, and another. And we find that in 1646, in an Act of Parliament anent recruiting the army in England with 10,000 foot, Fife is expressly exempted, on the ground of the great loss which that county sustained at Tippermuir and Kilsyth. Pittenweem seems to have borne its full share in these disasters: and there is a melancholy entry in the Burgh Records of the particulars of their losses. Seven ships are mentioned by name as having been taken by the English: six more sold far under their real value, or 'lying wrakit at the full sea, the master and the haill mariners being killit at Kilsyth.'

The town is declared to be destitute of men, which was their only subsistence, and to have no means to do their public affairs, or to give any kind of present supply, for helping the present indigency of 49 widows, and 130 fatherless children, not a boat from Pittenweem had been at the Orkneys for the north fishing for the last seven years, and two-thirds of the smaller drowe boats were lying empty, their crews having been slain at Kilsyth.

It appears from this document that the fishers of Pittenweem had been accustomed to prosecute their calling on the coast of Orkney; and we have a notice incidentally, to the same effect, in regard to the fishers of Crail and Kilrenny in 1661.

Among the persons who particularly suffered was Simon Wanderson or Anderson (for the name is spelt both ways), skipper and burgess of Pittenweem. In 1640 his wife, Barbara Anderson, enters a complaint that her husband's ship, on its arrival at London from Spain, had been detained, and his freight kept from him, to his damage, in the amount of £1595, which she desires should be registered in the burgh court books, there to remain *ad futuram rei memoriam*. In 1642, Simon Wanderson himself, master of the good ship called the *Gift of God*, appears to make a similar complaint, that his vessel, on arriving from Bourdeaux, had been detained at London in April 1639, whereby he had suffered damage to the extent of £61, 10s. Another sufferer was Margaret Black, relict of William Utting, who complains that her husband's ship had been taken; his haill means, amounting to £9121 Scots, lost; and he himself killed at Kilsyth. Parliament forbids the messenger-at-arms to execute any personal citation on her.

After the death of King Charles I. the Marquis of Montrose received a commission from Charles II. (then in Holland, whither he had been carried by a Pittenweem skipper, Captain James Cook) to obtain money, arms, and

ammunition to enable him to prosecute his intended descent on Scotland. Montrose made Hamburg his head-quarters, but did not meet with much success in his applications to the northern powers. While there, he fell in with a certain John Anstruther, a skipper in Anstruther, who having been entrusted by divers honest men with a ship and merchant goods, took to piracy, and joined Montrose, spoiling what Scots vessels he could meet with, and compelling their masters to take unlawful oaths. Among those whom he had thus robbed was Simon Wanderson, whom he also forced to serve in a frigate of fourteen guns, commanded by Captain Hall, probably a Pittenweem or Anstruther man, also engaged in Montrose's service. No doubt this is the same vessel which seized a ship employed by the Scots Estates to carry letters to those treating with the king in Holland, and carried her into Newcastle. This vessel was destined to accompany Montrose in his unsuccessful expedition to the Orkneys, but calling at some port on the coast of Norway, perhaps to take the Marquis on board, Captain Hall and Sir Henry Graham went ashore; and Wanderson, taking advantage of their absence, contrived to set sail, and brought the vessel safe into Leith. It was with no small satisfaction, doubtless, that Argyll rose in his place in Parliament on the 30th May 1650, to relate this incident, and announce that there had been found in the frigate all Montrose's most secret papers. The Parliament gave 1000 merks to the foreigners on board the vessel, and to Simon Wanderson the vessel itself with its cannon, ammunition, and cargo, on his undertaking to give the crew 500 merks more; and ordained the Provost of Edinburgh to cause enquiry to be made of the ships last come from Norway, how it was that when Hall and Sir Henry Graham (probably a relation of Montrose) had been imprisoned by the authorities there, no Scotsmen could be found who would take charge of them at their hand, so that the prisoners had been set at

liberty. The Presbytery of St. Andrews took up the case of John Anstruther, and having seriously considered the atrocity of his conduct, appointed on the 12th June 1650, that he should be summarily excommunicated by the minister of Anstruther Easter. The sentence was intimated in all the churches of the Presbytery, and John Lamont, being in Largo church on the Fast Day appointed to be kept on the 7th July, heard the intimation made, and recorded it in his diary.

The ports on the east coast of Fife seem to have been active in the hostilities which immediately followed between Scotland and the English under Cromwell; for we learn that, in 1651, the laird of Waughton, captain of the Bass, took an English ship of 265 tons burden, with a crew of thirteen men and two boys, on her way to Leith, with a cargo of 10,000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of boots, 5000 saddles, 10 tuns of London beer, and a month's biscuit for all Cromwell's troops. The supply was considered most seasonable, and the commissary-general was immediately sent down to Anstruther, whither the vessel had been towed, to take possession of the goods. In the same year (1st May), one Canston (? Oonston or Ovenston), who had letters of marque, took 'a floytte,' laden with 1200 bolls of meal, 100 bolls of white peas, some barrels of strong water, and some barrels of butter, on the coast of England, and sent her into Pittenweem. In July, a prize was lying in Pittenweem harbour (perhaps the one just mentioned), and the 'great salt and iron' that formed part of her cargo was purchased at the price of £4, 6s. 8d. for ilk ton of salt, and 34s., for ilk stone of iron, and offered to the council that it might be a town's bargain. Another vessel was brought into Elie, as has been already mentioned.

The progress of King Charles II. through Fife in the spring of 1651 has already been referred to; but we must not fail to recount the preparations made at Pittenweem to

receive his Majesty. The bailies and council, having received information of his intention, thought it expedient, with all the solemnity they could, to wait on their sovereign as he passed through the burgh, and invite him to eat and drink. They therefore ordered the town's colours to be hoisted on the bartizan of the steeple 'the morn's afternoon;' and the bells to begin to ring at three o'clock, and to continue till the king be passed. The minister, Mr. George Hamilton, the bailies and council in their best apparel, with a guard of twenty-four of the ablest men with partizans, and other twenty-four with muskets, waited on his Majesty at the West Port, which, says an old inhabitant, was an 'archway and gate at the north end of the Loan or High Street, where James Scott's house now stands.' Thence they convoyed him and his suite through the town, until they came to Robert Smith's yett, where was a table set, covered with one of my Lord Kellie's best carpets. Robert Smith was the town clerk, and the future possessor of Gibliston, and his house was the one next to the old manse, more lately inhabited by Provost Tosh. The Turkey carpet was no unusual covering of a table in those days. I myself remember the Presbytery of Edinburgh sitting in their old place of meeting, behind a table covered with just such a carpet. George Hedderwick had in readiness of fine flour some great buns, and other wheat bread of the best order, baken with sugar, cannell, and other spices fitting. Also, there were provided eight or ten gallons of good strong ale, with canary, sack, Rhenish wine, tent, white and claret wines, that his Majesty and his court might eat and drink. And when the king departed, a signal was given to Andrew Tod, who was appointed to attend the colours on the steeple-head, that he in turn might give signal to those in whose charge the cannons were, so that the thirty-six cannons should be all shot at once.

We have already had occasion to mention the heavy

burdens laid on the county by the civil war, so that we are not surprised to find many applications by the burghs, and Pittenweem in particular, to be relieved from the assessments made on them. These applications did not yield much fruit, and at last, in 1659, at the annual election of bailies and councillors, those who were chosen magistrates refused to accept the office, in respect of the heavy burdens imposed on the burgh, and the decay of trade. A return made in 1656 shows only two vessels, of 180 tons each, belonging to Pittenweem, instead of the eight or ten of which we have read in more prosperous times. The herring fishery also had been a failure, both in 1657 and 1658; while, to add to their misfortunes, a great storm, on the 10th December 1655, had broken down their pier, which, however, they manfully set themselves to rebuild as soon as spring weather permitted, requiring every man and woman to assist in the work, and fining them in case of absence. In 1661 (Feb. 25th), we find the bailies and council again meeting, 'after nineteen month and four days' surcease,' the Parliament now sitting, after his Majesty's happy restoration, having commanded the last elected magistrates to return and accept of office. In the following year the burgh of Pittenweem is exempted from sending a commissioner to Parliament in respect of its low condition 'long since made known to us,' provided it sent one when called for upon any exigency.

The Revolution of 1688 passed over very quietly in the east of Fife. The Episcopal ministers in the several parishes took their leave, and their places were supplied by Presbyterians. In Pittenweem the procurator-fiscal prosecuted some of the inhabitants and had them fined for opposing the entry of Mr. Patrick Cooper.

Nothing of any moment occurs until 1691, when we have a paper drawn up by the burgh in answer to queries proposed by the commissioners appointed by the General Convention of Royal Burghs, from which it appears that at

that time there was no foreign or inland trade, only two vessels of 70 and 90 or 100 tons, almost entirely pertaining to and employed by the merchants of Edinburgh. There was also 'a little catch' of 55 tons, but no boats, except six small line boats. The houses in the town were mostly ruinous, and those in repair were standing empty.

On the 4th February 1702, the bailies and council met to consider what was to be done, by reason of the disaster which had on the previous night befallen the pier and harbour, by a great storm, by which the greatest and most important part of the pier was thrown to the ground, and resolved to invite the neighbouring burghs to visit and report on the deplorable condition of the pier, that application might be made to the Privy Council and Royal Burghs for help to repair the same.

We shall not reproduce the ghastly story of the Pittenweem witches in 1704-5. Suffice it to say, the authorities of this burgh ought not to be singled out for condemnation, for they acted on a belief quite common in their day. In fact, the Privy Council, on a petition from Pittenweem narrating the facts, recommended that the Lord Advocate should raise a process at his own instance in the Justiciary Court against the parties complained of. No doubt, one woman, Janet Cornfoot, was murdered by the rabble on suspicion of being a witch, but it must be remembered that such women were believed to exercise a malevolent power, and had made confessions which confirmed this belief; either having really persuaded themselves that they possessed such power, or wishing to encourage the belief that they possessed it by acknowledging the charges made against them.

Soon after the rebellion of 1715 commenced, the insurgents invaded Fife with 4000 men, and took possession of Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, Burntisland, Dysart, Wemyss, and several other towns. The Master of Sinclair led a party from St. Andrews to Crail, where they proclaimed the

Pretender, and thence to Kilrenny, Anstruther Easter, and Pittenweem. Here they took up their quarters in the court of the abbey, one side of which was formed by the house of the late Dr. Andrew Bruce, Bishop of Orkney, where the officers found accommodation. But finding themselves watched by a ship in the firth, they moved along the coast to Durie, and thence turned northwards to Perth. It was their great object to pass into the southern counties, which, as the passes were held by the king's forces, they could only accomplish by crossing the firth. This undertaking was therefore resolved upon, and the troops destined for this expedition, amounting in all to 2500 men, were assembled in the eastern seaports, Elie, St. Monans, Pittenweem, Anstruther, and Crail, their march being covered by some horsemen under the command of Sir John Erskine of Alva, the Master of Sinclair, and Sir James Sharp, grandson of the archbishop.

While some of them amused the king's ships at Burntisland by a pretended movement in that quarter, the main body, under Brigadier-General Mackintosh, or 'Old Borlum,' as he was called,[1] came down to the shore under cover of night, in order to embark at Pittenweem, Crail, and Elie. Next morning, the first object which the English seamen discovered, was the fleet of boats already half-way across the firth. They immediately raised their anchors and attempted to give chase; but, by a chance which Borlum had well calculated, both wind and tide were against them, and they could only send off their boats in pursuit. The first detachment of the rebels crossed successfully; on the night of the 12th October, the second was interrupted; one boat was taken with forty men, others were forced back to Fife, and a great number, among whom

[1] William Mackintosh of Borlum was the author of a treatise on Enclosing and Planting Scotland, published in 1729. He died at the age of eighty-five, in the castle of Edinburgh, where he had been a prisoner for fifteen years for his share in the rebellion.

was the Earl of Strathmore, took refuge in the Isle of May, whence they afterwards returned to Fife. A detachment appears to have sailed from Earlsferry or Elie, and to have joined the rebels in the south. While the Highlanders were on the coast preparing to cross over, a party of them came to St. Monans, and finding an honest husbandman and his servant at work before the barn door, they pulled off both the old man's shoes and his servant's. The old man said, 'Gentlemen, is this the way of doing business?' to whom they made no answer. But the son was in the barn, and, seeing his father's shoes pulled off, thought it was time to secure his own; so quickly pulled them off his feet, and hid them in the heap of corn threshing beside him; so, at last, two of the crew came into the barn and cried, 'Sheen, sheen!' 'I profess,' said he, 'you are too long in coming, for look to my feet, you may see my shoes are gone already;' so they, thinking there had been others of their company there before them, sought no farther, but scoured off, and thus the honest lad got his shoes preserved. In the course of December, however, detachments from Argyll's camp drove the insurgents from Burntisland and the ports on the coast of Fife.

At the battle of Sheriffmuir, the Master of Sinclair and his Fifeshire squadron did good service to their cause; five squadrons of dragoons ran away before three squadrons of them; they kept together and in order, acting with the greatest gallantry; and when the Highlanders returned from the pursuit, upon the left wing being beat, they had these squadrons to rally to. This saved the army, and Lord Marischal, by order of the Earl of Mar, came to their front and thanked the whole body for their behaviour.

The rebellion was now crushed. A court of oyer and terminer for the trial of the rebels was held at Cupar, when true bills were found against Lord Murray, Sir James Sharp, Sir David Thriepland of Fingask, and the son of More of Stonywood, but the proceedings do not seem to

have been carried any further. The damages sustained by the shire of Fife were officially reckoned at £88,991.

The trade of the several seaports on the east of Fife had been gradually diminishing for a number of years. The accession of James VI. to the throne of England had lessened the trade with France, which was their principal staple. The political struggles of the seventeenth century had, as we have seen, cost them dear, both in men and material. When duties were imposed after the Union of the Crowns, upon malt and salt, the ruin of the eastern burghs was completed. The same duties which in England it was more economical to pay than to avoid with pecuniary and personal risk, were in Scotland an ample reward to the smuggler. A system of smuggling, on a scale which can now be scarcely imagined, sprung up over the whole country, and debauched the morals of the population. Macduff's cave, near Earlsferry, seems to have been used for this purpose; and Newark Castle is still remembered as having largely partaken in it—a fact to which the many caves and cellars beneath its foundation still bear testimony. Anstruther and Pittenweem also indulged largely in this illegal commerce, and the latter place thus acquired a notoriety from its connection with the circumstances of what is commonly called 'the Porteous Mob.' The whole story is fully narrated in the *Heart of Midlothian*, but we may give a summary of it in this place. Among the most noted of the Fife smugglers was Andrew Wilson, originally a baker in the village of Pathhead. He was possessed of great personal strength, courage, and cunning, was perfectly acquainted with the coast, and capable of conducting the most desperate enterprises. On several occasions he succeeded in baffling the pursuit and researches of the king's officers; but he became so much the object of their suspicious and watchful attention, that at length he was totally ruined by repeated seizures. The man became desperate, and considering himself as plundered, took it

into his head that he had a right to make reprisals. Having learned that James Stark, the collector of customs at Kirkcaldy, had come to Pittenweem with a considerable sum of public money in his custody, the produce of a sale of smuggled goods at Anstruther (which he thought would not be safe in Anstruther, as nearly all the inns were kept by noted smugglers), Wilson resolved to reimburse himself for his losses at the expense of the collector and the revenue. He associated with himself one Robertson, and two or three other idle young men, whom, having been concerned in the same illicit trade, he persuaded to view the transaction in the same light of prejudice in which he regarded it. They broke forcibly into the lodging of the collector, a house at the west end of Marygate, then kept by a widow of the name of Fowler (occupied in 1851 by Alexander Dick, tailor), entering by means of a ladder at the back window, toward the east end. Wilson and two others carried off the saddle-bags containing the money, while Stark was asleep, and Robertson kept watch at the door with a drawn cutlass in his hand. The officer of the customs, wakened by the noise of their exit through the window, and conceiving his life in danger, escaped in his shirt from the open window and hid himself in a hay-stack, so that the plunderers with much ease possessed themselves of about £200 of public money. The empty saddle-bags were afterwards found on the Anstruther Road. An alarm having been given, military were called in, the depredators were pursued, the booty recovered, and Wilson and Robertson tried and condemned to death, chiefly on the evidence of an accomplice. Public opinion was rather in favour of the culprits, and when it became apparent that the sentence of death was to be executed, files and other instruments were secretly transmitted to the prisoners, with which they sawed a bar out of their prison window, and might have made their escape but for the obstinacy of Wilson. His comrade, a slender man, proposed to make the experiment

of passing the foremost through the gap which they had made, and if necessary, enlarging it from the outside. But Wilson insisted on going first, and being a robust and lusty man, he got jammed between the bars in such a manner that he could neither advance nor retreat. Of course their intention was discovered, and measures were taken to prevent a repetition of the attempt. The fact that he had induced Robertson to engage in the criminal enterprise, and had now prevented his effecting his escape, preyed upon the mind of Wilson, and caused him to bend all his thoughts on the possibility of saving the life of his companion. He executed his purpose in the following striking manner.

It was then the practice for criminals under sentence to attend public worship in the Tolbooth Church on the Sabbath previous to their execution. On this occasion the clergyman had concluded an affecting discourse, part of which was peculiarly directed to the unfortunate men Wilson and Robertson, who were in the pew set apart for persons in their unhappy condition, each placed between two soldiers of the city guard. The benediction was pronounced as usual, the congregation and the criminals had risen to depart, when all at once Wilson seized two of the soldiers, one with each hand, and calling at the same time to his companion, 'Run, Geordie, run!' threw himself on a third, and fastened his teeth on the collar of his coat. Robertson stood for a second as if thunderstruck, and unable to avail himself of the opportunity; but the cry of 'Run, run!' being echoed from many around, whose feelings surprised them into a very natural interest in his behalf, he shook off the grasp of the remaining soldier, threw himself over the pew, mixed with the dispersing congregation, none of whom felt inclined to stop a poor wretch taking this last chance for his life, gained the door of the church, and was lost to all pursuit.

The generous intrepidity which Wilson had displayed on this occasion augmented the feeling of compassion which

attended his fate. The magistrates, fearing that some attempt might be made to rescue him at the place of execution, ordered out their own city guard, under the command of Captain Porteous. This official, incensed against Wilson for the affront which he construed him to have put upon his soldiers, and still more annoyed by the conduct of the magistrates in requiring the assistance of part of a regular infantry regiment, behaved himself with unnecessary brutality in the discharge of his duty towards the prisoner. No rescue was attempted. The sentence of the law was carried into execution, and the unhappy man had been suspended on the gibbet so long as to be totally deprived of life, when a sudden tumult arose among the multitude. Stones were thrown at Porteous and his guards, and a young fellow, with a sailor's cap slouched over his face, sprung on the scaffold and cut the rope by which the criminal was suspended. Captain Porteous was wrought, by this appearance of insurrection against his authority, into a rage so headlong as to make him forget that, the sentence having been fully executed, it was his duty not to engage in hostilities with the misguided multitude, but to draw off his men as fast as possible. He sprang from the scaffold, snatched a musket from one of his soldiers, commanded the party to fire, and set them the example by discharging his piece and shooting a man dead on the spot. Several soldiers obeyed his command, or followed his example: six or seven persons were killed, and a great many were hurt and wounded. The voice of public indignation was loud and general; and, ere men's tempers had time to cool, the trial of Porteous took place before the High Court of Justiciary. After a long and patient investigation, the jury returned a verdict that John Porteous fired a gun among the people assembled at the execution; that he gave orders to his soldiers to fire, by which many persons had been killed and wounded; but at the same time, that the prisoner and his guard had been wounded

and beaten by stones thrown at them by the multitude. Upon this verdict the Lords of Justiciary passed sentence of death against Captain John Porteous in common form adjudging him to be hanged on the 8th September 1736.

On the day appointed for his execution, the Grassmarket was densely thronged; and when it was announced that a reprieve had been received from the Secretary of State's office, respiting the prisoner for six weeks, the intelligence was received with a groan of indignation and disappointed revenge. The multitude, however, dispersed, after giving vent to their feelings in a second shout of rage and mortification.

That evening, however, a small body of persons, marching with tuck of drum, made their appearance at the West Port, of which they took possession. In like manner they secured the Cowgate Port, gathering a mob as they proceeded along the street. The Netherbow Port was their next object, and it was likewise taken possession of, thus cutting off the communication between the Canongate and the city. The guard-house was next attacked, and the guard disarmed; while a body of the rioters drew up across the Lawnmarket, preventing access to the castle. The tolbooth was thus completely surrounded, and the insurgents began to thunder at the door of the jail, the strength of which, however, defied their efforts, until, having obtained a few empty tar-barrels, they succeeded in setting it on fire.

Porteous had that very day given an entertainment to some friends who had visited him in jail. Several of them had been permitted to remain to supper with him, contrary to the rules of the jail; so that it was in the hour of their intemperance and merriment that the alarm was given them of the approach of the mob. The prisoner concealed himself in the chimney, from which he was dragged by the rioters, and carried by them down the West Bow towards the Grassmarket. As they passed down this narrow and

tortuous street, it was suggested that a rope should be procured and kept in readiness. For this purpose the booth of a Mrs. Jeffray, who dealt in cordage, on the north side of the West Bow, was broken open, a coil of rope carried off, and a guinea left on the counter in exchange. On arriving at the common place of execution, they deliberately hanged the wretched man, using a dyer's pole, which happened to be in the neighbourhood, as a substitute for the gallows.

A deed so bold, determined, and insulting to the government of the day roused the deepest indignation in London, and the strictest inquiries were ordered to be made into the matter. Strange to say, however, none of the culprits could be found. Two men, indeed, were tried, but both were acquitted. Sir Walter Scott mentions a tradition that twelve young men belonging to Pathhead conspired to avenge the death of Wilson, and crossing the Forth by different ferries, rendezvoused at the suburb called Portsburgh ; but adds that there is no evidence for the truth of this, though it was generally believed. The tradition, however, has always been rife in Anstruther that the principal parties in the riot belonged to that place and to Pittenweem. The name of the person, Alexander Bruce, who laid down the guinea in exchange for the coil of rope, is preserved. He became member of a friendly society in Anstruther on the 10th August 1738. It is not at all unlikely that Wilson, who was certainly buried at Pathhead, might have friends in the other burghs, who might be as lawless as himself, and altogether disposed to avenge his death.

It was not unnatural that great indignation should have been excited in England by so bold and successful a violation of all law and order; but the steps taken in consequence were such as neither good sense nor law could justify. A bill was brought into Parliament to declare the Lord Provost of Edinburgh incapable of holding any office of trust, and containing other provisions highly obnoxious

to the people of Scotland; and was ultimately passed, in spite of all the opposition that the Scottish members could offer.

These events naturally gave a considerable check to the prevalent practice of smuggling. Resolutions against it were entered into all over the country; and Crail, East and West Anstruther, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, are mentioned among the places which adopted them. The following are the terms of the resolution adopted at Pittenweem on the 8th September 1744:—'When they consider the spirit of the nation that so justly prevails against the pernicious and destructive trade of smuggling brandy, tea, and other foreign commodities, it does afford a great deal of pleasure to them, as certainly it must to all who wish well to their country; and lest their silence in not declaring against such an illicit trade should be construed as giving countenance to it: Therefore they do hereby testify their abhorrence thereof, and though they be among the last of the burghs in making so laudable a resolution, yet they can say that in their practice they have preceded severals, for to their knowledge there has not been any spirits sold, neither in public-houses nor shops within this burgh, for these four months past, but only such as have been distilled from their own grain, the consumpt whereof they unanimously resolve to continue, and recommend to others; and that they will discourage the using of French brandy, so long especially as that nation continues at war with this; and that they will in their several capacities suppress the smuggling of brandy, tea, and other foreign goods of every shape; and appoints this their unanimous resolution to be intimated in the most public way, and that an extract hereof be transmitted by the clerk to Edinburgh to be published in the newspapers.'

Notwithstanding these expressions of public opinion, the evil continued to prevail for many years. In 1755, a vessel called the *Isabel and Mary* (John Duncan, master), put into the harbour of Pittenweem, and was seized by the

collectors of customs on account of contraband cargo. Four tide-waiters were put on board; but a mob assembled in the night, shut them up in the cabin, and carried off the whole cargo in carts, after which they cut the cables, and allowed the vessel to drift on the rocks, where the poor tide-waiters would have been drowned had not some well-disposed persons gone to assist them. A reward of £50 was offered for the discovery of the perpetrators; and James Johnston, treasurer of East Anstruther; Archibald Johnston in Leuchars; and George Hall in Crail (grandson of Captain Hall of the frigate? See p. 312), merchants; and David Smith in Leuchars, brewer, were brought to trial on the charge. The jury, however, returned a verdict of not proven.

Politics ran very high in the east of Fife burghs at this time, the representation being contested by Sir John Anstruther and Mr. Alexander, a merchant in Edinburgh. Many scandalous stories are yet afloat in the neighbourhood concerning the means used by both parties to gain their ends. It was mainly to forward his political interests in Pittenweem that Sir John purchased the estate of Kellie. We have been told that Alexander was ruined by the expense of these contests; and certainly, after that time, the Anstruthers were never able to hold their heads so high as they had done before. The Council Records of Pittenweem contain a few notices on the subject. The method of election at that time was that the Town Council of each burgh elected a delegate, and the delegates met and elected the member of Parliament. On the 30th December 1765, the Town Council of Pittenweem assembled for the purpose of choosing a delegate to meet with the other delegates, and elect a member of Parliament in room of the late Sir Henry Erskine. On the vote being taken, 17 voted for Robert Alexander, and 3 for James Durham of Largo. The delegate's commission having been drawn out, the clerk refused to affix the impression of the burgh seal, on

the ground that he had already signed and affixed the seal to a blank commission, which had been abstracted from him, together with the seal of the town, and that these were, as he believed, in the custody of some of his family. On this, the Council directed a petition to be presented to the Court of Justiciary or the Sheriff, for the apprehension of the clerk, his wife, son, and daughter, for the offence of making away with the burgh seal. On second thoughts, however, the clerk consented to sign and seal the commission, and this resolution was rescinded. Next day the clerk carried the seal 'outwith' the burgh, and delivered it, along with a blank commission for a delegate, to Andrew Johnston of Rennyhill, Lord Newark, or some other person; and a fortnight afterwards the Council, seeing that though he had caused the seal to be returned he had absented himself from the burgh, and it was uncertain whether he would return, deprived him of his office, and elected another clerk in his room. The clerk evidently was in the interest of Sir John Anstruther, and opposed to the majority of the Council.

In the meantime, the other party challenged the validity of the election of the Town Councillors, and prevailed, both in the Court of Session and in the House of Lords, and the burgh was disfranchised. This happened in 1767, and there was no meeting of Council from the 28th March till the 15th December, when the Magistrates and Council, elected on the 21st July, in virtue of His Majesty's warrant and order for a poll, assembled, and there was produced a royal confirmation of the election, and the report of the Sheriffs of Fife, Perth, and Midlothian, who had been directed to conduct the proceedings at the election.

This report brings out the state of matters very significantly. When the Sheriffs met on the 21st July, and called on the burgesses to assemble in the Town Hall, a protest was taken against the election, on the ground that Sir John Anstruther, in the view of procuring the election of a set of

councillors attached to his political interests, had conveyed to Elie House some forty-four of the burgesses, whose names are given, and detained them there for several weeks, without allowing free access to them. To this it was replied, that the respondents one and all denied that they had been detained in Elie House or any other; that though some of them had paid visits to Sir John, and slept nights at his house, they had never been hindered from having intercourse with their friends and families. Moreover, many of the respondents had reasons for sleeping in other houses than their own; for they could prove that large bribes had been offered to induce them to vote contrary to what they designed to do. And also, a few weeks since, a body of Highlanders, hired by one of the candidates, had paraded the town of Pittenweem, with a piper playing before them, to the great terror of the inhabitants, and with the manifest purpose of overawing the election. On the other side it was argued, that with regard to this last allegation no blame could attach to the protestors, for that the other party had brought strangers to the town to traverse the street in the night-time, and insult those who were supposed to be in the opposite interest, and that it was only in self-defence that thirty men had been brought from Strathearn. The Sheriffs held the objections to be frivolous, and they ordered the poll to be proceeded with, when 78 votes were recorded, and all for the same set of persons. Shortly afterwards the clerk who had been dismissed was reinstated in his office.

The pier, which had been broken down in 1702, was again injured about 1723, and the town at this time appears to have been financially in rather a desperate condition. The municipal debts, incurred in the civil wars, had never been discharged; and in 1772 the Council resolved, that as it was not safe in present circumstances for any one to accept the office of magistrate, they should apply to the Court of Session for a sist to be free from personal diligence

from the town's creditors, and for authority to sell as much of the common lands as would pay the debts of the burgh. From this time their affairs began to improve. A company was formed in 1771 to work the Pittenweem coal, and great repairs and improvements were made on the harbour. In 1788, on account of some inquiry made by the House of Commons, the magistrates represented that the finances of the burgh were in a better state than they had been for a long time before: that all the debt had been paid off, and that they had been able in the two preceding years to lay out considerable sums in public improvements.

The arms of Pittenweem, as blazoned by the Lyon King at Arms in 1676, are as follows:—*Az.*, in the sea in base, a galley with her oars in action, *arg.*, and therein standing the figure of St. Adrian, with long garments, close girt, and a mitre on his head, *ppr.*, holding in his sinister hand a crozier *or*, on the stem a flag displayed *arg.*, charged with the royal arms of Scotland. Motto—'*Deo Duce.*'

CHAPTER V.

ANSTRUTHER, KILRENNY, AND THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

NORTH of Pittenweem, beyond Grangemuir, and high on the slope of Kellie Law, lies Carnbee. The name has something of a Danish appearance, many of the settlements of that nation having a designation ending in 'by' or 'bee'; such as Whitby, Lockerby, etc. The first half of the name suggests a Roman origin, for many Roman stations commence with the syllable 'Car.' Perhaps, however, the derivation may be from Cairn, as it is often spelt Cairnbee. It is also said to signify 'Birch-hill.'

The first proprietors of whom we read bear the surname of Melville. This family is said to have sprung from a Hungarian gentleman, who accompanied Margaret, queen of Malcolm III., into Scotland, and received lands in Lothian. It divided into three great branches, the Melvilles of Melville, of Glenbervie, and of Raith.

Sir Richard Melville, brother of Sir John Melville of Raith, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.

Sir Robert Melville, son of the last, acquired Carnbee *c.* 1309.

Sir Richard Melville of Carnbee, son of the last, joined Sir John Striveling in besieging Lochleven Castle in 1345.

John de Melville, dominus de Carnbee (1362-75), married Janet Scott of Balwearie.

James Melville of Carnbee married, *c.* 1400, a daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Torrie.

Robert Melville of Carnbee, mentioned in 1438-48, married, first, a daughter of Kininmont of that Ilk; and second, Giles de Myrton. Catherine Melville, who married John Arnot of that Ilk, and bore him nineteen children, was probably his daughter.

Henry Melville of Carnbee, mentioned 1457-94, married Elizabeth Wemyss.

John Melville of Carnbee and Granton, has a charter of Granton in 1479, and was alive in 1509.

John Melville of Carnbee and Granton, son of the last, married, before 1509, Janet Inglis of Tarvit, and in that year has, along with his wife, a charter to half the lands of Granton. He was slain at Flodden in 1513. Perhaps Helen Melville, who married, first, Sir Walter Leslie of Parkhill, and second, Allan Lawmonth of St. Andrews, was the daughter of this laird; and the wife of William Myrton of Cambo may have been her sister.

John Melville of Carnbee and Granton, son of the last, has a charter in 1513, before which time he was married to Margaret Learmonth, by whom he had John, and James, who in 1528 has a charter of half the lands of Carnbee. He was alive in 1528.

John Melville of Carnbee and Granton, son of the last, married, *c.* 1536, Agnes Strang of Pitcorthie, by whom he had John, and Robert, a sea-captain (who married Eupham Ramsay, and died in 1597, aged 56).

John Melville of Carnbee and Granton, son of the last, married, in 1560, Jean, daughter of Lord Lindsay of the Byres. His widow, *c.* 1570, married John Anstruther, vicar of Kilrenny, and died in 1596. In the time of this laird the first Protestant minister was settled at Carnbee. He is mentioned in 1567.

John Melville of Carnbee and Granton. Respecting the parentage of this laird I am not able to say anything. He was the writer of the diary which has been printed as an appendix to Lamont's *Chronicle of Fife*, and which has been erroneously ascribed to Moncrieff of Carnbee. He there mentions that in 1570 his two eldest children went to school at St. Andrews. He must therefore have been married before

1560, and could not be the son of the last-mentioned John Melville. In 1590 Jean Lindsay, Lady Carnbee, and her husband, John Anstruther, are mentioned; and at the same time John Melville of Granton, whom I take to be the laird with whom we are now concerned (unless, indeed, Jean Lindsay was the second wife of the John Melville who married Agnes Strang). Another difficulty is that Christian Beton of Balfour is said to have married Melville of Carnbee between 1550 and 1560. In his diary John Melville mentions the death of his father in 1570, in which year also his sister Catherine was married to John Paterson. He also records the death of his sister Elizabeth in child-bed, in the same year. He married, *c.* 1555, Matilda, daughter of William Melville in Leith, by whom he had John, James, Alexander, born 1566; Christian, married, in 1582, David Phin of Whitehill, and had issue; Matilda, married, in 1595, James Traill, and had issue; and Catherine, married, in 1598, Professor John Johnston. The last entry in his diary is in 1606, and his death probably took place before 1612.

Sir John Melville of Carnbee and Granton, son of the last, knighted in 1580, married Beatrice Barclay by whom he had Johanna, born in 1588; a son, born in 1590; and Agnes, born in 1591. His wife must have died about this time (her will is confirmed in 1596), and he must have married again, for in 1592 Sir John Melville, younger, of Carnbee, and Alison Ross, sold Granton.

It would appear that Sir John had been inhibited by his father, but had procured the inhibition to be declared null on account of some informality in the execution, and that he gave to the purchaser of Granton warrandice over the lands of Carnbee. In 1593 we find him denounced rebel for not appearing to answer a charge at the instance of the tenants of the king's lands of Kingsbarns; he having begun to erect a mill on these lands, and having been lawfully interrupted. His expensive habits were probably the reason of his difference with his father, of which we have spoken; and they compelled him in 1598, while his father was still living, to sell Carnbee.

The arms of Melville of Carnbee were—*Or*, three cushions

gu., on each a crescent of the field, all within a bordure of the second. Crest—An eagle rising, *ppr.* Motto—'*Ultra aspicio.*'

The next possessor of Carnbee was Moncreiff of that Ilk.

Sir William Moncreiff married Jean, daughter of Lawrence, third Lord Oliphant, by whom he had William; John of Kilmonth, advocate; Andrew, minister of Crail, who married Janet, daughter of Moncreiff of Tippermalloch, and died in 1599, leaving issue; Hugh; Archibald, minister of Abernethy, who married the daughter of Sir William Affleck of Balmanno; Margaret, who married Balhouffie; Agnes, who married Scott of Abbotshall; and Jean, who married William Ramsay of Corston. He was alive in 1573.

Sir William Moncreiff, who has a charter of Carnbee (*i.e.* I believe of Nether Carnbee) in 1598, married Agnes or Anna Murray of Abercairnie (who died in 1636), by whom he had Sir John; William, who died *s.p.*; Hugh, who married Isabel Hay of Megginch; Robert of Craigie; Mr. David (of Craigie on the death of Robert), who married the daughter and heiress of Moncreiff of Balcaskie; and also five daughters, of whom Christian married Forbes of Rires, and Anne, William Scott, younger, of Elie. He is commonly said to have died on 27th November 1570; but this arises from mistaking the author of the diary already spoken of, and supposing him to have been the first Moncreiff of Carnbee, instead of the father of the last Melville of Carnbee. The same error has vitiated other statements in the genealogies commonly given.

Sir John Moncreiff of that Ilk and of Carnbee succeeded his father, in 1625, in the dominical lands or Mains of Carnbee. He married, first, before 1623, Anna, daughter of David Beton of Criech, by whom he had William, who died *s.p.*; Anna, who married James Beton of Balfour, and died in 1649; and Elizabeth, who died *s.p.* He married, second, Mary Murray, daughter of the Earl of Athole, by whom he had Sir John, his heir; David, Henry, James, and William, who all died *s.p.*; Margaret, who married George Murray of Pittencrieff; and Elizabeth, who died *s.p.* He and his wife both died in 1650.

Sir John Moncreiff of that Ilk and Carnbee, son of the last,

succeeded to the estates under great difficulties and burdens, through the profuseness of his mother, and in 1657 he sold Carnbee to Thomas Moncreiff, who came from Orkney in 1648, and who must have again sold it within a few years.

The arms of Moncreiff of Carnbee were—*Arg.*, a lion rampant *gu.*, armed and langued *az.*, a chief ermine. Crest—A stork's head. Motto—'*Virescet.*'

The purchaser of Nether Carnbee from Thomas Moncreiff was William Ord, Sheriff-Clerk of Perth, who died before 1678. The lands are designated as the Mains, with the mill lands 'extending to ane 10 merk land,' and the price paid for them was 37,000 or 40,000 merks. Ord's wife died in 1664, and was interred in Carnbee Church at night. In 1665 he married one Johnston, relict of Jeffray, a merchant in Edinburgh.

The next proprietor of Nether Carnbee was Sir James Galloway, son of the Rev. Patrick Galloway, and of Mary, daughter of the Rev. James Lawson, who purchased it from Ord in 1670. He was Master of Requests both to James VI. and Charles I., and was in 1645 created Lord Dunkeld. Crawford styles the first Lord Dunkeld 'of Carnbee,' but he seems to have died before 1670, in which case the purchaser of Carnbee would be his son Thomas, the second Lord Dunkeld. James, the third lord, fought for King James at Killiecrankie in 1689, and was forfeited. He died in the French service. A son, the last of his race, also died in the French service, and a daughter in a nunnery.

On the forfeiture of the last Lord Dunkeld, Carnbee Nether—that is, the manor-house—was purchased by Robert Cleland, the grandson of—

Robert Cleland of Hillhouse (part of the lands of Sandford which he had purchased from the Dudingstons), a writer in Pittenweem and afterwards in Edinburgh. The name of his first wife is unknown. In 1678 he married Christian Kirkwood of Edinburgh, and died in 1731.

Robert Cleland, son of the last, was minister of Newburn in 1690, and of Kilrenny in 1700. He married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. George Hamilton of Kairns, minister at Edinburgh. This gentleman was admitted minister of Newburn in 1659, was deposed in 1662, and next year sailed from Earlsferry to Holland, whence he returned in 1664. According to Lamont, he married a lady of Lothian of the name of Boyd, with whom he was said to have got 6000 or 8000 merks, and whom, in 1669, he brought to his father's house in Pittenweem. (His father, also George Hamilton, had been translated from Newburn to Pittenweem in 1650.) In 1692 George Hamilton, the younger, was restored to his charge at Newburn. He became Principal of St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, and afterwards was removed to Edinburgh. He married, second, in 1694, Elizabeth Hay. The children of Robert Cleland and Margaret Hamilton were George, born in 1698; William; both of whom seem to have died young; Hans, who died in 1731; Robert, his heir; Margaret, who married Rev. Alexander Anderson of Kilrenny; Elizabeth, born in 1698, married, in 1718, Dr. Alexander Wilson of Elie; Janet; and Sophia. He died before 1712.

Robert Cleland, son of the last, was the purchaser of Carnbee. By a first marriage he had Hans, who married Jacobina, daughter of Moir of Earnslaw; John; and Marjory, who married James Moncreiff of Sauchope. He married, second, Mary, daughter of Ludovick Grant, by whom he had Ludovick, born in 1742, and Elizabeth, born in 1743.

Carnbee was sold before 1752, and passed into the hands of Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie; and in 1813 the manor-house was pulled down. A relic of the old house still remains in a cottage near its site, which has a stone built into the wall bearing the arms of Moncrieff impaled with those of Athole, with the initials S.I.M. and L.M.M., which stand for Sir John Moncrieff and Lady Mary Murray, and the date 1638.

Besides Nether Carnbee there was also Over Carnbee. Both estates seem to have been held by the Melvilles, and when sold in 1598, Over Carnbee passed to Patrick Hunter of Hill-tarvit and Newton Rires, who has a charter in 1613.

He was succeeded by his son David, as previously mentioned on p. 129. The estate at that time consisted of Over Carnbee, the Coatton Croft in Kingsmuir, Lochtie, and the Backsyde-lands of Carnbee.

In 1649 we find Andrew Rollock, or Rollo, or Rouge (for the name is variously spelt), proprietor of Over Carnbee. He married Margaret Hamilton, and the baptism of his daughter Anna is recorded in 1649.

The next proprietor of whom we read is David Philp, son and heir of Robert Philp of Kippo, who died *c.* 1682, and was succeeded by his son William, on whose death in 1691 the estate passed to his sister Margaret, the wife of John Corstorphin of Nydie. In the Act of Parliament of 1669, confirming Philp's charter, the lands are designated as Over Carnbee, with Coattoun Croft and right of casting divots in Kingsmuir, and also lands of Lochtie, etc.

About the year 1726, Over Carnbee was purchased by John Loch or Loughs, merchant in Anstruther Easter. His son, David Loch, was long a merchant of eminence in Leith, and in 1776 was, by the trustees for fisheries, manufactures, and improvements, appointed inspector-general of the woollen manufactures of Scotland, on which subject he published an essay. In 1774 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Edinburgh. He married Anna Stewart, the last in the direct line of the family of Appin (who died in 1772), by whom he had a son John, whose daughter, Jean Loch, married Alexander Murray, printer, Edinburgh, and died in 1808. David Loch died in 1780.

The estate of Over Carnbee and Lochtie was purchased by David Briggs of Strathairlie, in possession of whose descendants it still remains.

Eastward from Nether Carnbee, in the following order, lie Gordonshall, sometimes called Wester Balmounth, and Bonerbo, with Drumraok on the north of the latter. All these lands, except Balmounth, seem to have been part of

the estate of Balhouffie, the manor-house of which, now in ruins, lay farther to the south, on the boundary between the parishes of Carnbee and Kilrenny.

Nicolas Borthwick of Leny, in the parish of Cramond, and of Balhouffie and Gordonshall, mentioned in 1450, married, before 1466, Helen Crichton (probably daughter of George Crichton of Cairns), and in that year received a royal charter to Balhouffie, which had previously belonged to Sir Alexander Home of Home.

John Borthwick of Leny, afterwards of Balhouffie and Gordonshall, son of the last, is mentioned in 1467, 1490, and 1512, when he is styled of Balhouffie, Gordonshall, and Petmarch.

Alexander Borthwick, grandson of the last, is mentioned in 1508 and 1516. He died before 1531.

Robert Borthwick of Balhouffie and Gordonshall, son of the last, married Catherine, daughter of Beton of Balfour. He seems to have had a brother John, who was tutor to his son in 1564. Slain at Pinkie in 1547.

John Borthwick, a minor at his father's death, is then only styled 'of Gordonshall.' He is mentioned in 1598, and is possibly the same as the John Borthwick of Balhouffie, who probably married a daughter of Sir William Moncreiff. If so, he was alive in 1611.

John Borthwick of Balhouffie, son of the last, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gourlay of Kincraig, who survived him, and was alive in 1653. He died in 1633.

Robert Borthwick of Balhouffie, son of the last, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Corstorphin of Balcaithly (who died before 1673). Jeane Borthwick, probably his daughter, is infeft in an annual rent from the lands in 1630, which she and Mr. Patrick Glassford, her husband, probably renounce in favour of Balhouffie in 1634. He sold Balhouffie in 1637. He had a son, Dr. William Borthwick, who married his cousin Eupham Fleming, and whose children were Alexander; and Jean, who married Christopher Rawlinson, a clergyman in England.

Of the same family probably was Eliezer Borthwick of Chesters and Brunton, in the parish of Dunino, and minister of Leuchars, to which he was admitted in 1641,

having been previously minister to a congregation at Orholme in Sweden. He was sent in the same year as minister to the Commissioners of the Scottish Parliament in attendance on that of England, and died in London in 1643. He was infeft in Dunino in 1621 (at which time he was married to Elizabeth Hamilton), in Petmarch in 1627; and in that part of Pitarthie called Chesters and Brunton, in which his eldest son, Major William Borthwick, succeeded him, being served heir in 1644.

The arms of the family of Borthwick were—*Arg.*, an eagle's head erased, between three cinquefoils *sa.*

Balhouffie was in 1637 sold for 36,000 merks to John, Lord Sinclair, and Dame Mary Wemyss, his spouse; and by them was again sold in 1642, for 37,440 merks, to George, third son of Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, and to Alison Grieve, his spouse. They resided there for some years, and three of their children are entered in the Carnbee Register, viz., John, born 1646; Marjorie, born 1652; and Cecil, born 1653; in which year Balhouffie was acquired by Sir Alexander Belshes of Tofts, who sold it two years after to John Gibson of Alderston. This was probably the same person who afterwards became Sir John Gibson of Pentland (see p. 37); for in 1663 Sir John and his son Alexander obtained from Parliament a ratification of their charters to the barony of Pentland, including the north side of Balhouffie, commonly called Pitmarthie and Bonerbo, which lands were in 1669 confirmed by Parliament to Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie, who in 1688 sold North Balhouffie, together with Easter Grangemuir, to Dr. George Patullo.

Dr. George Patullo, minister of Newtyle, and then of Kingsbarns, and finally Principal of the old College of St. Andrews, married Mary, daughter of John Ayton of Kinaldy, by whom he had George, his heir. He died in 1679, aged about 67.

George Patullo, M.D., son of the last, married, first, Catherine, daughter of Sir James Balfour of Denmiln, by whom he had a

daughter, who died young. He married, second, Ann, daughter of John Gibson of Durie, by whom he had John. He purchased Balhouffie in 1688, and died in 1699. The south half of Balhouffie had been acquired by Sir Philip Anstruther, as appears from an Act of Parliament in 1669, ratifying his charter to these lands on the resignation of George Gibson of Balhouffie, and of George Gibson, second son of John Gibson of Pentland. Sir Philip sold the lands to Patullo, who thus became proprietor of the whole estate.

John Patullo of Balhouffie, son of the last, married, in 1710, Rachel, daughter of David Campbell of Keithilk, by whom he had James, and a daughter, who died in 1768. He died *c.* 1735.

James Patullo of Balhouffie, son of the last, married Elizabeth Erskine, by whom he had Janet Halket, who succeeded him; and Rachel, who married, 1789, Dr. Thomson of Jamaica. Both he and his wife died in 1773.

Janet Halket Patullo of Balhouffie, daughter of the last, married her cousin, John Patullo, who died in 1795. Her children were Robert; George, who died in 1805: nine sons, and three daughters, Betsy, Nancy, and Margaret. She died in 1802.

Robert Patullo of Balhouffie, son of the last, sold the estate.

The arms of Patullo of Balhouffie were—*Erm.*, on a cross . . . an annulet . . . Crest—A sword erect, on the point a fleur-de-lis.

After this time Balhouffie was united to Grangemuir, and the mansion-house was suffered to fall into ruins.

Gordonshall remained in the hands of the Borthwicks till the year 1600, when Thomas Gourlay of Kincraig has a charter. In 1612 there is an Act of Parliament confirming to Alexander Moncreiff the lands of Fawside, and Milne town; the mill of Pittenweem and lands; Gordonshall and pertinents. From him it passed to Moncreiff of Balcaskie, in whose hands it was in 1647. In 1739 Captain Thomas Dalyell of Lingo has a charter: and in 1825 it was sold by John Dalyell of Lingo to Dr. Briggs.

Robert Briggs, M.D., of Gordonshall, married the widow of the Rev. James Struthers, whose daughter Esther married

Rev. George Burns of Tweedsmuir. He married, second, Jane Burns, who survived him. He was Professor of Medicine in St. Andrews, and died in 1840. Dr. Burns had a brother, Allan, whose second son was a shipmaster in Leven ; and his son Allan succeeded. The estate is now in the hands of his trustees.

The earliest possessor of Balmounth was John Ramsay of Burnturk and Balmounth, who has a charter in 1483. We read of a cause pursued in 1519 by 'Margaret Sinclair, auld Lady of Balmounth, against Alison Sandilands, second Lady of Balmounth, and David, son and apparent heir of Sir William Forbes of Rires, her spouse, touching the lands of Balgelly.' Margaret Sinclair was probably the widow of John Ramsay just mentioned, and Alison Sandilands (probably of St. Monans) was the widow of his son, probably John, who, in all likelihood, was slain at Flodden in 1513.

Alexander Ramsay of Burnturk and Balmounth (probably grandson of John) married Margaret Lindsay before 1526, in which year they have a charter. He had, besides his heir, a daughter, Isabella, who married Alexander Clark, and who died before 1607.

Alexander Ramsay of Burnturk and Balmounth, probably son of the last, died before 1596.

Robert Ramsay of Burnturk and Balmounth was served heir to his father, Alexander, in 1596. He had two sons, Thomas ; and Alexander of Drumraok. He was alive in 1607.

Drumraok appears for the first time in 1233, when it was possessed by Isaac of Drumraok. On the east side of it were 30 acres, called by the same name, which were conferred by Alexander II. on 'Walter, the Messager' of the lately deceased Queen Ermengarde. They then passed to William of Galliston, who resigned them in 1278 to Sir John Hay of Balcomie, and he afterwards to Adam Marescall. Afterwards they belonged to a branch of the family of Trail of Blebo, through Cassindonald ; after that they were part of Over Carnbee, and then were united to Balmounth.

Thomas Ramsay of Balmounth, son of the last, was married, and has a charter in 1612.

Alexander Ramsay, brother of the last, is served heir in 1613.

David Ramsay of Balmounth, and Robert, his brother, are mentioned in 1615. Probably Agnes Laing, who was infeft in 1618, may have been the wife of David Ramsay.

Alexander Ramsay of Balmounth and Drumraok, brother of Thomas Ramsay, was the next proprietor, and he sold the estate about 1621. Perhaps Jean Ogilvy, who in 1625 was infeft in the shadow half of Balmounth, was his wife, or she may have been the wife of the next proprietor.

Robert Scott, writer, was the purchaser of Balmounth from Alexander Ramsay. He is mentioned from 1608-1641, and died before 1642.

William Scott of Balmounth, son of the last, had twin-daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, baptized in 1646, and died between 1668 and 1682.

David Scott of Balmounth, son of the last, died before 1692.

William Scott of Balmounth, son of the last, died before 1705, and was succeeded by his son.

Kingsmuir lies directly north of Balmounth, and on the west side of the road between Anstruther and St. Andrews. In 1541 Charles Murray, perhaps a relation of the Murray who acquired Kippo, has a charter, and is succeeded by his grandson, Walter Carstairs, who disponed it to James Spens of Wormiston. In 1618 David Murray, presumably of Kippo, is infeft in the pasturage; and in 1622 James Monipenny is infeft in the right of casting peats. After this, it appears to have been bestowed by Charles II. on Colonel Borthwick, probably of the family of Balhouffie, whose widow, of the name of Livingston, *c.* 1700, married Robert Hannay, representative of the Hannays of Sorbie. He died without issue, and was succeeded by—

Ann Hannay of Kingsmuir, his sister, who married Captain Erskine of Dun, but also died *s.p.*

James Hannay of Kingsmuir, a kinsman of the last, and son of Patrick Hannay, acquired the estate by will, but died *s.p.*

John Hannay of Kingsmuir, brother of the last, married Miss Brown, by whom he had a son, George.

George Hannay of Kingsmuir, son of the last, married Miss Hambly of Exeter, by whom he had Peter and George Francis. Mr. Hannay was engaged in the service of the British Crown in America, previous to the war of independence.

Peter Hannay of Kingsmuir, son of the last, fought as a lieutenant at Trafalgar in H.M.S. *Defiance*, and died *s.p.*

George Francis Hannay of Kingsmuir, brother of the last, married Miss Cunningham of Pitarthie, by whom he had Major George Francis Hannay of the Fife Militia Artillery; and Robert of Pitarthie, born in 1827.

The arms of Hannay of Kingsmuir are—*Arg.*, three roebucks' heads couped *az.* Crest—A cross crosslet fitchy issuing out of a crescent *sa.* Motto—'*Cresco et spero.*'

The ruined keep of the old Castle of Pitarthie lies to the north-west. In the beginning of the seventeenth century it belonged to David Wood, perhaps the same who was chamberlain of St. Andrews. In 1627 Isabel Wood, probably his daughter, is infeft in the lands, along with Robert Hamilton, presumably her husband. About the year 1636 the estate was divided. In one portion Andrew Bruce was infeft; and the other portion, called Chesters and Brunton, passed, as we have seen (p. 337), to Eliezer Borthwick.

William Bruce of Pitarthie is in possession in 1644. A portion of the building of the castle was erected by him in 1653. In 1654 he is served heir to his father in that portion of the lands on the west side of the road from St. Andrews to Pittenweem, and also in Chesters and Brunton.

Alexander Bruce, Captain, brother of the last, is served heir to him in 1700.

About 1760 Pitarthie was in possession of Captain Cunningham, who married Jean, daughter of John Scott of Coates. His granddaughter, as just mentioned, married G. F. Hannay of Kingsmuir, whose second son, Robert, took the name of Cunningham. He married Susan, daughter of Dr. Wise, R.N., and had two children. The whole family

perished by shipwreck in Dublin Bay, on their voyage to Australia, in 1854.

We now return to the coast; and first, we shall deal with Anstruther Wester, or 'Anstruther by west the burn,' as it was formerly called. It belonged to the Priory of Pittenweem, and its church, dedicated to St. Nicolas, was the parish church of the monastery. In 1177 the stipend attached to it was ten merks. A tablet on the wall bore the name of Friar Haldane, who ministered there in the middle of the fifteenth century. It is mentioned on occasion of the visits of King James IV. to the isle of May. For instance, in 1503 the sum of vii s. is paid to the boat that landed the king in Anstruther; and xx s. to the priests of Anstruther to say a trental of masses of St. Nicolas. The earliest notice of Anstruther which I have met with is in 1290, when we read of William, son of John, and of the keepers and collectors of the cane of Anstruther, paying in their dues through Alexander de Baliol, the chancellor.

In 1549 the prior of Pittenweem granted a charter to Anstruther Wester, whereby it became a burgh of barony, and another charter was given in 1554. In 1587 Anstruther Wester was created a royal burgh by a charter of King James VI., which was confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1592. Anstruther Wester, which was one of the four churches under the charge of James Melville (p. 301), obtained Mr. Robert Durie to be its sole minister in 1588.

In 1617 preparations began to be made for the reception of the king, who was expected to visit Scotland. A proclamation was made that beasts should be fed and provided in every place. To this Wester Anstruther (which had entertained the Duke of Holstein in 1598) replied, 'Our town is ane very mean town, yea, of all the burghs of this realm the meanest; neither is there ane flesher in our town, nor any other person that is accustomit with feeding of beef, we being all seafaring men and fishers.' Nevertheless, the

two bailies send word that 'they had dealt with some honest men of their neighbours to feed beef, and have enjoined them to have in readiness the number of four fed nolt against the time of his Majesty's here-coming, whilk may be lookit for in our town.' Easter Anstruther was equally unacquainted 'with that trade of the feeding of beef, but the bailie had taken such ordour that there shall be in readiness to that diet twelve oxen of the best we can get for money.' We suspect the mournful account Wester Anstruther gives of itself must be taken *cum nota*, as the misfortunes which fell upon it were of a later date. In common with the other towns along the coast, it suffered much in the civil wars of the seventeenth century. Three regiments from Fifeshire, as already mentioned, were cut off almost to a man in the battle of Kilsyth. And in 1670 the same inundation of the sea previously referred to, destroyed and choked up the harbour, washed away the bulwarks, and damaged many of the houses. In 1689 the burgh had been for thirteen years without magistrates, and the community were eased of a considerable portion of the public burdens, on condition that they elected a Council. The town also petitioned for a grant of the bygone stipend to repair the church, 'which is a very ancient building.'

The Session Records contain evidence that the town had been plundered by the English in 1651, when about 200 of the townspeople were made prisoners, in revenge for having gathered their neighbours and made some resistance. The sand-glass was carried away from the church, and the Bible cast into the sea. In the latter half of the eighteenth century nearly one-third of the town was carried away by the sea, including the fore-street or shore, and the harbour. The West Haven, as it is called, was never the proper harbour, but was built by a company for their export trade of coal.

At the west end of the town, near the entrance to the railway station, was the West Port of the burgh. Close

beside it, on the north side of the road, is a mound, supposed to be partly artificial. The name Chester-hill would lead to the conclusion that it had been a Roman fort.

Passing into the town, the street leads straight to the church, beyond which is the bridge over the burn. But before the church is reached there is an opening on the north side of the street, which is the old road leading to the ford across the burn, in use before the bridge was built. Here it was that the curate of Anstruther, Edward Thomson, miserably perished in 1686. He was the son of a godly father, a minister, who on his death-bed straitly charged him to beware of conforming to the course of the bishops But wearying of the purity of the Presbyterian non-conconformists, he by-and-by went over to the other party, and was taken on trials for licence. The report went that when he was upon trials his father appeared to him, and threatened him for engaging in such a course; whereupon he desisted for a time, but ultimately passed his trials, and was settled at Anstruther. He bore no good character, and after his wife's death became sad and heavy. One Saturday night he went to make a visit, and stayed out very late, and as he returned homeward, the wench that bare his lantern, as they passed a bridge, affirmed that it shook, and also that she saw something like a black beast pass the bridge before him. However, home he came very late, and after he had lain a while in bed, he rose early on Sabbath morning and threw himself into the Dreel, whence he was taken up dead, to the great astonishment of his poor neighbours.

After passing the bridge, we are no longer in the domain of the Abbey of Pittenweem, but in lands belonging to the Abbey of Dryburgh; for the church and lands of Kilrenny, in which Anstruther Easter was included, had from very ancient time been the property of that religious house, having been conferred on them by the Countess Ada, mother of Malcolm IV., and King William. Thus it is

that we read of a dispute between Dryburgh and the monks of the May, in which the former complained to Pope Honorius that when the ships and fishing boats cast anchor in the burn (the Dreel), which is the boundary between the parishes of Kilrenny and Kynstruther, they sometimes, because of the narrow limits of the place, moored on the Kilrenny side; in which case half of the teinds belonged of right to Dryburgh, but that the monks of the May carried off the whole. An arrangement was come to between the contending parties in 1225, by which Dryburgh obtained right to the teinds payable by the fishermen who were parishioners of Kilrenny, while the monks of May were to pay a silver mark yearly, within the Parish Church of Kilrenny, and to receive all the rest of the teinds. The place where the boats moored was evidently the mouth of the Dreel, now the harbour of Anstruther Easter. It has been supposed by some that the fishery was carried on in the river, and that the fish taken were salmon, whence the arms of the town of West Anstruther (three salmon crossed) are supposed to be derived; but it is impossible that any number of boats could be engaged in so small a burn. They fished in the sea doubtless, and landed their 'take' on the shores of the Dreel. In the record of this lawsuit we meet with the oldest spelling of the name of the town, 'Kynstruther,' which signifies the head of the marsh. It is not impossible, however, that this may be a slip of the pen, or a mistake for Aynstruther, which is a common mode of spelling the name. The burgh obtained its charter in 1583, confirmed by Acts of Parliament in 1585 and 1587. Though a free royal burgh, it does not hold by burgage of the crown, but by feu of the family of Anstruther, now of Elie. In the reign of William the Lion it is spelt 'Einestrothir.'

Proceeding from the bridge up the street of East Anstruther, we pass on the left side the Post-office, which was at one time the business premises of Bailie John

Chalmers, the father of Dr. Thomas Chalmers; and, immediately to the west of this, is a 'dingy and dilapidated range' which formed the thread manufactory managed by himself and his brother-in-law, Mr. Hall. In the rear of these buildings is the house in which Dr. Chalmers passed his earlier years, and in which his father and mother resided till their death.

Farther up the street divides near the National Bank. That to the right is called the High Street, and on the south side of it, four doors east of the Bank, is a narrow close, at the end of which stands the house in which Dr. Chalmers was born. It belonged at that time to a Mr. Gray, from whom the close has derived the name of 'Gray's Close.'

On the eastern side of the burn, at its entrance into the sea, stood the Castle of Dreel, the earliest seat of the Anstruther family. It has now entirely disappeared, and its site is partly occupied by a large cooperage, and partly by an antiquated tenement called Wightman's house, at the foot of a narrow lane called Wightman's Wynd. The castle consisted mainly of a massive square tower, the basement story of which is remembered by persons now alive. Its neighbourhood was in those days the fashionable part of the town, and to this day Castle Street, as it is called, presents a row of houses which still retain some traces of former gentility.

The first proprietor of whom we read, perhaps the builder of this fortalice, was William de Candela, a Norman baron, who flourished in the reign of David I. (1124-1153). His name, 'William of the Candle,' seems to indicate that he was originally one of the household officers of the king, just as the first proprietors of Abercrombie and Balcaskie were cooks, and of Lundin chamberlains, as the three pillows in their coat of arms indicate.

William de Candela, son of the last, lived in the reign of William the Lion (1166-1214). And about 1213 he confirmed

a donation by his father to the monks of Balmerinoch of a piece of ground fifty yards in length on the east side of Anstruther, between the Crail road and the sea.

Henry de Anstruther, son of the last, in 1221 confirms the donation of his father, and adds to it a grant of grass for four cows and one horse in the common pasture of Anstruther. He also confers on them the privilege of having a *bracinum* on their land, and of erecting *boyas* (*i.e.* *bothas*, booths), the inhabitants of which may spread their nets to dry on his ground.

Henry de Anstruther, son of the last, and his grandfather William, are mentioned before 1332, and his name appears as a witness in 1291, and on an assize in 1312. He was a crusader, and accompanied St. Louis to the East, and assumed as his coat of arms the three nails of the cross. He was compelled to swear fealty to Edward I. of England in 1292 and 1296. He also made a donation to the monks of Dryburgh, between 1328 and 1332, for the safety of his soul and the soul of his deceased spouse Matilda. In 1336 Christian is mentioned as relict of Andrew de Anstruther. This may have been a second wife, for the names Andrew and Henry are sometimes confounded. Henry had a son Richard, who succeeded him, and a daughter Cecilia, married to John Strang of Balcaskie. One of these lairds is said to have married a daughter of Lauder of the Bass.

[William de Anstruther appears on an inquest at Abercrombie in 1270, and in 1288 there is an inquest concerning the death of William de Aynstrother, who held lands in Tynedale, late of the kingdom of Scotland. In 1336 William de Anstruther appears as a witness, and in 1366 Andrew de Kandell is mentioned as proprietor of part of Ardross.]

Richard de Anstruther, son of Henry, lived to a great age. In 1362 he grants a charter to his sister and her husband.

[In 1369 there is a charter to William de Anstruther and Mariota, his spouse, of land in Crail formerly belonging to Richard, son of Walter, and the said Mariota.]

Robert de Anstruther, son of Richard, married Isabel Balfour, by whom he had a son Andrew. He is said to have had also Robert and David, who were, in 1515, made officers in the Scots Guards of France. But there must be a mistake in the dates.

Andrew de Anstruther, son of the last, is mentioned in 1392 and in 1396, when he is styled 'of that Ilk.' There is some confusion here in the common accounts of the family. This Andrew is said to have married Christian, daughter of Sir James Sandilands of Calder, and widow of David Hepburn of Waughton. An Andrew Anstruther had, in 1483, a charter of Anstruther in favour of himself and his wife Christina Spens, and a laird of the same name was slain at Flodden in 1513. That these references should belong to one individual is of course impossible. The Andrew who was slain at Flodden certainly left a widow, Janet Borthwick, the mother of John, his heir. One, or possibly two, generations have been omitted. This last Andrew is mentioned in 1504 and 1509, and is on both occasions styled 'of that Ilk.'

Probably between the two Andrews, who have evidently been confounded, there lived William of Anstruther, known by the sobriquet of 'Fisher Willie,' and we pause to record a tradition regarding him, which is still preserved. Fisher Willie is said to have been devotedly partial to the more adventurous scenes of a fisherman's life, and to have accompanied his fishing dependents and neighbours on their excursions in all seasons of peculiar peril. He had vessels of his own, manned by his own vassals, which annually engaged to a large extent in the capture of herring, and were accustomed to drive a profitable trade with the coast of Holland. About this very time we read of Edward I. purchasing large quantities of herrings in Scotland, as provision for his garrisons. The fisherman's occupation in the Firth of Forth was not, however, as peaceful in those days as it is now. Feuds among the fishermen of different neigbourhoods easily sprang up, and were perpetuated from generation to generation. The burghers of Crail, for example, claimed a sort of superiority, as belonging to what was then the only royal burgh in the district, with the exception of Earlsferry, and one frequently favoured with the residence of the monarch. The men of Anstruther, vassals of the Knight of Dreel, and those of

Skinfasthaven, vassals of the Laird of Kilrenny, easily found some ground of difference in supporting the merits of their several lords, if none chanced to occur in the prosecution of their labours, by the entanglement of net or line, or by alleged encroachments on each other's fishing grounds. Besides, when English, Dutch, Danish, and French fishers were all found frequenting the Isle of May, national animosities were added to other sources of difference, and as there were no means of enforcing the law upon the seas, the Scottish boats required to be sufficiently well armed to take the law into their own hands. Fisher Willie knew no higher glory than to head his vassals and friends in the hand-to-hand contests which sometimes agitated the surface of the Firth from such causes and on such occasions; and the little harbour at the mouth of the burn, under the battlements of the tower of Dreel, was a favourite refuge for the boats when they found themselves compelled to retreat before a strong party of their enemies.

Sir William Anstruther was now scarcely beyond the prime of life, though constant exposure had given him the appearance of being a few years older. In figure he was tall, with a slight stoop, and the bleached and somewhat grizzled curls of his light brown hair escaped from beneath the steel cap which he wore, even in his aquatic excursions, beneath the common fisher's head gear of tarred canvas. He also invariably wore a shirt of mail beneath a warm woollen doublet (or jacket as we would now call it), which was bound round his waist with a stout leathern belt. Enormous boots encased his nether man, and in his hand he carried an oaken staff which might have served for a boathook, and was on days when any affray was in the wind, exchanged for a Scottish pike with a long steel blade, the lower part of which was formed somewhat like a battle-axe, and armed on the reverse with a hook. There was, therefore, something in the appearance and accoutrements of the Knight of Dreel which, even among his

contemporaries, was out of the common; but the warm kindliness of his manner made him both loved and respected among his neighbours. Perhaps the well-known hospitalities of the tower of Dreel contributed in some measure to this result, for Sir William had used his opportunities of gathering from foreign parts various articles of luxury as yet not familiar to the homes of Scottish gentry; and the wine stoup which passed round the oaken table was replenished with the produce of rarer and more curious vintages than were elsewhere to be met with.

Among the neighbours of Sir William Anstruther was the Laird of Thirdpart. What his name was I have not been able to determine. The Inglises of Inglis-Tarvit were certainly in possession of Thirdpart; but whether they had acquired it at that early period is doubtful, and still more so whether they resided there, for they had their own tower of Tarvit, and there are traditions of their relations with the Clephanes of Carslogie. Mr. Conolly in his *Fifiana* makes Sir Neil Cunningham of Barns to be the person referred to, and his residence near Crail the place. However this may be, the Laird of Thirdpart had been a suitor for the hand of Margaret Anstruther, the eldest daughter of Sir William, and had been refused. He chose to attribute his ill success to the influence of the lady's father, and bore him, therefore, a grudge, the deeper that it was carefully concealed. In good truth Sir William Anstruther had never favoured Thirdpart's suit, and was not a little pleased when his daughter, of her own free will, rejected him. At the same time he had no quarrel with his neighbour, and desired to have none. He was, therefore, pleased to be relieved from some apprehensions which he had felt upon the subject by receiving an invitation from the laird to dine with him the next day 'at his poor house of Thirdpart,' accompanied by his daughter. The invitation was at once accepted on the part of the knight, but Margaret found some excuse for not accompanying him. The next morn-

ing found the knight prepared for his ride to Thirdpart, for the dinner hour was in these days not later than noon. There were few enclosures at that time between Anstruther and Crail, and fewer trees; and a rider was free to take any one of the many paths which presented themselves, across the moor. There is, however, a burn that runs into the sea about two miles west of Crail, the only commodious means of crossing which was by a stone bridge not far from the present high road. Towards this bridge Sir William was directing his steed, while he was watching with some interest a fleet of boats which were pursuing their homeward way from their fishing grounds beyond the May. Suddenly, and just as he was about to enter on the bridge, his horse started and swerved from the path, drawing the attention of its rider somewhat hurriedly from the objects of his contemplation. Looking before him he soon perceived the cause. A gaberlunzie man, who had been concealed beneath the arch of the low bridge, had risen from his hiding-place at the knight's approach, and appeared desirous of accosting him. But Fisher Willie, who was not just as much at home in his saddle as he would have been in the stern-sheets of one of his own boats, was already somewhat irritated, and hastily cried, 'Stand by, man; what for do ye gliff honest folk wi' your duds and tatters?' Still the stranger gave not place, but touching his bonnet said, 'A word wi' ye, Sir William.' 'Speak then,' was the reply, 'but if it's siller ye're seeking, the door of Dreel was ne'er closed against ony man, an' ye had better hae sought me there than waylaid me on my road.' 'A word wi' yersel,' said the gaberlunzie, with a glance at the serving man who now came up, bearing in his saddlebag a change of habiliments to fit his master for the festive board. 'Na', then,' said the knight, 'if it 's no siller ye' re wantin', it maun sure be a matter o' life and death.' 'It *is* a matter of life and death,' said the beggar in a low voice. Sir William looked at him intently for a moment, and then motioning

to his servant to pass on, he dismounted, and approaching the gaberlunzie, asked what it was that he had to tell him. He was soon informed that the beggar had been in the kitchen of Thirdpart the previous afternoon, sitting in the ingle-neuk, where he was concealed by a pile of turf which had just been brought in ; that while he was there the laird had come in with Sir William's open letter in his hand, and told the cook that the knight was coming to dinner the next day, and, 'therefore,' he added, 'you'll mind what I told you in the morning.' He then told the cook to follow him, and the suspicions of the beggar being excited he had crept as close to them as he could, and had seen the laird give to the cook a small packet to be mixed in one of the dishes to be served the next day. The gaberlunzie having succeeded in averting from himself all suspicion of being privy to what had taken place, had repaired to the bridge to watch for Sir William and warn him of the plot against his life. The Knight of Dreel did not want decision. After a few questions put to his informant he summoned his servant, and directing the beggar to follow him, he turned his horse's head homeward. On the way he informed his faithful attendant of the information he had received, and immediately on his arrival at Dreel, despatched him to Thirdpart with a letter stating that an unforeseen circumstance had prevented his keeping his engagement, and begging the laird to show that he excused his apparent rudeness by dining with him on the morrow. Meanwhile, the gaberlunzie arrived, and Fisher Willie arranged his plans. Thirdpart, unwilling to excite suspicion, accepted the invitation, and was true to the appointed time. Sir William met him in the courtyard of Dreel as he was alighting from his horse, but when he advanced to enter the tower, the knight, placing himself on the doorstep, challenged him as a true man to clear himself from the imputation of treachery, at the same time calling on the beggar to repeat his story. Thirdpart's brow darkened and his lips grew livid, as he listened to the tale,

and before it was concluded he made an effort to speak, but the words 'liar and traitor' were all that he could utter. The hot temper of the Knight of Dreel, already chafed by a night's meditation on the toils that had been laid for him under the mask of friendship, now burst forth with ungovernable fury. 'Traitor is he?' roared the knight; 'nay, thou art the traitor,' and with one step backward he reached his trusty poleaxe from the wall, and with a single blow clove his opponent's skull on his own threshold.

It was a hasty act, and had hardly been done when the knight felt that it was so. Thirdpart had many friends, and the affair was capable of being represented in a light very unfavourable to Fisher Willie. Taking the beggar with him he started for the Bass without delay, and remained there till his friends succeeded in procuring a full pardon. Tradition relates some circumstances of his interview with the monarch, which evidently belong to a later date, under which we shall record it with our reasons for this decision. It is said that at this time the house of Anstruther received new heraldic bearings which they use to this day; the crest being two hands holding a poleaxe, and the motto, '*Periissem ni periissem*,' which may be translated, 'I had perished had I not gone through with it.'

John Anstruther of Anstruther, son of Andrew who was slain at Flodden, was served heir in 1516. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Robert, son of Robert Douglas of Lochleven; and second, Elizabeth Spens of Wormiston, *c.* 1527, by whom he had Andrew, his heir, and Robert, who in 1561 had command of the fortified island of Inchkeith, with forty hagbutteers, and in the following year was made commander of the Castle of Dumbarton. There was another Robert (probably a brother of John Anstruther), who repaired to France, *c.* 1515, with his brother David; became an ensign in the Scots Guards of France, returned to Scotland in 1580, acquired in 1581 the barony of Ormiston, which in 1585 he resigned to Ker of Cesford. He was received into the Reformed Church, and died in 1589. David, the brother of this Robert, brought with him into

France his two sons Robert and David, settled in that country and became head of the family of Anstrude, who for ten generations were distinguished in the service of the kings of France. David, the son, was in 1537 enrolled as an archer of the Scots Guard, under the Maréchal d'Aubigny, having married in the preceding year Claude de Mussy, and settled in Burgundy. He was perhaps the David Anstruther for whom in 1566 Queen Mary requests a safe conduct from Queen Elizabeth, as going to France on her private affairs, and who was reputed to be a Papist.

Another brother of John Anstruther may have been Peter, a captain in Flanders, who died in 1589, and Agnes Anstruther, who married John Beton of Balfour, and died in 1582, was probably his sister. It is possible that other sisters were Marjory, the wife of David Howison in Anstruther; Catherine, who appears as the wife of Robert Waid in 1549; and Margaret, who about the same time is the wife of Thomas Wood, perhaps the minister of Carnbee.

The tower of Dreel was at this time the abode of the lairds of Anstruther, for in 1528, John Anstruther of that Ilk, and John Strang, younger of Balcaskie, became sureties for William Anstruther and thirty-nine others, who had incarcerated David Lindsay in the tower of Anstruther.

Andrew Anstruther of Anstruther, son of John, married, in 1542, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Abercrombie of that Ilk, by whom he had John, his heir. He was slain at Pinkie in 1547, perhaps along with his father, who was alive in 1545; for

John Anstruther of Anstruther, son of the last, is in 1548 served heir both to his father and grandfather. He married, before 1549, Margaret, daughter of George Clephane of Carslogie, and, second, before 1575, Margaret, daughter of Learmonth of Dairsie and widow of Spens of Wormiston. His children were James; Alison, who married Alexander Nairn, surgeon in St. Andrews (by whom she had a son David), and after his death, before 1596, Alexander Nicolson; Grizel, who married John Forret of Fingask, and died before 1639; another daughter, who married, in 1570, Monipenny of Kinkel. And there is reason to think that John Anstruther, vicar of Kilrenny, who married, after 1570, Jean Lindsay, Lady Carnbee, was his second son. He died at a great age in 1610.

Sir James Anstruther, fiar of Anstruther, son of the last, married, before 1571, Jean, daughter of Thomas Scott of Abbotshall, by whom he had William, his heir; Robert, through whose descendants the line was carried on; Margaret, who married James Tweedie of Drummelzier; Jean, who married James Douglas, commendator of Melrose, second son of Sir William Douglas of Lochleven, and after his death Sir John Riddel (by her first marriage she had a daughter, Isabel Douglas, who married —— Bailie, and had a daughter, Jean, who married James Crockat, merchant in Dundee); Grizel, who married Robert Alexander; Elizabeth, who married Archibald Herying of Drums, and after his death James Forret of Fingask; Agnes, who married James Tweedie of Dryness; and (probably) Catherine, who married Robert Clephane. Sir James was knighted by James VI., was appointed hereditary grand carver in 1585; was master of the Royal Household in 1592, and predeceased his father in 1606.

Sir William Anstruther of Anstruther, son of the last, was gentleman of the bedchamber to James VI., and was made Knight of the Bath at his coronation in 1603. He married, in 1601, Eupham, daughter of Sir Andrew Wemyss of Myrecairnie, by whom he had no issue, and dying at an advanced age in 1649, was succeeded by his nephew Philip.

This Sir William was commissioned by the king to offer a bishopric to James Melville. The conversation is recorded by Calderwood, vol. vi. p. 685. Being born in a courtly atmosphere, and nearly of the same age as the king, and being brought by the office which he held into daily personal intercourse with the monarch, it was natural that he should become attached to his sovereign. It is said that on one occasion, Sir William Anstruther, on entering the royal presence, observed a smile on the faces of the courtiers, which he was convinced had some connection with his own entry. After paying his duty to his sovereign, he took his place in the circle, and, by and by, inquired into the cause of the signs of mirth which he had observed. 'Why, Sir William,' said the lord to whom he addressed himself, 'we heard your footsteps as you came

along the gallery, and his majesty——' 'Ay, man,' interrupted King James, who had overheard the question, 'his majesty said that it could be nane ither than the burly laird of Anster that was at the door, for nane o' them a' had sae heavy a tread as you.' 'Weel may I tread heavy,' said Sir William, kneeling before the king, 'when I carry the haill lands of Anstruther on my back. But a boon, my liege, a boon,' added he, while a twinkle of irrepressible drollery lurked about the corner of his eyes. 'Ou ay,' said the good-natured monarch, 'ye 're just like the lave o' them; it 's aye, "A boon, a boon." I 'm thinkin' if Solomon had had my place, he wad na hae said that the horseleech had twa daughters, for there are half a hundred about me, daily cryin' "Give, give." But let 's hear your request,' said he, perceiving that there was a mixture of jest and earnest in his manner, which betokened some amusement, and King James dearly loved a laugh. 'Sir,' said the knight, 'I carry, as I said, the haill lands of Anstruther on my back, and my supplication is, that I may have leave to wear them as long as they will stick to me.' 'Troth, man,' said the king, 'I kenna preceesely what ye mean; but rise up, rise up, Sir William, let 's look at ye. Ods man, I begin to hae some glimmer of yere purpose. Saw ye ever sic raiment?' said he, looking round to the smiling courtiers, as he examined a suit made of the richest foreign velvet, and adorned with every costly extravagance of the tailoring art. 'Waefu' wastry, waefu' wastry,' said the monarch. 'Are ye no ashamed o' sic folly? it 'll no be lang that the lands of Anster 'll stick to ye, if ye carry on at this rate.' 'Sir,' said Sir William, again bending before his sovereign, 'the haill lands of Anstruther are now on my back; what honours my master's court, I count not wastry. Give me but what I ask, that my lands shall cleave to me as long as I can wear them.'

The petition was granted, the knight returned home, the superb court dress was doffed, and the king was, by and

by, told that as Sir William was to keep his lands as long as he could wear his coat, he was determined not to be in any haste to wear it out. The velvet suit was preserved for several generations as an heirloom in the family, and was at last cut into shreds by an old lady, whose propensity for turning to account all odds and ends outweighed her veneration for the ancient garment and the ancient story. The anecdote has generally been tacked on to the story of Fisher Willie and the Laird of Thirdpart, as though it detailed the scheme by which Sir William Anstruther obtained a royal pardon for the slaughter of Thirdpart. But the incident evidently belongs to a different period; and the tradition that the court dress was preserved at Elie House till a comparatively recent date, assigns it to the Sir William that lived in the reign of James, and not to the Sir William who lived in the reign of Robert Bruce, for there was no laird of that name between them. Family history throws some light on the narrative, for we find that in 1614 the lands of Anstruther were mortgaged to Patrick Black, master tailor to his highness the prince, who in that year received a charter, and who actually entered into possession, and issued charters to the vassals. He renounced the same in 1619; but the pecuniary difficulties were not at an end; for, in 1629, Sir James Scott of Abbotshall, uncle of Sir William, and John Wood, who endowed the hospital at Largo, are both infeft in the barony of Anstruther. The latter is styled in 1636 'ane of the gentlemen of the queen's equerry,' in which year he disposes of the lands in favour of the heirs of his body, whom failing, in favour of more distant relations. Sir William remained in high favour with Charles I. Before proceeding to notice his successor, we must say something of Sir Robert Anstruther, brother of Sir William, and father of the next laird. He was a man of great talent, and was repeatedly employed in negotiations of state. In 1620 he was sent as ambassador extraordinary to the court of Nor-

way, where he commended himself to King Christian, no less as a boon companion, than as a diplomatist. It is said that, in a protracted revel, the king was so much delighted with his company, that he actually resigned the Danish crown to him, with which Sir Robert was invested during the remainder of the feast. On this occasion he received from King Christian a ship-load of timber to build his house. In 1627 he went as ambassador to the Emperor and States of Germany at Nuremberg. He was also appointed by Charles I., and by Edward, King of Bohemia, Elector Palatine, their plenipotentiary to the diet at Ratisbon; and in 1630 he went as ambassador to the meeting of princes of Germany at Heilbron. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Edward Swift of the county of York, with whom he acquired the estate of Weetly, in which he was succeeded by his eldest son Robert (who married Aimée, daughter of Sir John Corbet of Stoke, and died, leaving an only daughter); while his second son succeeded his uncle in the Scottish estates, and ultimately, on his brother's death, the English estates also descended to him. Sir Robert had also a daughter, Ursula, who married —— Austin, Guildford, Surrey.

Sir Philip Anstruther of Anstruther, nephew of Sir William, was knighted by Charles II. at Scone in 1650. He was a zealous royalist, held a command in the king's army, was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, when he was fined 1000 merks, and his estates were sequestrated until the Restoration. He married, before 1651, Christian, daughter of Major-General Lumisdaine of Innergelly, by whom he had five sons, two of whom were baronets of Nova Scotia, an order created at this time, and three were knights. They were Sir William, his heir; Sir James of Airdrie; Sir Robert of Balcaskie; Sir Philip of Anstrutherfield (who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of James Hamilton of Mountainhall, and died in 1722, leaving Philip; Alexander; Christian, married to Sir William

Weir; Jean; and Elizabeth); Sir Alexander of Newark; and David and John, born in 1669, who probably both died before 1690. Sir Philip was the laird who entertained Charles II. in his progress through Fife in 1651, which has already been noticed. It is said that on this occasion King Charles, at the conclusion of a sumptuous repast, jocularly remarked on the house in which he had partaken of it (the tower of Dreel), calling it 'a craw's nest'; and that Sir Philip was so annoyed by the laughter with which the royal jest was received, that he resolved at once to build himself a new and more suitable habitation. This could not be done, however, while the civil war lasted; but, in 1663, he set about this undertaking, and erected a handsome house, on a site overlooking the town, and now occupied by the buildings of the Clydesdale Bank. The original contract for the building of this house, made with Alexander Nesbit, deacon of the masons in Edinburgh, provides that it shall be 76 × 24 feet within the walls, and of four storeys, and the walls four feet thick. The hall and dining-room were on the second storey; and the windows in the former are to be 'as large and compleit as those in the hall of Kellie.' There was to be a large rustic entry gate on the west side, 'conform to the principal gate of Balcarres;' and 'a sufficient square doocote, of the quantity of Sir James Lumsdaine of Innergelly his doocote.' Also a stable, and a brew- and bake-house. The price was fixed at 2200 merks and 16 bolls oatmeal, besides the wright work, for which was to be paid 700 merks, 4 bolls oatmeal, 4 bolls pease, and 2 bolls bere; and the iron work, the payment for which was £200, and 8 bolls oatmeal. The estates belonging to Sir Philip Anstruther are thus enumerated in an Act of Parliament in 1669:—'The lands, town, and barony of Anstruther, with tower, fortalice, mill, etc., etc., in the parish of Kilrenny; the mill of Pittenweem, with some acres lying about that town; the "fish-house" in West Anstruther, the baillerie of the barony of Pittenweem,

the south half of Balhouffie, with the manor-place.' Conventicles must have been frequent during his time, in the neighbourhood of Pittenweem; for in 1679 Lord Rothes requests him, by letter, to appoint a depute bailie of Pittenweem for the purpose of suppressing them.

Sir William Anstruther of Anstruther, son of the last, purchased the estate of Ardross or Elie, as has been already mentioned. After the building of Elie House, the mansion-house of Anstruther was only occupied by servants, and in 1811 it was razed to the ground.

Returning to objects of interest in the town of East Anstruther, there is still standing, in the Backgate, an old property, now partially rebuilt, and occupied as a joiner's shop, which was used as a guard-house by the English soldiers, who, by order of Oliver Cromwell, were stationed after the victory of North Queensferry in all the burghs of Fife.

There was no church or parish of East Anstruther before the Reformation (though there is a trace of a chapel called St. Ailie's), the town being part of the parish of Kilrenny, from which it was disjoined by the General Assembly, with consent of the bailies and council, in 1639, in which year also an Act of Parliament was passed to the same effect, and in 1641 it was erected into a separate parish. The Act of 1641 gives as the reason, 'the burgh being a part of the parish of Kilrenny, a mile distant, of deep evil way in winter and rainy times.' The measure must have been in contemplation for some time; for there is still extant a copy of agreement, dated 1592, between Sir John Anstruther, Robert Beton of Balfour, Inglis of Tarvit, John Barclay of the Rhind, Robert Strang, portioner of Kilrenny, and the Council of East Anstruther, on the one part, and Mr. James Melville, then minister of Kilrenny, on the other, anent the planting of a kirk at Anstruther. In 1636 there is an agreement for the same purpose between Mr. Colin Adams, the first minister of East Anstruther, and the Bailies and

Council. To this document is appended a valuation of the parish of Kilrenny, which, being interesting, we subjoin.

Sir James Lumisdaine of Innergelly,	£2400	0	0
Sir John Scott's heirs, for Third-part,	1100	0	0
And for Wester Pitcorthie,	200	0	0
Major Lumisdaine, heir of George Lumisdaine (Rennyhill),	550	0	0
Pitkiery, with the teinds thereof,	500	0	0
Heirs of George Gibson (Balhouffie),	220	0	0
Heirs of Sir John Preston (Airdrie),	100	0	0
Heirs of Alexander Beaton,	33	6	8
Heirs of William Black,	12	0	0
Laird of Balfour,	820	0	0
Lairds of Anstruther, elder and younger,	3431	0	0
Total,	£9366	6	8

The new church had been built in 1634, and ten years later the steeple was added, after a Dutch model. The bell which hangs in it bears an inscription indicating that it was presented by Andrew Strang, shipmaster.

The manse is an older building than the church, and has a somewhat curious history. While James Melville was minister of Kilrenny, including Anstruther Easter (which he had reserved to himself out of the four parishes originally committed to his care), the Laird of Anstruther made him a free gift of a piece of land on which to build a house, described as 'lying between the Baxter's barn on the west, and the arable land on the east, and the common passage benorth the town on the north.' The parishioners had obliged themselves to build a house for their minister, but as they did not seem inclined to fulfil the obligation, Melville built the house himself, beginning it in June 1590 and finishing it in March of the following year. Thus it became his property, and in 1637 there is a precept of *clare constat* for entering Ephraim, only son of his eldest

son Ephraim Melville, who had been minister of Pittenweem, but died in 1629, as heir to his grandfather in this tenement. Meanwhile Anstruther had been disjoined from Kilrenny, and a house in the Pend Wynd became the manse for the minister of the new parish. But in 1637 Melville's house was purchased by Sir William Anstruther. It does not appear that he ever lived in it, but it was inhabited by his sister, the widow of Douglas, commendator of Melrose, commonly called Lady Melrose. She was married before 1611, and probably became a widow about the time this house was purchased. Apparently she was living there in 1659, and may have continued to inhabit this house even after her second marriage to Sir John Riddel. At all events, when, in 1713, Sir John Anstruther excambed it with the Town Council, it had been so exclusively associated with the name of this inhabitant, that it is called in the deed of excambion 'Lady Melrose's house.' The house received in exchange for it was the house in Pend Wynd, which had been the manse; and since that date Melville's house has been occupied as the manse of Anstruther Easter. A good woodcut of it, as well as of the old house of Anstruther, and of the house in which Dr. Chalmers was born is given in Conolly's *Fifiana*.

The 'Baxter's Barn,' on the west side of Melville's house, became the site of the house in which John Goodsir, the celebrated professor and anatomist, was born.

In 1649 the town of Easter Anstruther petitioned Parliament, setting forth that they were not able to pay the debt of £2511 principal, with £907 of interest, owing to Sir James Murray; and that their burdens were insupportable, because of their losses, occasioned partly by the new kirk and stipend provided for their minister; and Parliament allowed the monthly maintenance and excise of the town to be applied for the payment of the debt. In the same year the town is freed from the quartering of soldiers.

The handsome Town Hall which has lately been built

does credit to the municipality; and we ought also to mention the Free and United Presbyterian Churches as good specimens of plain ecclesiastical architecture.

In 1558 the coasts of England were threatened by the Spanish Armada; and James Melville, then minister of East Anstruther, tells us how this threatened invasion was taken in Scotland:—

'Terrible was the fear,' he says, 'piercing were the preachings, earnest, zealous, and fervent were the prayers, sounding were the sighs and sobs, and abounding were the tears at that fast and General Assembly keepit in Edinburgh, when the news were credibly told, sometimes of their landing at Dunbar, sometimes at St. Andrews and in Tay, and now and then at Aberdeen and Cromarty Firth. And in very deed, as we knew certainly soon after, the Lord of armies, wha rides upon the wings of the winds, the keeper of his own Israel, was in the mean time conveying that monstrous navy about our coasts, and directing their hulks and galliots to the islands, rocks, and sands whereupon he had destined their wreck and destruction. For within twa or three months thereafter, early in the morning, by break of day, ane of our bailies came to my bedside, saying (but not with fray), "I have to tell you news, Sir. There is arrivit within our harbourie this morning a ship full of Spaniards, but not to give mercy, but to ask." And so, shews to me that the commanders had landed, and he had commanded them to their ships again till the magistrates of the town had advised, and the Spaniards had humbly obeyed; therefore desired me to rise and hear their petition with them. Up I got with diligence, and assembling the honest men of the town, came to the tolbooth, and after consultation taken to hear them and what answer to make, there presents us a very reverend man of big stature, and grave and stout countenance, grey haired, and very humble like, wha, after mickle and very low courtesy, bowing down with his face nigh the ground, and touching

my shoe with his hand, began his harangue in the Spanish tongue, whereof I understood the substance, and being about to answer in Latin, he having only a young man with him to be his interpreter, began and told over again to us in good English. The sum was that King Philip, his master, had rigged out a navy and army to land in England, for just causes to be avenged of many intolerable wrongs whilk he had received of that nation; but God for their sins had been against them, and by storm of weather had driven the navy bye the coast of England, and him with a certain number of captains, being the general of twenty hulks, upon an isle of Scotland called the Fair Isle, where they made shipwreck; and where so many as had escaped the merciless seas and rock, had mair nor sax or seven weeks suffered great hunger and cauld, till conducing that bark out of Orkney, they were come hither, as to their special friends and confederates, to kiss the King's Majesty's hands of Scotland (and therewith bekkit even to the yeard), and to find relief and comfort thereby to himself, these gentlemen captains, and the poor soldiers, whose condition was for the present maist miserable and pitiful.'

We need not set down Melville's courteous reply, the purport of which was to show him that 'the bailies granted him licence with the captains to go to their lodging for refreshment, but to nane of their men to land till the overlord of the town were advertised, and understood the King's Majesty's mind anent them. Thus with great courtesie he departed.'

'That night the Laird (of Anstruther), being advertised, came, and on the morn, accompanied with a good number of the gentlemen of the country round about, gave the said general and the captains presence, and after the same speeches in effect as before, received them in his house and entertained them humanely, and suffered the soldiers to come a-land and lie altogether, to the number of thirteen score, for the maist part young beardless men, silly, trauchled, and hungered, to the whilk a day or twa kail

pottage and fish was given, for my advice was conform to the prophet Elizeus's to the King of Israel in Samaria, Give them bread and water, &c. The names of the commanders were Jan Gomez de Medina, general of twenty hulks; Captain Patricio, Captain de Legoretto, Captain de Luffera, Captain Mauritio, and Signor Gerrano.'

It is pleasant to be able to add that when, at a later date, a vessel belonging to Anstruther was detained in a Spanish port, Don John Gomez of Medina, the captain of the Armada vessel, repaired to the King of Spain, and successfully pleaded the humanity of the inhabitants of Anstruther to himself and his shipwrecked seamen as a reason for their release. After having obtained the liberation of the vessel, the grateful old man invited the whole ship's company to his house, entertained them nobly, inquired earnestly after the good people of Anstruther, and sent his warmest respects and good wishes to the minister, magistrates, and the rest of his old friends and benefactors.

In 1656 Anstruther had ten vessels of 50, 40, 30, 25, 20, 15, 15, 14, 13, and 13 tons respectively.

Great alarm was caused at Anstruther and along the whole coast of Fife in 1668, when, war having been most unjustly declared against the Dutch by the English Court, Van Ghent, one of the admirals of Holland, with thirty-two men of war, sailed up the Firth of Forth, spent to no purpose above one thousand shot at Burntisland, and killed only one fisherman at Wemyss or Buckhaven. Some shots from the forts at Burntisland made them retire down the Firth. A regiment of foot, besides many country people, were in arms on the Fife shore to prevent their landing. One of the Dutch vessels, the *Weckerwerk*, seems to have been taken, adjudged as a prize, and sold to Captain William Anstruther, skipper in Anstruther.

We must not omit to mention that 'Anster Fair,' celebrated in Professor Tennant's poem of that name, was held on the north side of the town, on the west of the road to

St. Andrews, on a piece of ground called Anster Loan. Mr. Conolly says that Maggie Lauder was a real personage, and resided in the East Green, now a narrow street connecting the town with Cellardyke.

About two miles from Anstruther, on the road to St. Andrews, stood the mansion-house of Pitkiery. It is now only a farm house, but the dovecot is still conspicuous. John of Pitkiery is mentioned in the middle of the thirteenth century. Perhaps he is the same as John of Pitfurich, mentioned in 1298. It afterwards became part of the lordship of Kellie, and so continued till it was purchased by Thomas Turnbull of Airdrie, towards the beginning of the seventeenth century. About 1650 it belonged to the Betons of Kilrenny, with whom it continued till it was purchased by Andrew Johnston of Rennyhill, of whom we shall speak by and by. It now belongs to Bethune George Walker Morison of Falfield.

Cellardyke is in the parish of Kilrenny, and is entirely a fishing town, continuous with East Anstruther towards the east. In olden times the harbour was called Skinfasthaven, and was part of the barony of Kilrenny. The name of the town is said to be derived from the fact that the fishers originally lived at Kilrenny, but had cellars on the shore in which they deposited their nets. In old records, however, the name is frequently spelled Sillerdyke. The fishers of Cellardyke are a fine stalwart race of men, active and self-reliant. The only building in the town deserving notice is the Free Church Hall, a plain but commodious edifice.

The burgh of Kilrenny lies about a mile and a half from Anstruther, on the road to Crail. It is not properly a Royal burgh, having no crown-charter; and in 1672, on petition of the inhabitants, it was struck off the roll of royal burghs. At the Union it was accidentally included in a list of five burghs returning a representative to Parliament, and still retains the privilege, along with the other burghs belonging to the same group. The arms of the

burgh are—*Arg.*, an open boat in the sea, rowed by four mariners on each side, the pilot at the helm, a hook suspended from the side of the boat near the stern, the rays of the sun issuing from a cloud, all *ppr.* Motto—'*Semper tibi pendeat hamus.*' The Church of Kilrenny belonged to the monks of Dryburgh, having been given to them by Ada, the mother of Malcolm IV. and William, before 1177, when the stipend attached to it was twenty-six merks. In 1268 a pension of twelve merks was given to the vicar, who in 1336 was a certain 'John.' In 1574, John Forman seems to have been succeeded as vicar by John Anstruther, who held it until the erection of the Protestant church, and then seems to have become reader. The name shows that it had been a Culdee establishment, but there is much uncertainty as to the saint, preacher, or hermit to whom it was dedicated. Some suppose that Irenaeus gave it its name, and in favour of this is the popular pronunciation, or rather appellation, of the steeple, which is used as a landmark by fishermen—viz., St. Irny. Others contend that Ninian is popularly corrupted into Ringan, and Kilringan might easily pass into Kilrenny. The oldest spelling I have observed is Kilredeny, *c.* 1200.

The house of Kilrenny was for long the principal mansion of Beton of Balfour, of which family we must give some account. The name Bethune is derived from a city in Flanders; and in the tenth century Robert le Faisseau, descended from a younger branch of the ancient Counts of Flanders, had for his portion the lordship of the city of Bethune, the first barony of the earldom of Artois. His descendants distinguished themselves in the crusades, and the house of Bethune growing every day more illustrious, became allied to almost all the sovereign houses of Europe. These particulars are taken from the Memoirs of the Duc de Sully, whose name was Maximilian de Bethune, and who traced his descent from the family just mentioned. Amelot de la Houssaie, however, in his *Memoires Historiques*, men-

tions that Denetz, Bishop of Orleans, had, on one occasion, said to the Duc de Sully, 'Sir, there is an *e* too much in the name Bethune which you take.' The Duke would have commenced a suit against him in consequence, but the chancellor Seguier, his father-in-law, dissuaded him, pointing out that he ought to be very cautious of forcing the bishop to prove what he had asserted; that there are points of history which it is not necessary always to clear up, and family secrets which ought never to be revealed to the public. The bishop pretended that the name of the lords of Sully was Betun, and not Bethune, and that they had added the *e* to connect themselves with the ancient house of Flanders. Whatever there may be in this, adds our author, the Scottish house of Betun, to which belonged the Cardinal Archbishop of St. Andrews, and the Archbishop of Glasgow, ambassador of Queen Mary Stuart to the court of France, where he died in 1600 or 1601 (1603 is the true date), is acknowledged by the Lords of Sully and Charost, as a branch of their house. Amelot also remarks that Henry IV. could not fail to know that Rosny (the first title of the Duc de Sully) was not descended from the Counts of Bethune. The conclusion seems to be, that if the Duc de Sully's name was properly *Betun*, and not *Bethune*, and if the Fife family was an acknowledged branch of his house, then their name also ought to be spelt according to the old Scotch orthography, *Betun*. Cayer, the author of the funeral panegyric on James Bethune, Archbishop of Glasgow, says, that among the gentlemen who came over with Mary of Gueldres, in 1449, was one Bethune, whom the king married to the daughter of the Laird of Balfour. Du Chesne endeavours to determine his name and person, and, after weighing many probabilities, concludes that he was James Bethune, fourth son of John de Bethune, Lord of Baie, and of Isobel d'Estouteville, his wife, and younger brother of Robert de Bethune, Lord of Baie on the death of his father, and predecessor of the Duc de Sully. The

Betons, however, were in Scotland long before 1449. In the reign of Alexander II. (1214-1249) David and John de Beton are mentioned, and in 1286 and 1289 we again meet with David de Beton. In 1292 we have the seals of Andrew Beton (a fess, in dexter chief a cinquefoil), of Robert Beton (a fess with a label of five points). In 1297 David and Robert de Betone, along with Hugo de Gourlie, and Michael and David de Wemmis, were invited to accompany King Edward into Flanders.

Francisque Michel, in his *Scots in France*, says: 'No name is more common in France than that of Beton. M. de St. Allais gives the coat of arms of Bethun, originating in Scotland, but established in France, as follows:—Quarterly 1st and 4th *arg.*, a fess *gules*, with three mascles of the same; 2d and 3d *or*, on a cheveron *sable*, a boar's head *arg.*' These, however, are the arms of Beton, as we shall see presently, after the marriage with the heiress of Balfour. He thus proceeds: 'Now, what are we to think of the relationship alleged between Sully and the Archbishop of Glasgow? For my part, I hardly believe it. Maximilian de Bethune is called a Scot in a satire of the day,[1] and the Mareschal of Tavannes in his Memoirs speaks of the extraction of the Sieur de Rosny as being that of a simple gentleman possessing two thousand livres of income. His father, Jean de Bethune, was an adventurer, who said that he came from Scotland, where this name is not rare. He called himself Bethon, in conformity with the foreign pronunciation.' After giving some additional proofs of the uncertainty of the origin of the Duc de Sully, he goes on to say: 'The work consecrated to the glorification of the family to which Sully wished to attach himself is entitled, *Histoire Généalo-*

[1] 'On dit l'Espagne est gaulée
Et desjà demi gelée
Trespassait, en bon François
Une dame de Castille
Sans l'ayde d'un Escossois.'

gique de la Maison de Bethune. Paris, 1639. There at p. 382 we read that James de Bethune, called Jacotin, retired into the kingdom of Scotland, where he became the head of the branch of Bethune of Balfour. He places him among those who accompanied Mary of Gueldres to Scotland.' Mary landed in Scotland in 1449, and we shall see that this date is inconsistent with the alleged connection with Beton of Balfour.

Sir John Balfour, representative of the ancient family of Balfour of that Ilk, died in 1375, leaving an only daughter and heiress, who had married about 1360 Sir Robert Beatoun, *familiaris regis*, younger son of Alexander de Betoun. There is a charter of Robert II., in his favour, dated 1378, confirming one by Duncan, Earl of Fife, of the lands of Balfour, Newton, and Kettel.

John Beton of Balfour, son of the last, had a charter of Tollybrecks in 1360. He married Catherine or Christian Stewart, daughter of Lord Innermeath, who had a charter of liferent in 1386.

John Beton of Balfour, son of the last, married a daughter of Stuart, Lord Rossyth.

Archibald Beton of Balfour, son of the last, had a charter of the lands of Holkettel in 1421, from Murdoch, Governor of Scotland, in which he is styled *dilecto consanguineo nostro*, for he was related to the royal family, both through his mother and grandmother.

John Beton of Balfour, married Catherine, daughter of Stirling of Keir.

John Beton of Balfour, son of the last, married, first, in 1458, Marjory Boswell of Balmuto; and, second, Elizabeth Melville of Raith. He died *c.* 1507. His issue were John, his heir; David, first Laird of Creich; Robert, abbot of Cupar, Melrose, and Glenluce; Archibald of Pitlochie, of whom we shall speak again; Andrew or Henry, prior of St. Andrews; James, Archbishop of Glasgow in 1508, and of St. Andrews in 1522, died in 1538; Janet, who married John Durie of that Ilk; Margaret, who married Andrew Sibbald of Letham; Grizel, who married James Hay of Foodie; Isabel, who married John Forret of that Ilk; Elizabeth, who married Alexander Reid (or Kidd), provost of Inverness.

We must say a word or two of Archibald Beton of Pitlochie and Capildrae, one of these children. Besides a daughter he had a son Archibald. Archibald, the son, was 'Camerarius of Dunfermline' in 1535, and married Janet Dudingston of Sandford, by whom he had John (one of those who in 1568 assisted in the escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven Castle), who married Isabel Scott, and in 1548 had a charter of Kinglassie; Janet, who married James Hay of Mountainhall; Margaret, who married George Forrester of Strathendrie; Jean, who married Robert Clerk, burgess of Dysart; Giles, who married John Kininmont of Cawsall; and three others whose names have not come down, but who were the wives of —— Sympson, burgess of Dysart; Henry Balfour, advocate, and John Arnot, burgess of Edinburgh.

John Beton of Balfour, son of the last, married Elizabeth or Isabel Monipenny of Kinkel, by whom he had John, his heir; James (or John) of Balfarge, who married Helen Melville of Drummaird (and had by her James, Archbishop of Glasgow, who died in 1603, aged 86); David; John, master of Queen Mary's household in 1568; Andrew and Robert, who died young; Catherine, a nun; Margaret, who married Strachan of Carmylie; and Janet, who married Robert Lundin of Condland; David, the cardinal, born in 1494, and slain in 1546; Walter, parson of Ballingrie and archdeacon of Lothian; Thomas; George, parson of Govan; James, of Melgum, in 1526 (who married Janet Annan, and by her had David of Melgum in 1550); Beatrix, who married Moncur of Ballumbie; Elizabeth, who married Sir John Wardlaw of Torrie; Catherine, who married Sir William Graham of Fintry; Margaret, who married John Graham of Claverhouse; Janet, who married John Cockburn of Treaton.

There is great difficulty in ascertaining the correct succession of this family, owing probably to the early records having been burnt in the Castle of St. Andrews. We shall have occasion to notice other instances by and by; but what here concerns us is, that there is what is said to be a copy of the inscription on the tombstone, in Markinch church, of this John Beton, and of his brother, David Beton of Creich, which runs as follows:—*Hic jacet honor-*

abilis vir Joannes Beton de Balfour, et Elizabetha Monipenny spousa quondam dicti Johannis, qui obiit A.D. 1504. And again—*Hic Jacet David Betoun de Creich, filius Johannis Betoun de Balfour, qui obiit,* A.D. 1500. Now there is reason to think that John Beton was alive in 1523, and it is quite certain that David Beton survived the year 1500.

The tomb of James Beton, Archbishop of Glasgow, is in the church of St. John Lateran at Rome, with the inscription, *Sacratus Romae* 1522: *obiit* 24 *April* 1603 *aetatis suae* 86. Above the tomb is, *Tuli et vici;* and beneath are these verses :—

'Praesul et orator fuerat qui maximus orbis
Aetate hoc parvo marmore contegitur.
Quinquaginta unum praesul transegerat annos ;
Quadraginta duos regia jussa obiit.
Sex vidit reges Gallorum, quumque secutus
Orator patriae praefuit usque suae.
Est voto fruitus Scotos Anglosque sub uno
Unius Scoti viderat imperio.
Illud restabat voluit quod utrosque sub uno
Divinae Legis mittier imperio :
Quodque suum voluit regem venerarier, et mors
Fertur in hoc uno praecipitasse senem.
Ille oratorum quos Scotia sola superbos
Misit ad Heroas ultimus exstiterat.
Ultimus illorum quos Magna Britannia fovens
Secta exturbavit devia praesul erat.'

David 'Beaton,' the cardinal, was born in 1494, and is said to have been the seventh son of his parents. He studied at St. Andrews, in the registers of which university his name occurs in 1509, and at Glasgow, where his name appears in 1511. He then went to Paris, where he studied civil and canon law. In 1519 he was made Resident for Scotland at the court of France, and about the same time he received from his uncle James, Archbishop of Glasgow, the rectory of Campsie. In 1523 his uncle, who had become

Primate of St. Andrews, resigned in his favour the Commendatory of Arbroath, reserving to himself, during life, the half of its revenues. He was afterwards employed in public services abroad, during which he so ingratiated himself with the French king, that his powerful influence was used to procure for Beaton the cardinalate to which he was promoted in 1538. On the death of his uncle in the following year, he was elevated to the primacy, and soon after invested by the Pope with the dignity of *Legatus a latere*, which conferred on him sovereign power in the Church, altogether independent of the king's authority. The great object of Beaton's policy was to maintain a good understanding with France, while that of the other party, under James, Earl of Arran (and when he deserted them, under Lennox), was to introduce the influence of England into the policy of the government. Hitherto the French policy had been the popular one. But a new element had now been introduced into the struggle, which materially affected the results. The doctrines of the Reformation had by this time obtained considerable hold of the people. Against these the cardinal, as might have been expected, exerted all his influence, in which he was supported by the Guises, the queen's uncles; while, on the other hand, the Reformed party invoked the aid of England. Thus, what was politically right became, unfortunately, religiously wrong; and the system of policy which had been so popular during the former reign, because it asserted the independence of Scotland, was now equally unpopular, because it did violence to men's religious convictions, and, by the cruelty of its persecutions, enlisted sympathy on behalf of the oppressed. Soon after Cardinal Beaton's elevation to the primacy, he made a magnificent display of his power and grandeur at St. Andrews. Having gathered together a multitude of the nobility and ecclesiastics, he walked in procession with them from his castle to the cathedral, where, seated in a chair of state, he received all the honours due to a sovereign prince. He

then made a speech, urging the necessity of extirpating heresy, and denounced Sir John Borthwick, provost of Linlithgow, ordering him to be cited for circulating heretical books. Sir John, however, escaped to England. Some years after, Wishart was condemned and burnt at St. Andrews on the same charge of heresy, and in his case there was this peculiarity, that the Regent had positively refused to give his consent to his death, which was therefore regarded, and justly regarded, by the people as a *murder*. A small knot of conspirators obtained access to the castle, and put the cardinal to death, on Saturday, 29th May 1546. It has been said that he was buried in Kilrenny churchyard, but this seems to be a mistake. There is, indeed, a tombstone there, on which are carved the arms of Beton of Balfour. But Sir James Balfour, in his MS. account of the Bishops of St. Andrews, says that his corpse lay salted in the bottom of the Sea Tower of the castle for nine months, in which account he is corroborated by other writers of the period. But he adds that, at the expiry of that time, it was obscurely interred in the convent of the Blackfriars in St. Andrews. It is a singular circumstance connected with the death of Cardinal Beaton, that although his mother was a daughter of the house of Pitmilly, yet the Laird of Pitmilly was accused of countenancing the conspirators; and even his daughter, Janet Monypenny, was summoned for remaining in the castle of St. Andrews, and for intercommuning and 'assistance given by her to Norman Leslie and his complices, slayers of my Lord Cardinal.'

The next laird of the family, who was probably the son of the last laird, and brother of the cardinal, was

John Betoun (perhaps the commonest spelling at this time) of Balfour, who, in 1510, is styled 'son and apparent heir of John Betoun of Balfour.' He is said to have married Christian Stewart, daughter of Rossyth, and to have had John, his heir; Andrew, parson of Essie; Catherine, who married John (or rather Robert) Borthwick of Balhouffie; and Janet, who married James Cairns of Leyes.

John Betoun of Balfour, son of the last, was keeper of the Castle of St. Andrews in 1543, when he is styled '*juniori domino de Balfour;*' but in 1544 he is styled 'laird of Balfour.' In the Act of Parliament which he obtained to confirm his right to lands of which the charters were burned in the castle, it is said that these were granted by James III. to John Betoun of Balfour, his gudesire. James III. reigned from 1460 to 1488, and therefore it is quite possible that the grants may have been made to the Betoun who married Isabella Monipenny, who was indeed the grandfather of the John Betoun now before us. This is confirmed by the fact that the same Act styles him nevoy (which must mean grandson) of Isabella Monipenny, Lady Balfour.

This laird, being nephew of the cardinal, and keeper of the castle, could of course command the influence of his powerful relative. Thus we find, among the entries in the rental of St. Andrews, the following item of date 1541, '£18 paid to *domino Davidi Bowman, pinsori scolarum in Crale*,' for the bill of George Betoun, son of John Betoun, junior, of Balfour, and a like sum of £9 for the bill of his elder brother John.

The lands of which he took oath that he possessed charters at the death of the cardinal, were the Barony of Balfour, and the lands of Holkettel, and of Kilrenny. The latter, *i.e.*, Wester Kilrenny, had been given to him by the cardinal in feu, along with the harbour of Skinfasthaven; and he had 'to his great charges and expences, builded and repaired the said haven;' on which account, in 1579, he petitions Parliament for a confirmation of his infeftment, which he duly received.

The John Betoun of whom we are now treating married Agnes Anstruther (who died in 1582, aged 76), by whom he had John, his heir; George, who died young; Robert, who succeeded his brother; James, parson of Roxburgh (by disposition from his predecessor of the same name, who became Laird of Creich. He married Isabel Gilray, who died in 1600); Christian, said to have married Melville of Carnbee; Margaret, who

married John Row, minister of Kennoway ; Agnes, who married Robert Strang, portioner of Kilrenny (by whom she had John ; and Agnes, who married Simpson, a burgess of Anstruther. Her seal bore a fess counter-compony between three mascles) ; and Catherine, who married William Tweedie of Drummelzier.

John Betoun of Balfour, son of the last, was served heir in 1564. He married Isabel Pitcairn of Forther, by whom he had John, who died in infancy. In 1590 he had a charter to a piece of land at Anstruther called St. Ailie's Chapel. In 1587 we find him protesting to Parliament that the restitution granted to the Archbishop of Glasgow should not be hurtful to him, as served heir-male and of tail to the late *John* Betoun of Balquharge, his gudesire's brother. This must have been Betoun of Balfarge, the archbishop's father, and it accordingly proves that his name was John and not James ; and that John, who was served heir, could not have been the grandson of a John Betoun, or else there must have been two brothers of the same name. John Betoun died before 1591.

Robert Betoun of Balfour, brother of the last, married Agnes Trail of Blebo, by whom he had David, his heir ; James and Andrew, who went to France with Lord Colville, and served under Henry IV. ; Alexander, a shipmaster in Anstruther (who had a son Alexander, W.S., who married Marjory Kennedy, and died in 1672, aged 57) ; Agnes, who married James Hamilton of Kynbrachmont ; Lucretia, who married James Balfour of Torrie ; Jane, who married Whippo of Treaton ; and Elizabeth, who married David Lindsay of Kirkforthar. He died before 1614.

David Betoun of Balfour, son of the last, had in 1614 a charter of the barony of Balfour. He married Margaret Wardlaw of Torrie, by whom he had John, his heir ; Robert, first laird of Bandon, to whom we return ; Andrew, who purchased Blebo from Hay in 1649, and died in 1663 (leaving Andrew, who succeeded him) ; David ; Janet, who married Gilbert Campbell of Keithilk ; Margaret, who married Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie ; and Agnes, who married, in 1630, Colville, brother of Cleish, afterwards Lord Colville. He was alive in 1663.

John Betoun of Balfour, son of the last, married before 1618 Catherine Halyburton of Pitcur, by whom he had James ; David of Pitkiery (who married Elizabeth Ayton, and died in 1657 leaving a daughter Catherine, married in 1669 to Kelloch

of Bandoch); Robert, married a daughter of Elliott of Stobs; William, captain, died in 1651; Andrew, advocate; George, lieutenant; Agnes, who married, in 1657, Seton of Lathrisk; Elizabeth, who married Andrew Bruce, Bishop of Dunkeld. He and his wife were infeft in Kennoquie and Balfour in 1618, and he was infeft in Kilrenny in 1625, and in the burial-place in Markinch Church in 1627, and died between 1658 and 1676.

James Betoun of Balfour, son of the last, married Ann, daughter of Sir John Moncrieff *de eodem* (who died in 1649), by whom he had James, who died in 1666; and David his heir. He died in 1690.

David Betoun of Balfour, son of the last, married in 1669 Rachel, daughter of Sir James Hope of Hopetoun, by whom he had James, his heir; Charles, who died at Lisle in 1708; Catherine, who married David Campbell of Keithilk (and had a daughter Rachel, married to John Patullo of Balhouffie, who on the death of her uncle James, would have succeeded to the family estates, but was persuaded to forego her claims); Ann, to whom we return; Margaret; Elizabeth; and Helen, who married John Landale. He died in 1708.

James Betoun of Balfour, son of the last, married Ann, daughter of General Hamilton. He was the leading man among the Jacobites of Fife, and designated as 'the honest laird.' His share in the rising of 1715, however, cost him dear, for he was compelled to emigrate, and died without issue at Rheims in 1719, when his estates passed to his sister Ann. To his house the Earl of Mar repaired after landing at Elie in 1745, though some say it was to that of Henry Balfour of Dunbog.

Ann Betoun of Balfour, sister of the last, married her cousin, David Betoun of Bandon, to trace whom we must go back to

(Robert Betoun of Bandon), son of David Betoun of Balfour, who married Marion Inglis, by whom he had David; James, who died *s.p.* before 1680; William of Craigfoodie, advocate, who married a daughter of Andrew Betoun of Blebo; and Catherine, who married Patrick Lindsay of Wormiston.

(David Betoun of Bandon), son of the last, married Ann, daughter of William Wardlaw of Balmule, by whom he had David; Henry; Mary, who married Braemer of Edrom; Elizabeth, who married Walker; Margaret, who married Dewar.

David Betoun of Bandon, son of the last, married Ann Betoun of Balfour. His wife's sister and niece were persuaded by cogent arguments to surrender their rights to her brother's estates, and allow them to vest in Ann. He died in 1731, leaving two daughters, Anne, who succeeded, and Mary, who married William Congalton, and died in 1751, leaving a son, Charles Congalton (who married Ann Elliott of Minto, and died in 1768, leaving William, Gilbert, and Eleanor, to whom we return); and five other sons and four daughters, who all died unmarried. On his death,

Henry Betoun of Bandon, his brother, succeeded. He married Isabel Maxwell, who died at Balfour in 1756, and died *s.p.* in 1760.

Ann Betoun of Bandon, niece of the last, and eldest daughter of David Betoun of Bandon, married in 1731 David Betoun of Kilconquhar, received a charter of Balfour in 1760, and died *s.p.* in 1785.

William Congalton Betoun of Bandon, grandnephew of the last, took the surname and arms of Betoun, and died unmarried in 1798.

Gilbert Congalton Betoun of Bandon, brother of the last, died unmarried in 1836.

Eleanor Congalton Betoun of Bandon, sister of the last, married, in 1799, John Drinkwater of Salford, Manchester, and had issue,

John Elliot Drinkwater Betoun or Bethune, as the name now began to be spelt, who was succeeded by

Rear-Admiral Charles Ramsay Drinkwater Bethune of Bandon, his brother, the present proprietor.

Arms, Bethune of Balfour—Quarterly 1st and 4th *az.*, a fess between three mascles *or*, for Bethune: 2d and 3d *arg.*, on a cheveron *sa.*, an otter's head erased of the first, for Balfour. Crest—An otter's head *ppr.* Motto—'*Debonnaire.*'

The oldest arms of Balfour are—*Arg.*, a cheveron between three otters' heads erased, *sa.* It is said that the bearing should be a selch's head; and the tradition is that one of the family was at the siege of a castle in Ireland; and that the king had promised that the first who would ascend the ladders, and bring back something to show that he had been within should wear what he brought as his cognizance. Beton accordingly brought a selch's head.

The arms of Drinkwater are—Party per pale *gu.* and *az.*, a fess wavy *arg.*, charged with three billets *az.*, between three wheat sheaves *ppr.* Crest—Three wheat ears, encircled with a ducal coronet. Motto—'*Labore omnia florent.*'

The mansion-house of Kilrenny, which was a new house in the time of Sibbald, is now pulled down. The estate consists of Kilrenny mains, Blacklaws, part of Rennyhill, and pendicles in Kilrenny.

There was another portion of Kilrenny, called 'the skeith quarter,' consisting, I suppose, of the easter half (which was not church lands, and so could not be conferred by the cardinal), which we find in the hand of a family of the name of Strang, probably a branch of the Strangs of Balcaskie. The first of them of whom we read is—

Robert Strang in Kilrenny, mentioned in 1575 along with William Strang in Innergellie.

Robert Strang, in Kilrenny, probably son of the last, who had a charter of one-half of Nether Pittadie in 1582, at which time his father was alive, and in 1583 of Dodds in Forfarshire; before which date he had married Agnes Betoun of Balfour, by whom he had John, his heir; and Agnes, who married —— Simpson, burgess of Anstruther. This laird's seal, as also his lady's, appears in 1579; but these have been ascribed to the Balcaskie family, the arms being the same. There is a tombstone in Kilrenny churchyard, bearing the letters A.S., which probably commemorates some member of this family, but certainly not the laird of this part of Kilrenny, or of Rennyhill.

John Strang, son of the last, is mentioned in 1580, and in 1607 has a charter of the Skeith quarter of the town and lands of Kilrenny. He married Margaret Barclay of Innergellie, by whom he had George, his heir; and William, who became Clerk of Exchequer.

George Strang, son of the last, is mentioned in 1619, and was infeft in Kilrenny in 1621, before which date he had married Elizabeth Bothwell. He died an old man in 1662, and his wife died in the same year.

George Strang, probably son of the last, married, in 1660, Helen Miller.

Rennyhill was probably part of Betoun's Kilrenny. The mansion-house is close to the town, and not far from the site of Kilrenny House. It was probably sold in the early part of the seventeenth century to a son of Lumisdaine of Innergellie.

George Lumisdaine of Rennyhill died before 1636.

William Lumisdaine of Rennyhill, brother of the last.

George Lumisdaine of Rennyhill married Jean Pringle, by whom he had Jean, born in 1712 ; and Robert, born in 1717.

James Lumisdaine of Rennyhill married Mary Lilias, daughter of Sir James Sharp, by whom he had William ; Robert, born in 1740 ; James Sharp, born in 1741 ; George, born in 1746 ; and Mary Lilias, born in 1742, who married, in 1760, John Melville of Murdoch Cairnie, and died in 1787. It would seem that a generation has been omitted, for this James is said to have been great-grandson of William Lumisdaine.

William Lumisdaine of Rennyhill, son of the last, had three sons, the youngest of whom was William, and a daughter, Mary Lilias.

William Lumisdaine of Rennyhill, son of the last, succeeded his cousin John Lumisdaine of Innergellie, and will be found under that family.

Rennyhill was sold to Andrew Johnston of Rennyhill and Pitkiery, bailie in Anstruther, who married Isobel Taylor, and died in 1765, aged 65.

Andrew Johnston of Rennyhill, son of the last, married Euphemia Clephane, who died in 1778, by whom he had Andrew, his heir ; Isabel, who married in 1784 James Forrester, minister of Kilrenny ; Catherine, born 1762, and died in infancy ; Rachel, who married in 1789 Christopher Lundin of Auchtermairnie ; and Amelia, who died in 1827. He died in 1796.

Andrew Johnston of Rennyhill, son of the last, married Margaret Dickson, who died in 1829, by whom he had Andrew, his heir ; Euphemia, who married Roderick Mackenzie, W.S. ; Gilbert, of U.S.A. ; William, H.E.I.C.M.S., who died in 1862 ; George, captain in 79th foot ; Catherine, who married W. Taylor ; and John-Thomson, Isabella, and John, who died in infancy. He died in 1836, aged 83.

Andrew Johnston of Rennyhill, and afterwards of Holton Hall, Suffolk, son of the last, M.P. for east of Fife Burghs, married, first, Barbara Pearson, who died in 1829, by whom he had two daughters, who died in infancy; second, Priscilla Buxton, by whom he had Andrew, his heir (who married Charlotte Trevelyan); Euphemia, who married Miles MacInnes; Fowell Buxton, captain 3d Dragoon Guards; Sarah Maria, Priscilla Hannah, and Catherine Isabel. He sold Rennyhill, and died in 1862, aged 64.

The purchaser of Rennyhill left it to his nephew, George Goodall. It is now part of the estate of Kilrenny.

There is not anything very imposing about the Church of Kilrenny, nor does it outwardly present much of the aspect of a pre-reformation building. In one corner of the churchyard is the tomb of General Scott of Balcomie, of whom we shall speak by and by; and against the wall of the church is the tombstone of the Lumisdaines of Innergellie.

Innergellie House stands a short distance east of the village of Kilrenny. Its name is derived from the small stream close by, and means 'on the bank of the Gelly or Gelloch.' One-fourth of the lands of Innergellie belonged to the monks of Dryburgh; and in 1681 the superiority and the patronage of Kilrenny were purchased by Sir William Anstruther from Lord Cardross. The remainder belonged to the bishopric of St. Andrews, under which we find George, first Earl of Rothes, served heir to his father in one half Innergellie in 1440.

The earliest family in possession of these lands of whom there is any trace is Barclay, probably a branch of the Barclays of Kippo. A daughter of Barclay of Innergellie married Alexander Inglis of Tarvit, who was slain in 1547; and somewhat later, the widow of Barclay married Hay of Foodie, and died in 1590. In 1594-98 we read of William Barclay of Drumcarro and of Pitcorthie (in the parish of Kilrenny), who was probably the brother of Margaret Bar-

clay of Innergellie, who, *c.* 1580, married John Strang of Kilrenny.

William Barclay of Innergellie married, before 1621, Margaret Borthwick, and they received in 1623 a charter from the Archbishop of St. Andrews of the town and lands of Innergellie except one-fourth thereof, also pertaining heritably to William Barclay, but holden of the abbots of Dryburgh, and eight acres, or one-third of one-fourth belonging to Betoun of Balfour, and held of the said archbishop. Also, in 1618, he was served heir to John Balfour, tutor of Rhind, his uncle. He died in 1626.

William Barclay of Innergellie, son of the last, sold the estate about 1630. Dame Christian Rutherford, who in 1635 was infeft in an annuity from Innergellie, was probably connected with the family.

Innergellie was now purchased by Sir James Lumisdaine, of the family of Airdrie, who had a charter in 1642.

Sir James Lumisdaine was one of those Scotsmen who entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus, and in 1636 he was Governor of Osnaburg. He is the Colonel Lumisdaine so frequently mentioned in these wars, who, along with Munro, at the head of his regiment stormed Frankfort on 3d April 1631. He was present in the same year at the battle of Leipsic, where he received a wound. In 1649 we find him in Sweden along with Colonel David Leslie, afterwards Lord Newark. On the eve of the Restoration Sir James Lumisdaine was imprisoned for refusing to take an oath renouncing the Stuarts. His brother, Robert Lumisdaine of Balwhannie, or Mountquhanie, was senior captain of the battalion of Scots soldiers, to which, in 1630, Sir James brought over a regiment of Lowland infantry. Like his brother, he was afterwards a major-general in Scotland, having been appointed by Parliament to serve under Lieutenant-General the Earl of Callander in 1641, and was Governor of Dundee when it was besieged by Monk ten years later. Having betaken himself to the steeple, he

was slain in cold blood, after surrendering on quarter. He married —— Wemyss, who died in 1652, leaving a son, James. Another brother was George Lumisdaine of Rennyhill, and a third was William, who succeeded George.

Sir James is mentioned as laird in 1636. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir George Bruce of Carnock, who died in 1662, by whom he had James, his heir; Robert; Anna, who married, in 1662, William, son of Preston of Valleyfield; another daughter, who married, first, the Laird of Bamff, and, second, in 1666, the Laird of Dun; and Robert, of Stravithie, who married, in 1665, Helen Preston of Airdrie, and had a son, James, of Stravithie. Sir James married, second, in 1663, Isabel Ramsay, waiting-woman of Ord of Carnbee, who died in 1699, and by her probably had a son, David, in 1684 entered apprentice to Patrick Thomson in Edinburgh. He died between 1670 and 1680.

Sir James Lumisdaine, fiar of Innergellie, son of the last, married, and had issue, George, his heir, born in 1651; Alexander, born in 1654; Agnes, born in 1653; and Jean, who married Sir John Preston of Airdrie. He predeceased his father in 1670.

George Lumisdaine of Innergellie was a minor at his father's death, and was alive in 1711. He seems to have sold the estate to his uncle.

Robert Lumisdaine of Innergellie, uncle of the last, is mentioned as laird in 1689. He married, before 1697, Isabel Ellis of Elliston, who was separated from her husband in 1707, survived him, and died before 1737. She had considerable estates from her father, and among them Shawfield, sold in 1712 to Daniel Campbell.

The following story is related by Chambers in his *Domestic Annals*:—'The wife of Lumisdaine of Innergelly came at midnight of 22d July 1697, with John and Agnes Harper and others, to the house of Elliston, ostensibly the property of the Earl of Rutherglen, which was fast locked, and having brought ladders with them, they scaled the house, broke open the windows, at which they entered,

after which they broke open the doors. Having thus taken forcible possession of the mansion, they brought cattle, which they turned loose to eat whatever fodder the place afforded. The lady did not appear before the Council when cited. It is mentioned that in 1719 she was incarcerated for debt.

Robert Lumisdaine of that Ilk was great grandson of Sir James, and acquired Innergellie by purchase, and has a charter to it in 1730. He was born in 1696, and married, first, Eliza, daughter of James Lumisdaine of Stravithie (through whom he became 'of Stravithie'); and, second, in 1738, Sophia, sister of James Lundin of that Ilk, who died in 1780. His children were James; Robert, born in 1743; John, born in 1745, afterwards of Lathallan; and Ann. He died in 1761.

James Lumisdaine of Innergellie, son of the last, married, in 1769, Christian, daughter of Sir Philip Anstruther, but died *s.p.* after 1803.

Robert Lumisdaine of Innergellie, brother of the last, died unmarried.

Major John Lumisdaine of Innergellie, brother of the last, was heir to his brother in Lumisdaine, Blanerne, and Innergellie. He died *s.p.*, and was succeeded by his cousin, William Lumisdaine of Rennyhill.

William Lumisdaine of Innergellie, cousin of the last, third son of William, fourth son of James Lumisdaine of Rennyhill, died unmarried in 1830.

Mary Lilias Lumisdaine of Innergellie, sister of the last, married, in 1816, the Rev. Edwin Sandys-Lumisdaine, eldest son of Edwin Humphrey Sandys, of Kingston, and died in 1864.

Edward Robert John Sandys-Lumisdaine of Innergellie, son of the last, is the present proprietor.

Arms of Lumisdaine—*Az.*, a chevron *or*, between a wolf's head couped and a buckle in chief, and an escalop in base, *arg.* Crest.—An earn devouring a salmon, *ppr.* Motto—'*Beware in time.*'

Immediately after passing Innergellie we enter on the lands of Caiplie, formerly possessed by the Inglises of Tarvit.

Alexander Inglis of West Tarvit is mentioned in 1443. He married, in 1480, Christian Balfour, relict of James, heir of William Bonar of Rossie. A brother, Thomas, is mentioned in 1497.

Alexander Inglis of Tarvit and Carslogie, son of the last, is mentioned in 1503 and 1511. He died between 1513 and 1518.

Alexander Inglis of Tarvit, son of the last, was a minor at his father's death ; and John Inglis, probably his uncle, appears as tutor in 1518 and 1521. He has in 1513 a charter to part of 'Caskelpy,' which I take to be Caiplie, the old spelling of which, however, in Wynton's *Chronicle* is 'Caplawchy.' Alexander married Margaret Barclay of Innergellie, by whom he had Alexander, his heir ; and probably a daughter, who married Nairne of Sandford. In 1540 he has a charter of Tarvit, Caiplie, and half Bawburn, united into the barony of Tarvit. He was slain at Pinkie in 1547.

Alexander Inglis of Tarvit, son of the last, married, first, before 1549, Elizabeth Kemp, and, second, after 1569, Agnes Scott, relict of Dishington of Ardross, who survived him. His children were John, his heir ; George, who died in 1596 ; Arthur ; Alexander, who died in 1613 ; and Andrew, who died before 1607. In his charter of 1548 the lands are enumerated as *Overton*, *Netherton*, and *Thirdpart* (hence obviously the name) of Caiplie, with the mill and Easter Pitcorthie. He died *c.* 1590.

John Inglis of Tarvit, son of the last, married, before 1579, Elizabeth, daughter of David Carnegie of Colluthie, with a tocher of £4000 Scots. She was heiress of half Leuchars, which she conveyed to her father. By her he had Alexander, his heir ; David, who married the widow of Innerdovat (and had John, who died *s.p.* ; Eupham, who married James Callendar, apothecary in Cupar ; and Agnes, who married John King, writer) ; Eupham, who married Sir Andrew Balfour ; Agnes, who became the second wife of Gilbert Campbell of Keithilk ; Catherine, who married, first, Alexander Winchester of Kinglassie ; and, second, William Moncreiff of Randerston (and was the ancestress of George Martin of Clermont) ; Anna, who married Patrick Balfour ; and a daughter who married Campbell of Perse. He died between 1606 and 1610.

Alexander Inglis of Tarvit, son of the last, has a charter in 1604. He married a daughter of Elphinston of that Ilk. By

him the estates were sold. He died between 1613 and 1621.

Arms.—Quarterly ; 1st and 4th, *Az.*, a lion rampant ; and in chief three stars *arg.*, for Inglis : 2d and 3d *Arg.*, a chevron between three wolves' heads couped *sa.* Crest—A demi-lion rampant, *arg.*, holding in the dexter paw a mullet *or.* Motto—'*Nisi dominus frustra.*'

The next proprietor of Caiplie was John Scot of Knightspottie, whose lineage we have now to trace.

Robert Scot of Allanheuch and Whitchester, descended from the second son of Sir David of Buccleuch, had three sons, the second of whom was Alexander, appointed vice-registrar in 1534.

Robert Scot of Knightspottie, son of this Alexander, director of Chancery, married, first, in 1579, Elizabeth Sandilands of Calder, by whom he had no issue. He married, second, Elizabeth Scott, relict of John Scott of Orchardfield, and mother of Sir William Scott of Ardross, by whom he had Robert, his heir ; James, of Vogrie ; William, a merchant ; and a daughter, married to James Hoppringle of Smailholm. He died in 1592.

Robert Scot, director of Chancery in 1582, son of the last, married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Acheson of Gosford, by whom he had John, his heir ; and James, who married a daughter of Lawrence Scott. He purchased Inveresk from John Acheson, burgess in the Canongate, and predeceased his father in 1588, having resigned to him the office of director of Chancery.

Sir John Scot of Knightspottie, director of Chancery, son of the last, in 1611 purchased the lands of Caiplie and Easter Pitcorthie, united into the barony of Caiplie, and shortly afterwards the lands of Inglis-Tarvit, which he then called Scotstarvit ; and in 1621 his title was confirmed by Act of Parliament to the lands of Tarvit, with the Tower ; Caiplie, Overton, Thirdpart, with the pendicle called Stavert, Netherton, the mill lands and fishings. To these was added Wester Pitcorthie, purchased from Sir William Anstruther. Besides these lands, Sir John acquired the

barony of Pittadie, and in 1649 the island of Inchkeith. Thirdpart, now demolished, became the family seat of the Scots, as it had been, we believe, the seat of the Inglises.

Sir John married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden (to whom there is a charter of Overton in 1615); who died before 1637, by whom he had James, his heir; John, of Gibliston, who died before 1658; William of Salton; Jean, who married, first, John Gordon of Buckie, second, Henry Elphinston of Calder Hall; Catherine, who married Spittal of Leuchars; Anne, who married Colonel Robert Cunningham; Rebecca, who married John Eleis of Eleiston; and Margaret, who married, first, John Trotter of Charter Hall, and, second, John Murray of Philiphaugh; Helen; and Agnes. Sir John married, second, Margaret, daughter of Sir James Melville of Halhill, by whom he had George, of Pitlochie (whose daughter married Johnston, and who emigrated to New Jersey, having received in 1685 the gift from the Council of 100 prisoners from Dunnottar). He married, third, Margaret, daughter of Monipenny of Pitmilly, and relict of Rigg of Aithernie (who was alive in 1659), by whom he had Walter, who married Margaret, daughter of William Rigg of Aithernie. Sir John died in 1670, aged 84.

Sir John Scot was one of the eminent men of his time. He had a seat in the Privy Council in 1617, at which time he was knighted. He was appointed an extraordinary Lord of Session in 1629, and an ordinary Lord in 1632. In 1642 he became one of the committee of estates, established for the defence of the country. By Cromwell he was fined £1500; and at the Restoration, not being thought sufficiently loyal, he was 'danced out of his office' of Director of Chancery, by Sir William Ker, a dexterous dancer, and was fined by Charles II. the sum of £6000 Scots. He is probably best known by his *Staggering State of Scots Statesmen*, but it is still more deserving of remembrance that we owe to him the publication of the *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*, undertaken with the assistance of Arthur Johnston. To Sir John we also owe the preserva-

tion of the general survey of Scotland, attempted by Timothy Pont, but which he did not live to complete, and its publication in the sixth volume of John Blaeu's celebrated Atlas. For the purpose of forwarding this undertaking he made a voyage to Holland, and spent whole days in the publisher's house in Amsterdam, writing descriptions of the counties of Scotland from memory.

Sir James Scot, fiar of Scotstarvit, son of the last, married Lady Marjorie Carnegie, daughter of the Earl of Northesk, (who after his death married John Preston, younger of Airdrie), by whom he had James; and David. He predeceased his father in 1650.

James Scot, fiar of Scotstarvit, son of the last, died *s.p.* before 1668, predeceasing his grandfather.

David Scot of Scotstarvit, brother of the last, married, first, Nicolas, eldest daughter of Sir John Grierson of Lag, by whom he had one daughter, Margaret, or Marjorie, married to David Murray, fifth Viscount Stormont, and by him the mother of Lord Mansfield. He married, second, Elizabeth, daughter of John Eleis of Eleiston, by whom he had David; Marjory, who married, in 1722, Peter Ogilvy of Balfour; and Elizabeth, who married Alexander Earl of Balcarres. He died in 1718, aged 74.

David Scot of Scotstarvit, son of the last, married Lucy, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston, by whom he had David; John, born 1725; Elizabeth, who married Peter Hay of Lees; Marjory, born 1719; Margaret, born 1723; Agnes, born 1726; and Lucy, who died unmarried in 1761. He acquired the estate of Barns, so long held by the family of Cunningham, which passed into his hands by adjudication in 1743. He also had a charter of Balcomie in 1749. He died in 1766.

David Scot of Scotstarvit, son of the last, died *s.p.* before 1785.

John Scot of Balcomie, brother of the last, took the designation of Balcomie after the death of the widow of Sir William Hope, from whose heirs he purchased the estate. The charter which his father had was not one which carried absolute possession. He was a General in the British army, and

married, first, in 1770, Lady Mary Hay, eldest daughter of the Earl of Errol, and, second, in 1773, Margaret, daughter of Robert Dundas of Arniston (who survived him, and died in 1797), by whom he had Henrietta, born in 1774; Lucy, born in 1775; and Johanna, born in 1776.

It was General Scot who built the mansion of Bellevue, near Edinburgh, on the site of a country house or cottage, belonging to Provost Drummond. It was afterwards enlarged, and adapted for a custom-house, and the name of the elegant square built around it preserves the memory of the original proprietor, although the house has been entirely removed. A story is told, that some time after Sir Lawrence Dundas had built the handsome house in St. Andrew Square, the site of which is now occupied by the Royal Bank, he happened to have a run of bad luck in playing with General Scot, who is well known to have been one of the most experienced gamblers in Europe, and to have amassed, at least, half a million by play. After Sir Lawrence had lost all his ready cash, and was driven to extremity, his opponent proposed to stake £30,000 against Sir Lawrence's new house, in which they were then sitting. This proposal was accepted by the desperate baronet, but was attended by no better fortune than the preceding stakes, and the property of that beautiful mansion was, in a moment, transferred to his successful antagonist. It was afterwards arranged, however, that Sir Lawrence should retain his house, upon condition that he should be at the expense of building another equally good, and suitable to the taste and convenience of General Scot. The mansion of Bellevue was the result of this arrangement. General Scot died in 1775, and his tomb forms a conspicuous object in the north-west corner of the churchyard of Kilrenny. He left two daughters, who with a third, born shortly after his death, were heiresses of the vast wealth he had accumulated, which at his death was said to have amounted to £300,000 in money, besides land. By his will the

fortune of his eldest daughter Henrietta was to be divided between her sisters, if she married a peer or a peer's son, or if her husband did not take the name of Scot. Nevertheless, she married, in 1795, William Henry Cavendish, Marquis of Titchfield, and afterwards Duke of Portland; while Lucy, the second daughter, became Countess of Moray; and Johanna, the third daughter, married, in 1800, George Canning, the Prime Minister of Great Britain. It is said that the two younger sisters waived the enforcement of the penalty attaching to the marriage of the eldest, on receiving £100,000 each, while the marquis always prefixed the name of Scot to his signature. According to another account, Mrs. Canning, 'with rare disinterestedness,' refused to avail herself of the clause in her father's will; and that a picture of the two sisters, with their arms entwined round each other, in commemoration of this rare act of sisterly affection, is preserved in Walbeck Abbey. Henrietta Scot was the mother of Lord George Bentinck, who became leader of the Protectionist party, when Sir Robert Peel gave in his adhesion to the principle of free trade in corn, and also of Lord William Bentinck, governor of India; and Johanna Scot, created after her husband's death, Viscountess Canning, was the mother of Viscount Charles John Canning, Governor-General of India.

The arms of Scot of Scotstarvit were—*Or*, on a bend *az.*, a star between two crescents of the first, within a border engrailed *gu.* Crest—A right hand holding an annulet, and therein a carbuncle *ppr.* Motto—'*In tenebris lux.*'

Thirdpart and Caiplie were acquired soon after the death of General Scot by Sir Alexander Anstruther, Knight, Attorney-General at Madras, and grandson of Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, who married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Prendergast, who died in 1865, by whom he had Robert; Philip; Thomas Andrew; George Buchan; Janet; Louisa Ann; and Elizabeth Colville.

Robert Anstruther of Caiplie, son of the last, died in 1856.

Philip Anstruther of Caiplie, brother of the last, Major-General, C.B., was born in 1807. He joined the Madras artillery in 1824, and served in the first war in China, where, in 1840, he was taken prisoner while out on a survey near Ningpo, and confined for six months in a cage three feet by three. A full account of his adventures will be found, along with a picture of the cage, in Conolly's *Fifeshire Biography*.

Immediately north of Caiplie and Thirdpart are East and West Pitcorthie. Two parts of Pitcorthie belonged to the monks of Dryburgh, presumably of Wester Pitcorthie, seeing that in the disposition of it by Sir William Anstruther to Scot of Scotstarvit it is designated 'as well the twa parts as the third part.' The abbacies of Dryburgh and Cambuskenneth were, during the minority of James VI., held by two natural brothers of John Erskine, Earl of Mar, who was regent in 1571, and died in 1572. They were appointed, with Buchanan and Peter Young, to be instructors of the young king. Afterwards, in 1604, these abbacies were conferred upon the nephew of the two last abbots, John, Earl of Mar, son of the Regent, who enjoyed them along with the abbacy of Inchmahome, which had been conferred upon his father. Dryburgh was in 1606 erected into the lordship of Cardross, which, along with Inchmahome, the Earl in 1615 assigned to his second son, Henry Erskine, Lord Cardross; while the temporalities of Cambuskenneth were bestowed on his third son, Sir Alexander Erskine. Among the lands which belonged to these houses were, as we have seen, two-thirds of Wester Pitcorthie in Kilrenny parish (one-half having belonged to Dryburgh, and one-third of the remainder to Cambuskenneth), Balcormo; one-fourth of Innergellie, called Innergellie acres; certain lands and houses in Anstruther; and the church-lands of Kilrenny; of all of which the superiority came to the Earl.

Perhaps both the Pitcorthies, certainly Wester Pitcorthie, had belonged to the Barclays of Innergellie; while Easter

Pitcorthie, before the end of the fifteenth century, was attached to the lands of Caiplie. Wester Pitcorthie, indeed, was the jointure-house of the Barclays of Innergellie, and thus became the birth-place of Hay, Earl of Carlisle, known by the name of 'the Scottish Heliogabalus.' He was the son of the widow of Barclay, by Sir James Hay of Kingask and Foodie, son of Peter Hay of Megginch, ancestor of the earls of Kinnoul. Having belonged to the Scots guard of the French king, he was presented by the ambassador from that monarch to King James soon after his Majesty's first arrival in his English metropolis, and became one of his numerous favourites, receiving a grant of the name and title of Lord Hay, but without a seat in Parliament. In 1615 he was advanced to the English peerage by the title of Lord Hay of Lanley, in Yorkshire, and the following year was ambassador to France. He was afterwards sworn in as a privy councillor, and, in 1618, was created Viscount Doncaster. In 1619 he went as ambassador extraordinary to the Emperor Ferdinand II.; in 1622, a second time as ambassador to France; and was created Earl of Carlisle the same year. He held the office of keeper of the great wardrobe from 1616 till his death, was groom of the stole to James VI., and was invested with the order of the garter. Under Charles I. he was continued in his offices, and obtained a grant of the island of Barbadoes. Lord Clarendon gives the following account of this nobleman:—'He came into England with King James, as a gentleman; under no other character than as a person well qualified by his breeding in France, and by study in humane learning, in which he bore a good part in the entertainment of the king, who much delighted in that exercise; and, by these means, and notable gracefulness in his behaviour, and affability in which he excelled, he had wrought himself into a particular interest with his master, and into greater affection and esteem with the whole English nation, than any other of his country, by choosing their friendships and conversation, and really preferring it

to any of his own, insomuch as, upon the king's making him gentleman of his bedchamber and Viscount Doncaster, by his royal mediation he obtained the sole daughter and heiress of the Lord Denny to be given him in marriage, by which he had a fair fortune in land provided for any issue he should raise, and which his son, by that lady, lived long to enjoy. He was surely a man of the greatest expense in his own person of any in the age he lived, and introduced more of that expense in the excess of clothes and diet than any other man, and was, indeed, the original of all those inventions from which others did but transcribe copies. He had a great universal understanding, and could have taken as much delight in any other way, if he had thought any other as pleasant and worth his care. But he found business was attended with more rivals and vexations, and he thought with much less pleasure and not more innocence. He left behind him the reputation of a very fine gentleman and a most accomplished courtier; and, after having spent, in a very jovial life, above £400,000, which, upon a strict computation, he received from the crown, he left not a house nor an acre of land to be remembered by.' The extravagance and voluptuous style of living of the Earl of Carlisle were the means which he used to secure his advancement. While other supplicants wasted their time in exposing past services rendered to the royal cause, or puzzled their brains in devising schemes that might merit the royal patronage, Master Jamie Hay gave the king a dinner, and that did his business at once. This fact is well authenticated by contemporary historians; and Weldon, among others, says that his first favour arose from a most strange and costly feast which he gave the king. But Hay's choice cookery and magnificent expenditure did more than this; they conciliated the esteem and affection of the English nobility and courtiers, who were most rancorously jealous of all Scotch favourites and courtiers; nor though his rise was astonishingly rapid, and the enormous sums he received

from the sovereign notorious, did they ever show any hatred or malice against him. With every fresh advance his magnificence increased, and the sumptuousness of his repasts seemed in the eyes of the world to prove him a man made for the highest fortunes and fit for any rank.

'Atticus eximie si coenat lautus habetur.'

As an example of his prodigality and extravagance, Osborne tells that he cannot forget one of the attendants of the king, who, at a feast made by this monster in excess, 'eat to his single share a whole pye reckoned to my lord at £10, being composed of ambergris, magisterial of pearl, musk,' etc. But, perhaps, the most notable instance of his voluptuousness, is the fact that it was not enough for his ambition that his suppers should please the taste alone; the eye also must be gratified, and this was his device. The company was ushered in to a table covered with the most elegant art and the greatest profusion; all that the silversmith, the shewer, the confectioner, or the cook could produce. While the company was examining and admiring this delicate display, the viands of course grew cold, and unfit for such choice palates. The whole, therefore, called the *ante-supper*, was suddenly removed, and another supper quite hot, and forming the exact duplicate of the former, was served in its place.

The Earl of Carlisle married, first, Honora, only daughter and heiress of Edward, Lord Denny; and, second, Lady Lucy Percy, youngest daughter of Henry, Earl of Northumberland. He died in 1636, and was succeeded by his only son, who died without issue in 1660.

It seems that the Earl of Northumberland 'did all in his power to divert his daughter from this marriage, even to the length of confining her in the tower, giving her leave to visit daily the Lady Somerset, that he might thus have better access to her himself. But the matter was so plotted that where he thought he had her safest, there he lost her, and

so was fain to send her away, seeing he could prevail no more with her. Her mother also refused to receive her, so that she retired to her sister's, at Baynard's Castle. On Lord Hay's going into Scotland, he left £2000 for her maintenance, so that she lived at the wardrobe till his return.'

Some time after we learn that 'Lord Hay thinks it long till the king's coming, that he may consummate his marriage, for the king has promised to give away the bride. In the meantime he is wonderfully observant and obsequious to her and her mother, and spends most part of his time there, having taken Sir F. Darcy's house, where he makes solemn feasts twice a week at least, with that cost and expense, that Lady Northumberland dares not so much as once invite him, by reason of his curiosity, though he be commonly in her house from morning till dinner, from after dinner till supper, and from after supper till late in the night. The like feasting he hath kept during his abode in Scotland, where his ordinary rate for his table was £300 a week, besides feasts, which were very frequent, both to the council, our clergy and chaplains, the household, the pensioners, the guard, the chapel, and his own country nobility and gentry.'

Early in the seventeenth century Wester Pitcorthie became the property of Anstruther of that Ilk, and in 1624 was sold to Sir John Scot. It is now attached to Thirdpart, and belongs to Major-General Philip Anstruther, C.B.

Shortly after passing Caiplie the road crosses a small burn. It was at the bridge across this burn (but the road was then further to the north), that Fisher Willie was stopped by the beggar man, as previously related. We are now in the old barony of Barns. The farm on the left of the road is Barnsmuir, and the house of Barns stood a little to the north-east, just within the boundary of the parish of Crail. On the shore, immediately below the entrance to Barnsmuir, is the cave of the hermit, already noticed.

Barns, in the days of Robert the Bruce, belonged to

Archibald Comyn ; but in 1376 Patrick de Polwarth resigns the lands of West Barns, including Westfield, Seeflat, Templeland, and Gallowsesyde, to Niel Cunningham, son of Sir James Cunningham of Hassingden (who was the second son of Gilbert Cunningham of Kilmaurs).

Archibald Cunningham of West Barns is mentioned *c.* 1390, after which there is a total blank, till in 1505 we meet with John Cunningham of West Barns.

John Cunningham of West Barns, probably son or grandson of the last, married, first, Helen Meldrum, and, second, Ewffame Leslie, daughter of the Earl of Rothes, and widow of Learmonth of Balcomie. This second marriage could not have been much before 1586, and she also predeceased her husband. The wills of both the wives are proved in 1590.

William Cunningham of West Barns and Gallowside is mentioned in 1560 and 1565.

Alexander Cunningham of West Barns and Gallowside, son of the last, has a charter along with his father in 1560 ; and married, before 1561, Christian Wood.

Alexander Cunningham of Barns is mentioned as fiar in 1599, but as laird in 1605 and 1606.

Alexander Cunningham of Barns had, in 1616, a charter of West Barns, which formerly belonged to Alexander Cunningham, his cousin-german by the father's side. The father of this Alexander, and uncle of the former Alexander, purchased the May from Allan Lamonth *c.* 1570. Probably he was the laird of Barns (so called, for he was only tutor), who about the same time married Lamonth's eldest daughter, and whose second son, Allan, married his cousin Helen, daughter of Henry Lamonth. Alexander Cunningham appears to have married, first, Helen, daughter of Thomas Myrton of Cambo ; and, second, in or before 1618, Elizabeth Annand. His children were, John, his heir ; Alexander ; and a daughter.

These children must have been by his first wife, for not more than three or four years after 1618 Drummond of Hawthornden was wooing his daughter. The residence of Cunningham at that time was at Castle-haven, a house built on the promontory immediately west of Crail. Here it was

that in 1620 Drummond composed his 'Polemo-middinia,' or 'Battle of the midden,' a doggerel in Macaronic Latin verse, intended to give an account of a quarrel between the Lady of Barns and her neighbour, the Lady Scotstarvit, who was Drummond's aunt. The poem is wholly unworthy of his genius, but as it is curious, we shall transcribe the title and the opening lines:—

'Polemo-middinia, carmen macaronicum, inter Vitervam (the lady Scotstarvit) et Nibernam (the lady Newbarns). Auctore Gulielmo Drummond Scoto-Britannus.

'Nymphæ quæ colitis highissima monta Fifææ,
Seu vos Pittenweema tenent, seu Crellia crofta,
Sive Anstræa domus, ubi nat haddockus in undis,' etc.'

Drummond's suit, however, was destined to end in a crushing calamity to himself. The marriage day was fixed, and the friends invited, nay, the wedding feast was in preparation, when the lady was seized with fever, and expired. Drummond poured forth the sorrows of his crushed heart in lays which have gained for him the name of the 'Scottish Petrarch.' In order to divert his mind from brooding over this affliction, he undertook a tour into foreign countries, which lasted for eight years; and on his return he married the granddaughter of Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, attracted, it is said, by a fancied likeness to the former object of his affections. Alexander Cunningham was alive in 1633, and his will was proved in 1640.

John Cunningham of Barns had a charter to West Barns in 1627. He married, in 1620, Margaret Mercer (who survived him), by whom he had Lawrence, his heir; and John; both born before 1626; and also Alexander of Todsgreen, and probably Helen, who died in 1692; and Elizabeth, who married James Mercer in Saline. He died before 1648.

Lawrence Cunningham of Barns was served heir to his father in 1648, and in 1649 applied to Parliament for protection against the creditors of his father. He died young in 1658.

John Cunningham of Barns married Isabel, daughter of Archbishop Sharp (who died in 1693), by whom he had William, who died in 1691; James; John, born in 1685, and died in 1686; Agnes, born in 1686, and died in 1689; Margaret, born in 1690. He died before 1704, and his wife in 1693.

James Cunningham of Barns, son of the last, married, in 1689, Margaret Cunningham, perhaps his cousin, by whom he had John, born in 1689; and Alexander, born in 1691.

The lands of Barns were adjudged to Scotstarvit in 1743.

Arms of Cunningham of Barns—*Arg.*, a bishop's pall *sa.*; and in chief a stag's head erased *gu.* (Some say in chief a star *sa.*)

There are also other members of the family mentioned, to whom we are unable to assign their proper relationship.

Thomas Cunningham in 1619 is infeft in 8 acres of Barns; and Thomas and Agnes Cunningham in 1621 renounce an annuity from Todsgreen, in favour of Allan Cunningham, who has been already mentioned. George Cunningham in 1626 renounces certain acres near Crail, in favour of Cunningham of Barns. Thomas Cunningham and Janet Myles, in 1634, renounce certain acres in favour of Alexander and John Cunningham of Barns.

The estate of Barns went with Caiplie to the eldest daughter of General Scot, who married the Marquis of Titchfield; and it was soon after sold to several proprietors. Barns was added to the estate of Thirdpart, and Barnsmuir to that of Grangemuir; Kirkmay became the property of Robert Inglis, but now belongs to Robert Duncan. Barnsmuir has lately been purchased by Alexander Duncan, Craigfoodie.

Airdrie (probably 'Ardrigh,' the royal height) lies in the parish of Crail, to the north of Barns and of Thirdpart. It occupies the most commanding site in the district, and is surrounded by plantations. In the reign of King William (1165-1214), it was in possession of William of Beaueyr, who bestowed it on the monks of the May in perpetual alms, 'for the salvation of my soul, and for the salvation of

the soul of my lady Ada the countess, and King Malcolm her son, and for the salvation of my lord King William.' At that time the lands consisted of one carucate and one bovate, and there were besides two bovates, which he had given to his wife, and one bovate given to Radulph his serjeant (*serviente meo*), which he bequeathed also to the monks on the death of these persons. I do not, however, find Airdrie afterwards mentioned among the possessions of the monastery.

Later, we find Airdrie in possession of a family of the name of Dundemore, who had property in other parts of Fife, and especially in Strathmiglo. Henricus de Dundemore is mentioned in 1224, 1285, and 1345. Of course there must have been more than one person of the name. John de Dundemore occurs in 1255, 1260, 1286, 1312, and 1331. He appears in 1266 to have been tenant of the mill of Crail. Simon of Dundemore died in 1290, and his widow, Isabella, is permitted to enjoy her dowry in peace by King Edward in 1296.

The next proprietor of Airdrie whom we meet with is Richard Spalding of Airdrie, Lamletham, and Innergellie, in 1430, but it was purchased by John Lummysden of Glengyrnoch (Gleghorn), who in 1409 has a charter from the Burgh of Crail of Colry Loch in Crailmuir, and in 1450 takes the designation 'of Airdrie.' He belonged to the family of Lummisden of that ilk in the Merse, and was alive in 1466. In 1490 John of Lummisden, son and heir of James of Lummisden, bestows a tenement in Crail on one of the foundations in the collegiate church of the burgh.

John Lumisdaine of Airdrie has a charter of the barony of Airdrie in 1511, and is mentioned from 1506 to 1527.

William Lumisdaine of Airdrie, served heir to the last in 1533, married Janet Inglis before 1529; in which year he is styled 'of Airdrie.' She died before 1533, and he married, second, Eupham Lundin, who in 1575 and 1582 is styled 'lady elder of Airdrie.' His children were Thomas; Janet Bengis; and

Elizabeth. John Lumisdaine of Blanearn was brother of this William, and had four sons, David of Blanearn, John, James, and Robert. William was probably slain at Pinkie in 1547.

Thomas Lumisdaine of Airdrie, son of the last, was served heir in 1548. He married Marjory Douglas (who died in 1591), but had no issue, and died in 1566. His sisters, along with his cousin James, are named as his heirs in 1569.

James Lumisdaine of Airdrie, cousin of the last, was served heir in 1566. He died *s.p.* in 1598, and his tombstone is in Crail churchyard, with the following inscription :—

> 'Prima decus, thalamos, et opes mihi contulit aetas ;
> Proxima at immeritis aucta pericla malis.
> Vivere cum desii vixi quod defuit aevi
> Mortalis nobis vita beata dedit.'

John Lumisdaine of Airdrie, probably brother of the last, and formerly designed 'of Blanearn.'

Robert Lumisdaine of Airdrie, brother of the last, married before 1598 Jeane Cor.

In 1603 this laird has a charter of Mellerstaines, Fawnis, etc., which may have been the reason why he sold the estate of Airdrie in 1607. In 1620 there is a ratification of the disposition of Airdrie to the new laird by Jeane Cor, and of Redwalls by James Lumisdaine, who was probably the son of Robert.

The purchaser of Airdrie was William Turnbull, whose daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married Sir John Preston of Penicuik, President of the Court of Session. This young lady, at the mature age of eleven, was carried off from her father's house in Edinburgh, by Robert, son of William Napier of Wrightshouses (a branch of the family of Merchiston), who was denounced as a rebel by the Privy Council, on the complaint of Turnbull that he kept his daughter in some obscure place. She would seem to have been afterwards recovered. No doubt the prize was somewhat tempting, for she inherited not only the barony of Airdrie, consisting of the lands of Airdrie, Baclany,

Redwalls, Sypsies, and Pinkarton, with some other lands in the immediate neighbourhood, but also Thomaston, Mains of Pittencrieff, Kirkfield of Cupar, Glaidny, Overkellie, Arncroach, Pitkiery, and various other small tenements. Turnbull died at Cupar in 1615.

Sir John Preston married, first, before 1614, Elizabeth Turnbull (who died in 1627), by whom he had John; and Captain Walter, who, in 1645, married Susanna, daughter or sister of Ninian M'Morran of Newhall in the parish of Kingsbarns. He married, second, Agnes, daughter of Lundin of Balgonie (who survived him, and died in 1668), by whom he had James, who died *s.p.* in 1662; William, regent in the old college of St. Andrews, who died in 1657, aged 26; David, mentioned in 1665; Thomas, alive in 1666; Ann, who married in 1662 Wemyss of Unthank; and Elizabeth, who married Sir Patrick Myrton of Cambo. He died between 1657 and 1662.

It is not certain that Sir John had not a third wife between the two now mentioned, for in 1629 he and Dame Grizel Colville are infeft in Raehill.

Sir John Preston of Airdrie, son of the last, married, first, a lady whose name is not known. He married, second, in 1652, Marjory Carnegie, relict of Scotstarvit. His children were John; Simon, who died in 1669; James, who died in 1652; Thomas; Margaret, who married, in 1668, Major Law of Brunton; Ann, who married, in 1669, Henry Sibbald of Rankeillor; Marion, who married Couper of Fentonbarns; and Helen, who married, in 1665, Robert Lumisdaine of Stravithie. He died in 1660.

Sir John Preston of Airdie, son of the last, served heir in 1672 to William Turnbull, his great-grandfather, married, in 1670, Jean, eldest daughter of Sir James Lumisdaine of Innergellie, with a tocher of 12,000 merks, and had by her a son, John, born in 1687. By him the estate was sold in 1673.

The arms of Preston of Airdrie were—*Arg.*, three unicorns' heads erased *sa.* Crest—An angel *ppr.* Motto—'*Praesto ut praestem.*'

Airdrie was purchased in 1674 by Sir Philip Anstruther of that Ilk, and conveyed to his second son, Sir James

Anstruther of Airdrie, principal clerk of the bills, who married Christian, daughter of Skene of Halyards (who after his death married Andrew Whyte, Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh). By her he had Philip, who succeeded him, and Christian; for the custody of whom there was a law-suit, after his death, in 1683, between Sir William and Lord Edward Murray, and his lady, Catherine Skene of Halyards.

Lieutenant-General Philip Anstruther, son of the last, was Lieutenant-Governor of Minorca, in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was M.P. for the East of Fife Burghs at the time of the Porteous affair in 1736, and was the only one of the Scottish members who supported the obnoxious measures of Government on that occasion. He was in consequence much persecuted by his countrymen, and especially by Sir Harry Erskine, who had been hardly treated by him at Minorca some ten years before; nor did he fail to retaliate when opportunity offered. So high did the feeling against him run, that on one occasion, in passing from Fife to England, he deemed it prudent to avoid the usual ferry at Pettycur, and hired a couple of fishermen to carry him to North Berwick. 'You fellows are all great smugglers, no doubt?' said the General. 'Ou aye,' replied one of the men; 'but I dinna think we ever smuggled a general before.'

In 1745 the house of Airdrie was plundered of all the arms which the rebels could lay their hands on. Thomas Erskine, merchant at Balhouffie, and Robert Hamilton of Kilbrachmont, were engaged in this treasonable act.

General Anstruther was also Governor of Kinsale, and died in 1760, aged 82. Being unmarried, he left his estate of Airdrie to his cousin, Sir John Anstruther of that ilk. He had done much to beautify the estate, and laid out large sums in adorning the house, all to little purpose. It was sold in 1783 by Sir John Anstruther to Colonel Moncreiff, a son of James Moncreiff of Sauchope, who had, on the strength of the recommendation of Sir Henry Erskine, been

entered at Woolwich. He was engaged in the siege of Savannah; and was killed in a sally made by the French from Dunkirk in 1793. He left all his property to an only daughter, who married General Graham Stirling, and parted with Airdrie.

Airdrie was then purchased by Methven Erskine, afterwards Earl of Kellie. Upon his death, Sir David Erskine succeeded as heir of entail. He took down the wings built by General Anstruther, and removed to his own house at Cambo a beautiful chimney-piece of white marble, executed by workmen brought from Italy. Airdrie now belongs to Sir Thomas Erskine of Cambo.

A little to the west of Airdrie, at Redwalls, stood an ancient and extensive quadrangular building, having the ground apartments on every side arched over with hewn stone, and pierced with small apertures for loopholes at regular distances. Over these there was a second story of solid masonry, containing accommodation for a numerous family; and at one end a well-paved barn, with two inclined planes up to the door. The walls were of great strength and thickness.

From Airdrie there is a road leading directly to Crail, the name of which is probably derived from Caer, 'a fort,' and Ayle, 'a ring or corner.' On the right hand, and between this and the coast road, lie Sypsies and Kirkmay, formerly part of the Airdrie estate, but which were acquired by Robert Inglis, a descendant of the family of Cramond, from whose son, William, Kirkmay was more recently purchased by Robert Duncan, Esq., descended from the Duncans of Leaside and Lundie in Forfarshire, through the branches of Stoneywynd and Kingask. There is a handsome house on the north side of the principal street of Crail, called Kirkmay House, which was built by Robert Inglis in 1817. It now belongs, along with Sypsies, to Mrs. Jane Hatton or Inglis.

The burgh of Crail is very ancient. As early as the ninth

century there is said to have been intercourse between Crail and the Netherlands, whose inhabitants came thither to buy salt fish. The town is not set down in a map of the tenth century, and first appears in one of the twelfth. Yet Boethius says it was a considerable town in 874. During the reign of David I. (1124—1153) the Firth of Forth was frequented by multitudes of fishermen from the coasts of Scotland, England, France, and Holland, who had their resort in the harbours of the Isle of May. These, however, could not accommodate any large number of boats, and we may suppose that, even at that early period, there were harbours on the coasts of Fife and Lothian where they might take refuge; and of these Crail would certainly be one. Indeed, we read of herrings being carried from Crail to Scone and Clackmannan in 1343; as well as white fish, porpoises, and rabbits from the May. And we are told that it was at Crail that the Dutch first learned the mode of curing herrings. But the Hollanders claim for one of their own countrymen the discovery, in 1380, of curing herrings with salt, which was immediately followed by the contrivance of the large net, the first of which was manufactured at Hoorn in 1416. It is also on record that in the fifteenth century the herrings forsook the coasts of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark for those of Scotland.

There was a castle at Crail, now demolished, on the ancient site of which a fanciful building has in more recent times been erected, in the form of a tower, which, when viewed from the sea, has no unpleasing appearance. Here David I. frequently resided (indeed he is said by Sibbald to have died here, and not at Carlisle, as is generally reported), and hence Crail became the seat of a constabulary, extending as far as Kincraig point; while by sea the burgh possessed jurisdiction from the middle of Leven Water to the middle of the brook Putikin (Pitmilly Burn). It was also a mark of the residence of the court at Crail that there was a keeper of the king's warren (whose annual pay, 'pro

cibo et servitio suo,' was, in 1264, 16s. 8d.); and that the north barns of Crail came to be called 'Kingsbarns,' the mills east of the town, the 'King's mills,' and the muir, 'Kingsmuir.' In 1221 Crail was part of the royal lands on which was secured the jointure of the queen of Alexander II., and the farms of Crail were, in 1342, assigned to the sisters of David II. There was also a family of the same name, who probably possessed the lands. Adam de Crail, or Caryl or Karail, who died in 1227, was one of the *clerici regis*, and Bishop of Aberdeen. In 1312 Walter de Carale is one of a jury summoned to inquire what were the commodities, fees, and rights belonging to the office of the constabulary of Crail; and he is also witness to a charter about 1330. Another Adam de Carale was Abbot of Scone in 1332, and John de Carale is mentioned in 1366. In 1294 King Edward of England gives a charter to Isabella de Bello Monte, lady of Vescy, empowering her to hold a market on her manor of Crail every Wednesday, and an annual fair for fifteen days, beginning on the Monday after the octave of Easter. This barony of Crail had been given by Alexander, King of Scotland, to Richard de Bello Monte, the predecessor of the said Isabella. There was a Eustace de Vescy who married, in or about 1184, Margaret, natural daughter of King William, from whom this lady may have descended. We learn from Professor Innes's *Scotland in the Middle Ages*, that Fife was divided into four quarters—Eden, Leven, Inverkeithing, and Dunfermline, *besides the Constabulary of Crail.* This last division, however, was certainly called the 'East quarter;' and there was an office called 'the Mastership of the East quarter of Fife,' or 'Mair (Mayor) of fee of the barony of Crail,' to which was attached the Mairtonland and the Pulterland. Between 1370 and 1390 it was held by William Mair, who took his name from it, by William Herowart and William de Fernie. The Mairton land probably gave its name to the family of Myrton, afterwards lairds of Cambo. It is

interesting to observe that William de Fernie, just mentioned, is also called William Fleming, inasmuch as it shows that the Flemings, who had come over in numbers to Scotland, had found a footing here, as well as at St. Andrews, whose first provost was Maynard Fleming. The mills of Crail seem to have been of great importance. In 1343 they were destroyed by the English, but they were again rebuilt.

This may be a fitting place to say something of the trade not of Crail alone, but of all the coast-towns of the east of Fife. The commerce of Scotland with the continental states gradually increased as years passed by. In 1380 we find an ordinance of the municipal authorities of the city of Rheims, regulating the sale of salmon, herrings, and cod imported from Scotland; also of wool, leather, and hides. Somewhat later, the commodities imported are thus reckoned in the tariff at the port of Dieppe :—'cloth and wool and suet, from England and Scotland.' James IV. exerted himself in promoting the interests of shipping and fisheries throughout his dominions. Besides several Acts of Parliament, bearing generally on this subject, we find, on the breaking out of the war with England in 1498, letters under the privy seal, addressed to the prothonotary, authorising him to excuse in the king's name, by writ or word, the Englishmen coming with merchandise, with their ships or boats, to the ports or havens of Pittenweem, Anstruther, Earlsferry, and Crail; and to give the said Englishmen safe conducts or passports for short time or long, as he thinks expedient, during the truce standing between the realms. This shows that the commerce must have been considerable, and that the coast of Fife had its full share of it. The relative importance of the coast towns appears incidentally from the fact that, in 1529, the inhabitants of Edinburgh and Leith are forbidden to repair to a fair at St. Monans lest they should meet with persons infested by the plague. In 1586, Henry III. of France com-

plains to Queen Elizabeth of an outrage committed by some of her subjects on a Scottish vessel near to Dieppe, which was laden with 600 crowns' worth of wine, silk, sugar, and spices, and which had been taken, and with great inhumanity deprived of its sails, and, along with another Scottish vessel, left to the mercy of the winds and sea.

As early as the thirteenth century Henri d'Andeli represents the Scots as indulging freely, along with other northern nations, in the wines of Rochelle. Froissart, in the fourteenth century, tells of their ships arriving in the harbour of Bourdeaux, to load with wine, at the risk of being captured by Turkish pirates, on their coming out of the mouth of the river.

We have also the ledger of Andrew Haliburton, conservator of the privileges of the Scots nation at Middelburg in Holland. It extends from 1492 to 1503, and fully confirms what we learn from other quarters concerning the articles of merchandise principally dealt in. But the fullest statement is to be found in the following extract from an old English poem :—

'Also over all Scotland the commodities
Are fettes (skins) and hides, and of wool the fleece.
All this must pass by us away
Into Flaunders by England, this is no nay.
And all her wool is dressed for to sell
In the towns of Poperyng[1] and of Belle ;—
—For the staple of that marchaundie
Of Scotland is Flaunders truly.
Then the Scots bin charged at sye
Out of Flaunders with little mercerye,
And great plenty of haberdash ware,
And with cart wheels bare,

[1] Popering, Poppering, or Poppeling, the name of a parish in the marches of Calais.

'Yborn he was in far country,
In Flanders all beyond the sea,
At Popering in the place.'
CHAUCER (*Canterbury Tales—Sir Topaz*).

And barrows are laden in substance.
Thus must rude ware bin her chevesance.
So may they not forbear this Flemish land.'
Bibel of English Policy.

In the reign of James v. (1513-42), Sir David Lindsay was successfully employed in negotiating a commercial treaty with the Netherlands for a hundred years, which was but the renewal of one that had been made with James I. The jealousy with which this trade was looked upon in England appears from a licence granted by that Court in 1544 to William of Douay and his associates, merchants of Flanders, permitting them to travel with their goods and merchandise as far as Newcastle-on-Tyne, *but not to pass any farther towards Scotland.*

During the seventeenth century the commercial relation between Scotland and France was so close as to be referred to in the satirical rhymes of the period :—

'Vous quittez donc la cour,
Pour vous jeter dans le négoce :
Ce n'est plus celui de l'amour,
Mais celui d'Espagne ou d'Ecosse.'

And again—

'Je passe quand je veux, bien que je sois Français,
Tantôt pour Espagnol, tantôt pour Ecossais.'

Little can be gleaned of a more precise character regarding the trade of the east of Fife. In 1620 a Pittenweem bark named *The Grace of God* was loading in a Dutch port; and in the same year another vessel, also of Pittenweem, named *The Blessing of God*, brought 'timber deals, stings, and single timber, and fathoms of Burn wood' from Norway. The exports appear to have been chiefly wool, leather, and hides—'Draperie d'Ecosse, laine venant d'Ecosse, suif d'Angleterre et d'Ecosse.' Later, in 1661, it is enacted by Parliament that the fishers of Crail, Kilrenny, Anstruther

Easter, and Pittenweem shall be favoured above strangers in fishing in the Orkneys.

But to return more particularly to Crail. The earliest charter of the burgh was given by Robert the Bruce at Stirling, 12th June 1310, and was confirmed by Robert II., Queen Mary, James VI., who, in 1587, conferred upon it the Collegiate Church and the 'place called the College of Crail,' and by Charles I. These charters conferred rights upon the burgh extending over all harbours and anchorages from Putikin burn to Leven water; but Earlsferry, Elie, Pittenweem, and Anstruther entered into negotiations to obtain their freedom. And more lately, in 1810, a similar contract was entered into with the Earl of Kellie in respect of Fifeness, Old Haiks, and Kingsbarns, so that the ancient jurisdiction of the burgh has been much curtailed.

The arms of the burgh of Crail are:—*Sa.*, in a sea in base, *ppr.*, a ship with one mast, at anchor, her sail furled, *arg.*, manned with seven mariners, full-faced, seen from the middle upwards, of the last: in the sinister chief point a crescent surrounded with eight stars, *or*.

There is some reason to suppose that there was at one time a priory at Crail dedicated to St. Rufus. At least there is a plot of ground called the Prior's Croft, where are still remaining the foundations of an old building which was known by the name of the Prior Walls. Near this is a well, still called the 'Briery Well.' In an inventory said to be among the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum, the following charter is mentioned:—'To the Prior of Crail, of the second teinds of the lands between the waters of Neithe and Nith.' The nuns' peat-field, conveyed in 1510 to Sir William Myrton, and held by Arthur Myrton, may have belonged to this priory. The house of the Prioress, with the girnel, barn, garden, and crofts, belonged in 1640 to Preston of Airdrie. There was also within the castle a chapel dedicated to St. Rufus.

The Church of Crail belonged at an early period to the

Cistercian nuns at Haddington. In 1177 the stipend was forty merks; and Lambard, vicar of Crail, is mentioned in 1296. But to Sir William Myreton belongs the credit of making it a collegiate church, and the wealthiest in the east of Fife. He was probably of the family of Myrton of Cambo, and in 1509 was presented by the Pope to the vicarage of Lathrisk. In the following year we find him acquiring property in Crail; and during many successive years he exerted himself very effectually in obtaining from the gentry round about, annuities secured on their lands. Thus the altar of St. Michael, the Archangel, was founded in 1512, Sir William Myreton and the chaplains of the altar having paid to Alexander Borthwick of Balhouffie 400 merks in 'guyd gold,' and receiving in return an annual rent of 20 merks. In 1514 Sir William appears in presence of the bailies of Crail and the community and parishioners thereof, and represents to them that to the praise and honour of God, the Virgin Mary, and all saints, he had founded an altar in the Church of Crail, whereat was performed mass, vespers, singing, and other services, and that the same was in their presentation and donation. In 1515 it appears that there were five chaplainries, viz., of the Virgin Mary and St. Michael, already mentioned, and of St. James the Apostle, St. Bartholomew, and St. Nicholas. Again, in 1517, Mr. Alexander Dunbar, vicar of Crail, having given his consent that the vicarage should be erected into a perpetual provostry, on account of the foundation of the new college in the Parish Church of Crail, a charter is issued by Andrew, Archbishop of St. Andrews, Primate of Scotland, confirming letters by Janet, Prioress of the Monastery of Haddington, by Sir William Myreton, by the bailies and community of the burgh of Crail, and by the parishioners of the Parish Church of Crail, for the foundation of a provostry, with certain prebendaries, to be in the gift and presentation of the said Prioress of Haddington, as follows:—

1. The Provostry of St. Mary the Virgin, with manse and glebe and whole vicarage of Crail as stipend, out of which the provost shall provide 15 merks to a perpetual vicar pensionary.

2. Prebend of the Aisle of St. Mary the Virgin for a sacristan, with £14, 13s. 4d. from Balmounth, etc.

3. Second Prebend of St. Mary's Aisle, with £13, 6s. 8d. from Kellie.

4. Prebend of St. Michael's Altar for an organist, with £13, 6s. 8d. from Kellie.

5. Second Prebend of St. Michael's Altar, with £13, 6s. 8d. from Gordonshall, Pitmerth, and Balhouffie.

6. Prebend of St. James the Apostle, with £13, 6s. 8d. from Sypsies, besides £4 of yearly rent, etc.

7. Prebend of St. Nicholas, with £13, 6s. 8d., and a yearly rent of £8 from Cambo and Belsies.

8. Prebend of St. Bartholomew, with £13, 6s. 8d., and a yearly rent of £6, 13s. 4d. from Aldleys.

9. Prebend incorporated by bailies and community of Crail, with stipend as contained in charter of foundation.

10. Prebend of Our Lady at the High Altar, incorporated and endowed as the foregoing, with an additional stipend of two merks from Crail.

11. Prebend for a regular clerk, whose stipend shall be that of the parish clerkship, with a secular clerk under him to ring the bells, furnish fire and water, minister aspersions, and light candles on altars and hearses.

In subsequent years additions are made to several of these prebends, and in 1520 another is founded 'of St. John the Baptist.' In a later document the provostry of Crail is valued at £820, and in an inventory of the furniture belonging to the eight altars, they are enumerated as follows:—'The Lady Yle, St. Katryne, St. Michaelis, St. James, St. Jhone the Baptist, St. Stewyne, St. Jhone the Evangelist, and St. Nicholas.' The inventory is curious, and we may transcribe the portion relating to the high altar:—

'Ane grit chaleis of sylver, duble gilt, contenand of weycht xxiiij vncis and half-vnce. Item, ane grit ewcharist for the sacrament, duble gilt, contenand xlvj vnce and half-vnce. Item, ane litill ewcharist, nocht gilt, weyand viij vnce. Item, twa sylver sensouris, ilkane weyand xxv vncis, contenand l vncis. Item, twa sylver chandolaris, ilkane weyand xxxviij vncis and half-vnce, in the hail contenand lxxvij vncis. Item, twa sylver crowattis, weyand baith ix vncis, all giffin be Schir Thomas Myrtoun, vmquhil Archedene of Abyrdene and Prowest off Caraill, etc. Item, ane cros off sylver, duble gilt, weyand xiij vncis. Item, ane litill chaleis, syngle gilt, weyand xij vncis, bayth giffin be the priores of Hadyntoun. The hail sowme of the vncis of sylver werk at the hye alter is xij^{xx} of vncis. Item, thare of duble gilt, lxxxiiij vncis, and syngil gilt, vij^{xx} and xvj vncis.' Then follows a list of the vestments for the high altar. The following is the list of the books in the choir:—'In the first, twa hail bukis of the temporale callit Aspitiens, and twa hail bukis of the sanctis callit Sanctorum. Item, foure new half bukis, twa for symmer, and twa for wynter, contenand the temporale and Sanctorum. Item, thre auld hail antiphonallis. Item, tene psalteris, all parchment, and fyne text hand. Item, ane new legeand of parchment, in text hand, contenand the temporale, properte and comone of sanctis. Item, ane buk of evangelis, and ane epistolare. Item, ane lettronale, in grit volume, contenand the breiffis off antamys, ymnis, rundis, graillis, and alla (alleluia). Item, ane baitkyne of arres werk for the provest stalle, and sax cuschynnis. Item, ane buk in prent callit ordinarium divinorum, chenzeid at the desk at the hye alter.' The Priory of Haddington was erected into a temporal lordship in 1621, in favour of John, Master of Lauderdale, to whom therefore fell the Kirklands of Crail, and those annexed to the chapel of St. Rufus within the castle, viz.:—Salchos, Newton, Pitcorthie, and Furde. But before this, in 1587, James VI. gave a charter to the

town of Crail, in favour of the bailies, council, and community, giving to them all that had belonged to any chaplainries, altarages, or prebendaries, or to any kirk or college within the burgh, with the exception of all that had pertained to the Abbey of Haddington. The charter gives as the reason, 'the great frauds used by a large number of the prebendaries and chapillaris, who have seen the alteration of religion, and have alienated to particular men the lands, mortified to their chaplaincies and prebendaries. But previous to this it would appear that Lord Lindsay had, from the convent of Haddington, a tack of the teinds, both parsonage and vicarage, for the annual rent of 250 merks. The patronage was vested in Sir William Murray of Balvaird, who resigned it in favour of Lord Lindsay. Disputes arose between the Town Council and his Lordship as to their respective rights, which were settled by compromise in 1630. An Act of Parliament in 1633 ratifies the charters of 1630 and 1587. The town was provided with a Protestant minister in 1560, and in 1587 the market day was changed from Sunday to Saturday by Act of Parliament.

The present parish church of Crail is the ancient collegiate edifice which was thus given to the burgh, and confirmed to it by Act of Parliament in 1633, without prejudice to the rights of Cunningham of Barns, or Learmonth of Balcomie. Although marred by modern 'improvements,' it still presents a good specimen of pointed architecture. It consists of a central nave, with aisles, divided by two rows of pillars, one on each side, and an apsis at the east end, which had formed the choir. The truncated chancel, and probably some portions of the nave, with the chancel arch, springing from its triple-shafted responds, belong to the first pointed period, while the nave belongs to the second. Within the church, and forming part of the pavement of one of the passages, is a somewhat unique flat-headed specimen of one of those monuments errone-

ously called Runic. It is six feet three inches long, and bears the cross, hooded with a half-circle or broken wheel of the horse-shoe shape. On the upper limb of the cross are two carved ornaments, and the remainder seems to have been covered with lozenge fretwork. The field has distinct traces of animals, the most clear of which is a ram, on the right side. On the left side there is the representation of a human body, with a bird's head, seated on a chair.

We have already noticed the schools of Crail. These were founded in 1525, in which year Sir William Myreton, in presence of the bailies of Crail, and others, patrons of the altar of the Holy Cross (which by the way is not mentioned before, but may very likely answer to No. 9 in the list on p. 412), declares his intention of founding two schools within the burgh, one for teaching grammar, and the other for teaching music: and Sir John Bowman and Sir James Bowman were appointed preceptors to the two schools respectively. It may be noticed here that the title of 'Sir' is merely ecclesiastical, and is given to all the prebendaries of the Collegiate Church. In 1542 Sir David Bowman, prebendary of the altar of St. James the Apostle, grants to Mr. John Bowman, his cousin, priest, and preceptor of the grammar school, certain lands to be held for the performance of the religious duties and services mentioned in the charter. In 1588 David Maxwell is master of the grammar school, and prebendary of the Holy Cross service, and continues to 1594. In 1630 the bailies presented Mr. William Haigie, schoolmaster of Crail, to the chaplainries and prebends of the College Church of Crail, during his lifetime. In 1739 there is a discharge in favour of the burgh treasurer by Mr. Patrick Coldstream, master of the grammar school (to which he had been admitted in 1726), of £62, of which £50 was payment of his Lammas and Whitsunday's quarterly salaries, and £12, a year's payment of his additional salary. At the same

time there is a discharge by William Coldstream, usher of the same school, for £12 of yearly salary. This Patrick Coldstream married Helen Adamson, and was author of 'Joseph, a tragedy,' an MS. copy of which is in the University Library of Edinburgh, and bears to have been 'acted by the gentlemen of his superior classes, at Crail on Thursday the 30th August 1735, to the great satisfaction, and with the united applause of a crowded assembly of spectators of all ranks.' The cast of the actors is interesting, as showing the school was frequented by the sons of the neighbouring proprietors. It runs thus:—

Jacob,	George Middleton.
Reuben,	George Moncreiff.
Simeon,	Patrick Lindsay.
Levi,	George Chiene.
Judah,	Jas. Lindsay.
Issachar,	Chas. Cochrane.
Dan,	John Clielland.
Joseph,	Alex. Monipenny.
Benjamin,	William Erskine.
Zebulon,	William Dalmahoy.
Gad,	Thos. Alexander.
Pharaoh,	John Colville.
Potiphar,	David Chiene.
Syrus,	Thos. Carstairs.
Leonidas,	William Taylor.
Lyconides,	Thos. Moncrieff.
Dromo,	Chas. Middleton.
Blephano,	Chas. Colville.

The prologue was recited by William Rolland, Hans Cleilland, William Moncrieff, and William Lindsay. The epilogue by James Dalgleish. George, Thomas, and William Moncrieff were probably sons of Moncrieff of Sauchope; John and Hans Cleland were sons of Robert Cleland of Carnbee, bailie of Crail; Patrick, James, and William Lindsay were probably sons of George Lindsay of

Wormiston; Alexander Monipenny, a son of Monipenny of Pitmilly; William Erskine was the third son of Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo. Charles Middleton was afterwards Lord Barham, and George Middleton was his brother. The Chienes belonged to a family in Crail, of which one of the daughters became Countess of Kellie.

The last gleam of royalty which Crail enjoyed was in 1538, when Mary of Guise, daughter of the Duke of Guise, and widow of the Duke of Longueville, landed at Balcomie, and with a large retinue rode to St. Andrews, where she was welcomed by the king, who came forth to meet her, attended by a royal train. Next day they were married in the cathedral with great pomp.

In 1552 we find a letter from Queen Mary, directing the provost and bailies of Crail to furnish two men, armed with jack, steelbow, sword, buckler, sleeves of plate or mail, and a spear six ells long; or well furnished with powder-flask and hagbuts; being their proportion of 300 to be sent to support the King of France. And in 1567 sundry inhabitants of Crail were threatened by the Privy Council for resetting the Earl of Bothwell's (Hepburn) servants, and furnishing them with boats to Dunbar.

In 1559 John Knox preached in Crail. Grierson, the historian of St. Andrews, says that it was on Sunday the 29th May. But the 29th of May was not a Sunday in that year. Knox himself says that he preached in Crail 'the first day after his coming to Fyfe, the next day in Anstruther, minding the third day, which was the Sunday, to preach in St. Andrews.' If the three days here spoken of were three successive days, then they must have been the 9th, 10th, and 11th of June. But if they mean three successive *Sundays*, as the narrative, though not the words, seems to import, then they must have been the 28th May, on which day he preached at Crail; the 4th June at Anstruther; and the 11th June at St. Andrews. The church in which he preached at Anstruther was, of course,

the church of St. Nicolas in West Anstruther. Grierson goes on to say that 'the effect of his eloquence was such that the populace immediately arose, and in a very short time demolished all the churches in Crail, Anstruther, and other adjacent towns along the seacoast.' Now there is not the smallest particle of evidence for this assertion. The only churches along the coast at that time were those of Crail, Kilrenny, West Anstruther, Pittenweem,and St. Monans; and not one of these was laid in ruins. Equally unfounded is the statement which follows,—that the mob demolished the cathedral church of St. Andrews. The images, indeed, they tore down with no gentle hand; but the real cause of this and the other cathedrals of Scotland falling into ruins was very different, as we have stated elsewhere.

In 1656 the whole shipping belonging to Crail was one vessel of 90 tons burden; and no doubt it had suffered along with the other coast towns in the civil commotions which prevailed during the first part of the seventeenth century. Indeed, there is an Act of Parliament in 1649 suspending the charge against the town on the part of Sir James Murray Skirling, on the ground that it was not able to pay its debts.

James Sharp, afterwards Archbishop of St. Andrews, was for some time minister of Crail. He was born in the Castle of Banff in 1613 of William Sharp, Sheriff-Clerk of the county, and Isabel Leslie, daughter of John Leslie, fourth Laird of Kininvie, and of Margaret Ogilvy of Milton. He had two brothers—Robert, of Banff Castle, Sheriff-Clerk of Banff, and Sir William of Stronghall. James Sharp was educated at the University of Aberdeen: by the interest of the Earl of Rothes was appointed to a professorship in St. Andrews, and in 1648 was presented by the Earl of Crawford to the church and parish of Crail. In 1650 he was translated to Edinburgh, though he appears to have retained the benefice of Crail. In 1651 he, with other

ministers, was taken prisoner at Alyth, at the time when Monk was besieging Dundee, and sent to London. By cringing to Cromwell he soon obtained his liberty; and having secured the confidence of the party in Scotland called the resolutioners, he was again sent by them to London, to plead their cause before the Protector, on which occasion he so distinguished himself by his address that Cromwell remarked to the bystanders, 'That gentleman, after the Scotch way, should be called Sharp of that Ilk.' In 1660 he was sent by five ministers of Edinburgh to communicate the views of their party to Monk, and afterwards to Charles II. at Breda; and to take care that the Presbyterian government might not be altered; but, with almost unexampled duplicity, he betrayed those who had sent him, and was rewarded, in 1661, by being made Archbishop of St. Andrews, and one of the masters of St. Mary's College. On his return from London, where he had gone to be consecrated, he came over to Fife; and, having dined at Abbotshall with Sir Andrew Ramsay on the 15th April 1662, he came on to Lesley House. The Earl of Rothes had prepared a sort of triumphal progress for him, by writing to several persons and corporations to meet him at different points of the route, and escort him to St. Andrews, so that the cavalcade swelled to seven or eight hundred horsemen. Among the company were the Earls of Rothes, Leven, Kellie, and Lord Newark; Sir William Scott of Ardross, John Lundin of Lundin, Dr. Alexander Martin of Strathendrie, Arthur Forbes of Rires, Thomas Alexander of Scaddoway, and Sir John Gibson of Durie. Only two ministers, however, were present. On his return, he paid a short visit at Lundin. The whole circumstances present a striking contrast to the scene, seventeen years afterwards, on Magus Muir, when a few violent and desperate men put the archbishop to death, thereby bringing much scandal on the presbyterians, 'though unjustly,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'for the moderate persons of that

persuasion, comprehending the most numerous, and by far the most respectable, of the body, disowned so cruel an action, although they might be at the same time of opinion that the archbishop, who had been the cause of many men's violent death, merited some such conclusion to his own.' It is worth mentioning, that among those accused of the murder were George, son of George Fleming, in Balbuthie, and Andrew and Alexander, sons of John Henderson, in Kilbrachmont. They appeared to answer to an indictment, but the diet was deserted.

Archbishop Sharp married, in 1653, Helen Moncrieff of Randerston, by whom he had a son, Sir William Sharp of Scotscraig, and four daughters, the eldest of whom was married to Erskine of Cambo, the second to Cunningham of Barns, the third to William, eleventh Lord Saltoun, and the fourth to Alexander Leslie, seventh Laird of Kininvie, and great-grandson of the bishop's father-in-law.

The Session Records of Crail exhibit, with sufficient plainness, the state of that town while occupied by the rebels in 1715: 'Oct. 18th, 1715.—There was no sermon on Sabbath last, the Highland army being here. 13th Nov.—No sermon, Sabbath or week-day, the town being then bombarded, and the minister being sought for to read the Earl of Mar's edict. 20th Nov.—No sermon on Sabbath, the Highlanders being in the town. 27th Nov.—The minister forbidden to preach in the church, unless he read the Earl of Mar's edict and pray for King James. A young man, Mr. Nivens, by order of Bailie Crawford, preached in the church after the old episcopal fashion. Our minister preached in his own house. 11th Dec.—No sermon, being stopped by a party of Highlanders. 18th Dec.—Sermon in the minister's house forenoon, but interrupted afternoon. 25th Dec.—No sermon, being stopped by letters, one from Bailie Crawford to Bailie Robertson; another threatening letter to the minister. 31st January 1716.—No sermon on Sunday by

our minister, the Highlandmen being here. One Mr. Nivens, an episcopal preacher, possessed the kirk that day, and had the English service.' The only tangible memorial of the rebellion in 1745 left in the east of Fife was the ruins of the episcopal chapel at Bankhead of Crail, which was pulled down by a mob. It is not to be wondered at that there should have been at the time a strong popular feeling against that party. The meetings of their clergy had been made the very centres of revolutionary intrigues, and through them the correspondence with the exiled royal family had been clandestinely carried on ; while the countenance given by them to the insurrections of 1715 and 1745—attempts which nothing could have justified but the most certain prospect of success—had inflicted untold miseries on their country, and brought the best blood of Scotland to the scaffold. The disabilities inflicted afterwards on the Episcopalians were politically right, though they may have been carried further than necessity required ; but when we hear it said that this 'persecution of the Episcopalians far surpassed in severity that of the Presbyterians in the reign of Charles II.,' we cannot but smile at the credulity which, in the face of history, can believe such a statement.

Before passing to the country beyond Crail, it may be well to take a trip to the Isle of May. A boat leaves Crail for the island once a week, weather permitting, to supply with necessaries the keepers of the lighthouse.

We have already mentioned the tradition which assigns to Adrian (or Odran, as Mr. Skene reads the name) the founding of a religious house on the May.

The monastery on this island was founded by King David I., before the middle of the twelfth century ; and was granted to the Benedictine Abbey of Reading in Berkshire, on condition that they should place therein nine priests (afterwards increased to thirteen) to celebrate divine service for the soul of the donor, and for the souls

of his predecessors and successors, kings of Scotland. Torfaeus in his *Orcades* mentions two visits paid to the May by Swein Asleif. On the first occasion he plundered the monastery, and afterwards sailed up the Firth (which Torfaeus calls *sinum myrkvafiordum seu tenebricosum*), and found King David at Edinburgh. On the second he anchored at the Isle of May, and thence sent messengers to Edinburgh.

From King David the monks received the Manor of Pittenweem, and part of the lands of Inverye or St. Monans, also a toft in Berwick, and half the lands of Balgallin (the other half of which they received from his grandson William the Lion), and common pasture in the shires of Kellie and Crail. They also received the 'villa' of Rindalgros, in the parish of Rhynd, at the junction of the Tay and the Earn. From Malcolm IV. they received confirmation of all these grants; and from William, his son, they acquired, besides other smaller gifts, the lands of Pittotter. Alexander II. (1214-1249) confirmed a gift which his brother, Robert of Lundin, had made of the lands of Lingoch, part of his waste of Kellie, and also ratified an agreement by which Bernard Fraser resigned to them the lands of Drumshiels. They also had from the Earl of Dunbar a toft in Dunbar, and considerable possessions in Lammermuir, which were increased by John Fitz-michael, who gave them the lands of Mayscheils. Airdrie was gifted to them by William of Beaueyr, as has been already mentioned. Certain lands near Lingo, and belonging to Eggou Ruff, are bestowed upon the monks, in pure and perpetual alms for his soul, and the souls of his father and mother, and of Duncan, his son and heir. The land is said to extend from the burn which divides his lands from Lingoch, to the ditches, 'made by me in the presence of me and of other honest folk; to wit, Agnes, my wife, Ulf of Lingoch, and others.' Among the witnesses to this charter are 'Robert de London, Waldeve, son of Merleswein, and Ulf of Lingoch.' From

these we gather that the date must have been about 1200; and that Ulf must then have been in possession of Lingo, which, shortly after, Robert de London bestowed on the monks.

Sir John Dundemore gave to the monks of the May the lands of Torbrek or Tearbreaks, now part of the coal-farm between St. Monans and Pittenweem, and lying principally on the north side of the highway towards Balcaskie and Cairnbriggs. A dispute arose about this land between Sir John and the monks, which probably was as to whether it was included in the lands of Cairnbriggs or Inverye granted to the May, or whether it was part of the lands acquired by him. However this may be, the dispute was settled in 1260 by the surrender on the part of Sir John Dundemore of all claim to the lands, in consideration of which the prior and monks granted to him a monk to perform divine service in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Isle of May, for his soul, and the souls of his forefathers and successors. They were also to pay him half a mark of silver yearly, or at their option sixty 'mulwelli' (the name of a fish, which has been variously translated mullet or haddock). And they also granted him and his heirs a lamp of glass in the Church of Ceres, and for feeding it two gallons of oil or 12 pence yearly. Henry of Dundemore, who, we may presume, was the son of Sir John, in 1285, claimed fealty from the prior in respect to these lands. His claim was however disallowed by the Bishop of St. Andrews, and he was ordained to restore to the monks a horse which he had distrained and kept in his possession.

The names of several of the priors of May during the time it belonged to the monastery of Reading have been preserved. Archardus and Baldwin were priors before 1154; Robert, before 1165; Hugh Mortimer (de Mortuo Mari), in the reign of William the Lion; Ivo, *c.* 1200; John, in 1206; William, before 1214; Hugh of Morton, before 1214; John, in 1210 and 1215; Adam, styled Prior

of Pittenweem, in 1221; Richard, in 1222; Ralph, in 1233; John, in 1248, elected Abbot of Balmerino in 1251; Hugh, died in 1269, and was succeeded by William, who is styled Prior of Pittenweem.

About this period Robert de Burghgate, Abbot of Reading, sold the Priory of May to William Wishart, Bishop of St. Andrews, and received 1100 merks to account of the price. It is alleged that the purchase was made at the desire of the king, who, finding that William, the new prior, was an English monk, perceived the danger of allowing the island to be occupied by those in the interest of a foreign power, whose position gave them the opportunity of spying out the defenceless parts of the kingdom. The successor of this abbot, however, Abbot William, was dissatisfied with the transaction, and in the first Parliament of Baliol, held at Scone in 1292, two duly authorised representatives of the abbot appeared, claiming possession of the priory, or payment of the balance of the price, along with the fruits and rents accruing during the four preceding years. After some further procedure, the case was removed from the Scotch court, by an appeal of the Bishop of St. Andrews to the Roman See, and the king therefore refused to proceed further in the matter. Whereupon the attorneys of the abbot, who doubtless were under the influence of the English monarch, on the pretext of justice having been denied them in the Scotch court, carried their case by appeal to King Edward as Lord Superior of the Kingdom of Scotland, who four times summoned Baliol to appear before him. These citations were not obeyed; war with England ensued; and the claims of Edward were finally extinguished by the victory of Bannockburn.

The Priory of May being now confirmed in the hands of the Bishop of St. Andrews, he conferred on his canons, in 1318, all the rights formerly vested in the monastery of Reading; and, with the consent of Martin, the then prior, provided that 16 merks, formerly paid to the house of Read-

ing, should now be expended as a yearly pittance to the canons of the monastery of St. Andrews.

Shortly after this time the priory on the island was deserted, and Pittenweem became the dwelling-place of the monks. In the days of Camerarius there was standing on the island the ruins of an extensive monastery of hewn stone, and a church, to which the faithful repaired '*magna religione*,' and which was especially frequented '*mulieribus spe prolis habendæ*.' The monastery, the ruinous condition of which was due to the devastations of the English, was probably never again rebuilt, and the ruins which are still to be seen on the island are no doubt a shattered fragment of the chapel, within which Adrian and other saints were interred. A view of the ruins is to be found in Dr. Stuart's *Records of the Priory of May*. Several names still existing on the island preserve the memory of its former inhabitants, such as Altarstanes, Pilgrimshaven, Kirchenhaven.

After the monks removed to Pittenweem, a hermit still resided on the May, and received alms from the numerous pilgrims who visited the island. Among these was Mary of Gueldres, on her voyage to Scotland in June 1449 to become the queen of James II. 'The following Tuesday,' says the narrator, 'they began to distinguish the land of Scotland, which made them very happy. Next day they anchored near an island called the Isle of May, where was a hermitage, and a chapel dedicated to St. Andrew (Adrian). After having visited this chapel with a few attendants, and passed from one island into another, the queen arrived at Leith.' James IV., within a fortnight of his fall on the fatal field of Flodden, granted a charter to Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, of the lands of Fawfield and Frostlees, with the condition that the said Andrew and his heirs should accompany 'us and our dearest consort and our successors' in pilgrimage to the Isle of May as often as they should be required.

In 1490 James V. passed in a boat from Leith to the Isle of May. In 1503 he made another visit to the island,

taking the clerks of the king's chapel in a boat with him, to sing mass. On this occasion the hermit received 9s., and the king made offerings at Anstruther, Crail, and St. Monans. In July 1505 a visit was made in greater state. John Merchamston received 14s. for going to Kinghorn, Dysart, and Kirkcaldy 'to seek mariners against the king passing to May.' Then Robert Barton's ship is engaged to carry the king and his suite, and the men get £12 for eight days' wages, while the twenty mariners brought from Fife get £10 for their week's wages. On the 9th July they set sail, and the boatmen that put them on board receive 9s. Next day they arrive at the May, where again 9s. is given to the boatmen that landed them; and a wright receives 2s. 6d. of drink-money. The day following the king was landed at Blackness. A fortnight afterwards (29th July) he again set sail for the May. The first entry is mysterious. 'To wiffes that passit in to ye schip, and wrocht efter scho passit furth in the havin of Leith, ixs.' Were they engaged in cleaning the ship for his Majesty's reception? Then the king is rowed on board, and the men receive 6s., while 7s. is given next day to those that row him to the May and back to the ships again. How the last day of July was occupied does not appear; but on the 1st of August he is in Crail, where he dines, and gives to Sir Simon, the priest 'of Belcher' (?Belches or Belsies),[1] 9s., and to the rood-priest 14s. From Crail he pays a visit to the May, giving 28s. to the boatmen who rowed him there and back. He must have supped, however, on the island, for there is a charge of 9s. to the boatmen that brought the king's stuff, and the master cook with the king's supper from the ship to May, and from May to the ship again. During this voyage the king was accompanied by minstrels, to whom 28s. is paid. On the 2d of August, on his return, his majesty paid a short visit to Kinghorn. In the summer of 1506

[1] In 1512 'Sir *Symon* Henderson,' chaplain at St. Michael's altar in Crail, has an annual rent of 2 merks from the lands of '*Belseis*.'—[ED.]

'ane great and costly ship, whilk had been built upon the king's expense, was compleit, and on July 7th set forth into the raid of Leith; and the king sailit himself into her to the yle of May in the firth, and was driven in again with storm.' To this voyage belong the entries in the treasurer's accounts of 28s. 'to the king's offering in his twa candles,' on 10th July. Payments seem to have been made in French crowns of 14s. value. Also, 'to the offering on the bred (board) 14s.: to the priest of Pittenweem £4, and to the priest of May 20s.' Another visit was paid on the last day of the same month, when offerings were made by the king and queen, and the king passed on board of his ship on the evening of the first of August. Next year (1507) we find his Majesty at the May on the 25th of August. This time it would appear that he went from Crail, for payments are recorded of 42s. to the boatmen that 'had the king to May and again to Crail,' and 9s. to the boat that conveyed his suite; of 14s. to the hermit, and as much to the boatmen 'that had in the king's dynar, and the cuke to dight his mes in May;' and of 28s. to the priest of Crail, where the king lodged 'in Belcheir' (? Belcheis or Belsies).[1] From a subsequent entry, however, it appears that it was Robert Barton's ship called the *Lion* which carried the king down the Firth. On the 8th of March 1508 the hermit of May brought a selch (seal) to the king. Towards the end of May the Archdean of St. Andrews and Sir Anthony Darsie were sent as ambassadors to the king of France, and King James 'convoyit them to the yle of May.' On the last day of June we find the king again at the Isle of May. On this occasion he sailed from Anstruther, and returned to Pittenweem, where doubtless he lodged at the Abbey, for there is a gift of 2s. to the porter. The king's victuals were brought down from Leith in Thomas Heuch's boat. This appears to have been a holiday jaunt. A row-boat took the king

[1] See note on previous page.

round the island to shoot at fowls with a culverin, and three other boats from Pittenweem accompanied him, with his suite, and the canons, and some of the lairds of the countryside.

Probably the May was also visited by James v., when, in 1540, he carried into effect his great naval expedition around the coasts of Scotland, with the purpose of enforcing the laws in the more distant parts of the kingdom. Twelve ships were equipped in the Firth. Cardinal Beaton embarked in one of them with 500 men from Fife and Angus; and as the fleet sailed down the Firth, with the royal banner displayed from the admiral's ship, and the banners of the nobles streaming from the mast-heads of the others, the shores of Fife and the Lothians echoed the acclamations of numberless spectators. In this expedition the king took with him Alexander Lindsay, a friar of great repute for his knowledge of mathematics and mathematical instruments. Both he and his brother Patrick, a goldsmith in Edinburgh, were secretly professors of the reformed doctrines, which had already made considerable progress in Scotland.

The seat of the priory having been removed to Pittenweem, the island itself was, in 1549, feued out to Patrick Learmonth of Darsie, Provost of St. Andrews. The reasons given for the alienation in the charter are its distance from Pittenweem, and its insular situation; its small worth as a source of revenue; its liability to seizure by the enemy in case of war; whence it was a sterile and useless possession. The island is described as now waste, and despoiled of the rabbits which were wont to be a source of revenue, the warrens having been irreparably destroyed by the incursions of the English, by whom the island had been desolated. And it is bestowed, along with the right of patronage, and of appointing a chaplain to continue divine service in the church out of reverence to the relics and tombs of the saints buried in the island; and for the reception of pil-

grims and their offerings, according to the wont of ancient times, and even within memory of man.

Two years after, it was acquired by Andrew Balfour of Mountquhanie, and in 1558 it was again granted to John Forret of Fingask, with a provision that in case of war breaking out between Scotland and any foreign land, so that the May might be exposed to hostile invasions, the grantee should not be required, during the continuance of hostilities, to pay any rent to the monks. After this the island passed to Allan Lamond, who sold it to Cunningham of Barns.

The Isle of May is about a mile in length, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth. It affords excellent pasture for sheep, and in the *Old Statistical Account* it is asserted that the place is so well adapted for improving the quality of wool that the fleeces of the coarsest-woolled sheep from the worst pastures of Scotland, when these are put on the island, in the course of one season become as fine as satin. Their flesh also has a superior flavour; and rabbits bred there are said to have a finer fur than those on the mainland.

The first building for a light on the May was erected in 1635, by Alexander Cunningham of Barns. His son, John Cunningham, was, in 1647, empowered, along with James Maxwell of Innerwick, to levy dues for the maintenance of the light to the amount of 4s. a ton on foreigners, and 2s. on Scottish vessels. Liberty was also given him to build a lighthouse; and accordingly he erected a tower 40 feet high, vaulted at the top, and covered with flagstones. The unfortunate architect of this tower was drowned on his return from the isle, in a storm supposed to have been raised by some still more unhappy old women, who were in consequence burned as witches. This tower seems to have been erected in 1656, which date was over the door in 1811. In 1661 Sir James Halkett of Pitfirrane, and Sir David Carmichael of Balmadie, were authorised by Act of Parliament to levy dues for the maintenance of the light, to

the amount of 3s. for foreigners and 1s. 6d. for natives. These sums are in Scots money as well as the former, and are equal to 3d. and 1½d. English. Before 1790 this duty was let at £280 sterling per annum; at that time it rose to £960; and, in 1800, it was let at £1500, a striking proof of the increase of trade. These sums are of course inclusive of the expense of keeping up the light.

In 1791 George Anderson, the keeper of the light, his wife, and five children, were found dead in the house, suffocated by the impure air generated by the coal ashes accumulated round the house. One infant, at the breast, alone was saved.

We have an account of a visit paid to the Isle of May in 1811. The writer left Newhaven in the evening of a day in August, and before four o'clock next morning he was off the May. The coal fire was still burning on the tower, and the progress of the day gave the flames a peculiarly dismal appearance. 'We landed,' he says, 'just as the sun shot up, and the flames seemed almost instantaneously extinguished.' The tower then standing does not seem to have been the original building, but was 50 or 60 feet high. A ton of coals was consumed every night; and the fire was lighted by live coals placed above, on a large square grate. There were three attendants, two of whom were on the watch every night. The fire required mending every half-hour, and in strong gales every twenty minutes. During a long winter's night of high wind, three tons were sometimes consumed. On such occasions the windward side never kindled, the keeper with impunity laying hold of the bars to steady himself.

A shipwreck, which occurred a few months before the visit now recorded, strikingly illustrates the imperfection of the system of lighting the coast then employed. The *Pallas*, a thirty-two gun frigate, commanded by Captain Paris Monk, was returning in company with the *Nymph*, Captain Edward Sneyd Clay, from a month's cruise on the

coast of Norway, and was steering for Leith with a prize in tow, when she was wrecked on the rocks near Dunbar. It was said that the catastrophe was caused by the pilots mistaking a limekiln, burning at Broxmouth, for the May light, and the May light for the Bell Rock. The first of these mistakes was certainly made, but the facts of the case do not appear to warrant the supposition that the second also had been committed; especially when we find that the *Nymph*, between which and the *Pallas* there does not appear to have been any communication during their uncertainty, was also wrecked that same night on a rock called the Devil's Ark, near Skethard,—misled, it is said, by some irregularity in the lights on the Bell Rock and the May. We have heard (and probably the disaster cannot be otherwise accounted for) that one night the fire on the May was allowed to go out, and that it was on this occasion that the two vessels were wrecked.

Let us examine the particulars. About midday on the 18th of December the *Pallas* fell in with some fishing-boats, and the captain learned from some of their men, who came on board, that he was off Stonehaven and the Red Head. The vessel was then steering south-west, going at the rate of four miles an hour. This course she held till 6 P.M., when the pilot altered it to south-south-west, and at the same time part of her canvas was taken in, as her speed for the last quarter of an hour had been increasing from five and a half to six knots an hour. Soon after the pilot, pointing towards the coast, said, 'There 's Lunan Bay;' and shortly afterwards he said, 'There 's the Red Head;' but it was at this time too dark to see the land.

The captain now directed the watch on the forecastle to keep a vigilant lookout for the Bell Rock light, then a floating light; and in a few minutes a light was reported on the starboard beam, which the pilot declared to be a signal hoisted on the pier at Arbroath, to show that there was water enough to enter the harbour. 'If that light be on

Arbroath pier,' said the captain, 'we ought most certainly to be in sight of the Bell Rock light.' The pilot replied, 'We shall soon see it.' But as the light never appeared, the captain became uneasy, and at eight o'clock ordered the master to work off the run by the log up to that hour; and in a short time the master reported that, by his calculation, the light which they saw was no other than the floating light of the Bell Rock, and that they had now only to bear up and shape a course for the Isle of May.

The captain left the deck a little after ten o'clock, and called for the pilot-book of sailing directions, that he might ascertain more exactly the course from the Bell Rock to the Isle of May. In a few minutes the officer of the watch went down to report that the May light was in sight, and Captain Monk was in the act of going upon deck when the vessel struck. The master fancied they were on the Bell Rock, which he had declared they had passed four hours before. Land was then seen to the leeward, and the master changed his opinion, and thought they must be on the Isle of May; but the pilot thought they were ashore in St. Andrew's Bay. When day broke, they found themselves at Broxmouth, a little east of Dunbar; and the light which they had taken for the May turned out to be a limekiln in the neighbourhood.

To mistake the floating-light of the Bell Rock for the light hoisted on Arbroath pier appears by no means unlikely, but it is not probable that they could have mistaken the coal-fire on the May for that light; and the conjecture which best suits the circumstances is, that they had passed the Bell Rock shortly after six o'clock, and had steered close to the eastward of the May, without seeing it, which led them into the natural mistake of supposing the limekiln to be that light. In this case their speed must have been greater than they supposed, for from the Bell Rock to Broxmouth is about thirty miles, which they had traversed in little more than four hours. But then, again, if the light

that they saw had been actually the May, how could they have taken four hours to run from it to Broxmouth, which is not over twelve miles? Both vessels became total wrecks, but the lives of the crews were saved.

The Commissioners of Northern Lights, having purchased the island, with all the rights of the light-keeping, in 1816, erected a beacon, with a stationary oil-light, consisting of a system of lamps and reflectors, 240 feet above the level of the sea, and capable of being seen at seven leagues' distance. In 1843 this mode of illumination was exchanged for what is called the dioptric system, invented by Sir David Brewster, and described by him in 1812. The arrangements then adopted, and now in use, are the following: Instead of many lamps, there is but one—a very powerful Argand lamp, with four concentric wicks, so disposed that a current of air not only passes through the centre, but between each pair of wicks. Around this lamp is a frame, which we cannot better describe than by saying that it resembles the hoops of a herring-barrel, with all the staves removed—only each hoop is of glass, and of a prismatic form, that is to say, it has three edges. The effect of this arrangement is, that all the rays from the lamp which would have struck the water are refracted upwards by the lower hoops, and all those which would have been lost in the heavens are refracted downwards by the upper hoops; and the whole is thus combined into one circular zone of light, so to speak, reaching to the horizon all around.

The attention of the Commissioners had also been drawn to the Carr Rock, which lies off Fifeness. On the occasion of a wreck there in 1817, Robert Watson, who had been Lord Kellie's fisherman at Fifeness for sixty years, declared that at least sixty vessels had been lost on the Carr, 'for if she missed her mark one year, she was sure to hit it twice the year following.' But in this case the Commissioners were baffled by the difficulties of the task, and the science and perseverance which triumphed in the gigantic works of

the Bell Rock and Skerryvore, were obliged to submit to the indignity of a compromise with the ocean waves in the case of the Carr Rock. In 1811 one of Waddel's large buoys was moored near it; but, notwithstanding a very strong iron chain, and a ponderous mushroom anchor, the buoy was torn from its moorings by winter storms. In 1812 it was determined to have a building of stone. The Carr Rock is 72 × 23 feet in extent; the Bell Rock is 300 × 280 feet. They are nearly of the same height, the Carr Rock being barely uncovered at neap tides. Only a base of 18 feet square could be got for the building. It was necessary to excavate the mass of sandstone to a depth even below that of the lowest tides; and, as the smallest agitation of the sea overflowed the rock and forced the workmen from their posts, it became necessary to erect a cofferdam around the site of the building, and the water had consequently to be pumped out of the foundation-pit after every tide, before the work could be recommenced. To so many accidents and hindrances was the work exposed, that although the workmen were allowed an extra premium, for every tide's work, above their weekly wages, yet it required about three entire working seasons to prepare the foundation; while, in the case of the Bell Rock, though the work was carried on at the distance of twelve miles from the shore, four years only were required for the completion of the whole work. In this third year, 1815, a sandstone quarry having been opened near Pitmilly, two entire courses of dovetailed stones, and part of a third had been laid, when, in September, a tempest put a stop to the operations for that season by demolishing the unfinished course and the apparatus. In the summer of 1816 the works were resumed, and by October the building was raised to a height somewhat above the rise of the spring-tides. The space available on the rock would not admit a lighthouse, but it was intended to cover the erection with a large bell in the form of a cupola. A chamber in the interior communicated,

by a small hole, with the tidal water, which, as it rose, was to lift a float which moved the machinery that rang the bell, and also to wind up a weight to keep the machinery going during ebb-tide. The work was prosecuted during the summer of 1817, and after being discontinued for the season, was visited on the 10th of November, and was then in perfect order; but in the evening of the 14th a very heavy swell came ashore, which continued, with a mist so thick that the rock could not be seen, till the afternoon of the 15th, when it was discovered that a great part of the building had been thrown down. The original plan was therefore given up, and the Commissioners contented themselves with a beacon formed by iron pillars rising from the base of solid masonry, and lifting a hollow ball 25 feet above the level of the sea. But this work was not considered sufficient, and in 1843-44, they erected a second lighthouse on the Isle of May, with a light so placed as to indicate the position of the Carr Rock. This light was first exhibited in the autumn of 1844, yet, strange to say, on the 1st of October of the same year, the *Windsor Castle* steamer, on her return from Dundee, with about two hundred passengers, who had gone thither to witness the Queen's departure, struck upon the Carr Rock beacon with such violence as to compel the commander to run her ashore among Kilminning rocks. Providentially no lives were lost.

We now return to the mainland; and passing out of Crail to the eastward, we see on our right the 'new haven of Crail, commonly callit Rome,' as we find it designated in 1599. Beyond it, and still on the right hand of the road, is Sauchope, or Sauquhope, which was a portion of the estate of Balcomie in the days of the Learmonths. In a contract, of date 1599, it is mentioned that a part of the lands of Sauchope lying east of Crail, and adjacent to Rome, 'has been lea thir mony years bygane, whereon the Lairds of Balcomie, their friends and neighbours, and sundrie countrymen, by their goodwill and tolerance, has usit

pastime and sundrie kinds of exercisis,' wherefore it is provided that the said piece of land shall remain in the same state in which it is presently, and 'shall noways be riven or tillit, labourit or manurit.'

When Balcomie was sold, about the close of the seventeenth century, a portion of Sauchope was acquired by Robert Wood, who died in 1693; and another portion appears, in 1683, to have belonged to George Moncreiff, who married in that year Catherine Monipenny; and Christian Moncreiff, probably his sister, married, in 1671, John Wood, minister of Kilrenny, and presumably son of Robert. They had one son, Mr. John Wood, portioner of Sauchope, who married Beatrice Brown, and died in 1723, leaving it in charge of his wife to erect to the memory of his father the tombstone which still stands in the south-west corner of Crail churchyard. Possibly the Robert Wood of Sauchope just mentioned may be the same man whose admission as minister of Scoonie is chronicled by Lamont in 1669, with the remark that he was 'a Crail's man born,' and that none of the heritors were present, and only some of the elders, none of whom gave him the right hand of fellowship.

The other proprietors of Sauchope appear to have gradually acquired their portion. In 1623 Thomas Moncreiff and Isabella Paterson are infeft in an annual rent from Sauchope; and in 1624 George Moncreiff, perhaps their son, is infeft in land near Crail, the name of which appears to be Lislebridles, probably a part of Sauchope. He was in all likelihood the father of the George Moncreiff of Sauchope already mentioned, who in 1683 married Catherine Monipenny of Pitmilly, and who was alive in 1701.

James Moncreiff of Sauchope, probably son of the last, died in 1720, and his widow Margaret Weems married William Lindsay of Feddinch.

James Moncreiff of Sauchope, son of the last, is men-

tioned in 1733 and 1738. He married Marjory, daughter of Robert Cleland of Carnbee, by whom he had Marjory; Catherine; Helen; Anne; and Elizabeth, born in 1740. The three Moncreiffs already mentioned as at school in Crail were probably his brothers, or possibly his sons. He was alive in 1743.

Sauchope became part of the Scotstarvit estate and descended to the Marchioness of Titchfield. In 1803 we find it in the hands of General Graham Stirling of Duchray, and it now belongs to the Rev. Alexander Graham-Sheppard, the General's grandson.

On the shore, somewhat to the east of Sauchope, is Kilminning, where it is said there was anciently a chapel dedicated to the same Culdee confessor from whom St. Monans derives its name.

Further east is Balcomie, once one of the finest buildings in Fife, but now mostly in ruins. The massive and lofty tower is still an excellent landmark for mariners. We have already mentioned Balcomie of that Ilk as one of the most ancient families in Fife of which we have any record. Sibbald says that the Hays held Balcomie from the time of Malcolm the Maiden, but the author of the article on Crail in Swan's *Views of Fife* asserts that he is mistaken, on the strength of a charter of 1375, which mentions certain annual rents in Crail as having belonged to John de Balcomie. Sibbald, however, is perfectly right, for

Sir John Hay of Balcomie is mentioned in 1278.

Thomas Hay of Balcomie, in 1326, makes an agreement with the Laird of Wormiston about the road between the two mansions.

William de Haya de Balcomie occurs in 1345. After the time of this laird the family seem to have dropped the name of Hay, for

John de Balcomie is mentioned in 1362 and 1375.

Richard de Balcomie, bailie of Perth and *custos aulae*,

appears in 1406. About this time the estate passed to the Lauders, of whom we shall speak by and by, but the old family seem to have lingered in the neighbourhood, for we find

John de Balcomie receiving a charter of Pinkarton in 1468, and

Thomas de Balcomie and his spouse, in 1485, have a charter of the same lands.

Lauder of Balcomie was probably the same as Lauder of the Bass, one of which family was Bishop of Lismore in 1455. George Lauder was Bishop of Orkney and Laird of Balcomie in 1455, when he grants licence to the prior and convent of the Cathedral Church of St. Andrews to quarry stones from the rock called Cragmore in the lordship of Balcomie.

The arms of Lauder of the Bass were—*Gu.*, a griffin salient, within a double tressure, flowered and counter flowered, *arg.* Crest—A solan goose, sitting on a rock, *ppr.* Motto—'*Sub umbra alarum tuarum.*' Supporters—Two lions, or two angels.

In 1465 Balcomie passed to Alexander de Leslie of Wardis, eldest son of Sir William Leslie, fourth Baron of Balquhaine, by his second wife, Agnes Irvine of Drum. The charter bears that King James III. grants the lands of Balcomie to his familiar esquire, Alexander de Leslie, and to Isabella de Lauder, his spouse; which lands belonged in heritage to the said Isabella, and which, in her virginity, she had resigned into the hands of the king. In 1474 Alexander de Leslie gives 12 merks from Balcomie for a chaplain at St. Mary of Garioch, for behoof of the souls of himself and his wife.

By his wife he had John, his heir; Walter, one of the marischals of the king's household; Elizabeth, married, first, William Seton of Meldrum, and second, John Collison in Aberdeen; and four other daughters, married to Spence of Boddam, Robert Livingston, provost of Dysart, John Sinclair, and Robert Keith, slain at Flodden.

Walter Leslie of Balcomie, second son of the last, marischal of the king's household, received a charter of Balcomie on the resignation of his mother in 1499.

John Leslie of Wardis and Balcomie, elder brother of the last, received a charter on the resignation of his younger brother in 1500. He was probably slain at Flodden in 1513.

The arms of Leslie of Balquhaine were—*Arg.*, on a fess *az.*, three buckles *or*. Crest—A griffin's head erased *ppr.* Motto —'*Grip fast.*'

In 1526 the king's lands of Balcomie were acquired by Sir James Learmonth, son of David Learmonth of Clatto and Dairsie, and of Agnes Kininmonth, his wife. Sir Walter Scott, on the authority of an anonymous paper found in the offices of the Court of Session, makes the first Learmonth of Dairsie to have been a son of Learmonth of Ercildoun, who married Janet de Dairsie. Sir James Balfour, however, tells a different story. According to him, David Learmonth, a tanner of leather in Dairsie, married Agnes Kininmonth, and his son Sir James was made master of the horse to James v., and was first Laird of Dairsie and Balcomie. David, however, acquired Dairsie in 1520, at which time he was Laird of Clatto. One thing is certain, both from the charter and the Act of Parliament of the same date confirming it, that the new laird was James Learmonth of Clatto.

Sir James Learmonth of Balcomie, for many years provost of St. Andrews, married a daughter of Ramsay of Pittedie, by whom he had Sir Patrick, who succeeded him in Dairsie, and was provost of St. Andrews. (He married Isabel Balfour, and had a son James.) A second son was probably John of St. Nicolas, Provost of Kirkheuch; and there were two daughters, who married the Lairds of Carslogie and Pittarrow. Sir James was slain at Pinkie in 1547, when his son Patrick was served heir to him; but in 1551 George Learmonth is infeft as 'son and heir of umquile James Learmonth and Grizel Meldrum, which James was nearest heir to umquile James Learmonth of Balcomie.' There must therefore have been a second James.

James Learmonth of Balcomie, nearest heir of the last, married Grizel Meldrum of Logie, who was alive in 1571. There are charters to them, in 1537 and 1539, of Balcomie, with its harbour, mill, and warren. Their children were George; David, who married Sarah Wellwood; Robert, who died unmarried; and a daughter (Elizabeth?) who married Pitcur. James Learmonth died before 1551. (Some make this James and his predecessor to be the same person.)

George Learmonth of Balcomie, son of the last, married, before 1554, Euphemia Leslie, daughter of the Earl of Rothes, who survived him, and married John Cunningham of Barns. By her he had James; John, of Birkhill, who succeeded; Robert, advocate, who married Janet, daughter of Sir John Skene of Curriehill, Lord Clerk Register; William, who married a daughter of John Makeson of Crail, and had a daughter who became the second wife of George Forrester of Strathendrie; Grizel, married, in 1550, George Mercer of Carden; Margaret, married Andrew Sibbald of Over Rankeillor, and died in 1599; Elizabeth, married John Barron of Kinnaird; Catherine, married Cuthbert Borthwick of Hesperston; Helen, married John, brother of William Myrton of Cambo; Jean, who died unmarried. He died in 1585.

James Learmonth of Balcomie, son of the last, married, in 1587, Anna, daughter of Sir Lawrence Mercer of Mekillour and of Jean Ruthven his wife. The lady's father was dead before the contract of marriage was signed at Mekillour, on the 9th September of that year. Jean Ruthven, the mother, has been described as the second wife of James Learmonth, and, in 1590, there is a charter to her of Balcomie, in which she is styled Jean Ruthven, Lady Strathurd, widow of Sir Lawrence Mercer of Aldie (also of Mekillour). This Balcomie, however, is in the parish of Cargill.

This laird was one of the principal promoters of the attempt to colonise the Lewis made at the end of the sixteenth century. The principal colonists were from Fife, and were headed by some of the gentry of the county. In the appendix to Lamont's *Diary* they are said to have sailed (probably from Anstruther) in November 1598, and

the names given are the Duke of Lennox, Cranar Stewart, Sir James Sandilands, William Murray, the Lairds of Balcomie and Wormiston, Sir John Forret of Fingask, David Home, brother of the Laird of Wedderburn, and Sir James Anstruther. Moyses' *Memoir* gives as the date of sailing 20th October 1598, so that probably there was more than one party. There were certainly several contracts, for one was ratified by Parliament in 1598, another was executed on the 1st April 1599, and a third is dated at Burntisland and Edinburgh the 19th and 28th June 1600. The persons who sign it, called 'portioners of the Lewis,' are—Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, Earl Darnley, Patrick, commendator of Lindores, Mr. John Learmonth of Balcomie (brother of James Learmonth, whose name is in the contract of 1598, but who died the year following), Sir James Anstruther, fiar of that Ilk, master of the household to his majesty, James Spens of Wormiston, Sir James Sandilands of Slamannan (probably the Sir James between whom and Montrose there was a deadly feud in 1593-97), Captain William Murray, William, commendator of Pittenweem, John Forret of Fingask, David Home, apparent of Wedderburn, and Sir George Home of Wedderburn, knight, his father. The contract bears that 'the said barons and gentlemen having obtained the right to the Lewis, Ranalewis, Illandschand, and Traneterness, and being willing to reduce his majesty's people thereintill to the knowledge of God and of the Christian religion, and to his majesty's obedience, and to establish good rule and policy, bind themselves,—(1) To bigg a kirk, kirkyard, and minister's manse in the most convenient place of the first builded town; (2) To build a town at the castle of Stornoway, giving one-tenth to each portioner, on which he should build a sufficient house before Michaelmas 1601; (3) To divide the Lewis, first into three parts, and then each third into ten, the haill people and guids upon the said isle to be divided by cut and cavail as said is; (4) All mines,

minerals, salmon fishings, common mills, anchorages, teinds, and other duties, to be a common guid, and to be uplifted by a treasurer; (5) Each to bring with him ten able men, well furnished with muskates or hagbuts, pouthar, leid, luntes, etc., and to keep and maintain them for a year.' They seem to have been accompanied by 500 or 600 'waiged men,' and to have taken Robert Dury to be their minister.

They landed at Stornoway, then under the command of Murdoch Macleod, a powerful and ferocious chief. His people, unable to withstand the colonists at first, yielded to them; and they with inconsiderate haste proceeded to expel Macleod from his possessions. He, however, burning with revenge, put to sea, with a fleet of small vessels called birlings, peculiar to these islands, and soon found an opportunity of surprising one of the colonial vessels, passing out of the Lewis towards Orkney. Macleod, on gaining possession of it, inhumanly hanged all on board, with the exception of James Learmonth of Balcomie, who was for some time subjected to a very rigorous confinement within the Lewis, but he was ultimately ransomed, and died in Orkney on his way home. James Learmonth had, in 1581, affixed a threatening placard to the gate of the College of St. Andrews, which Andrew Melville produced in the pulpit the following Sabbath, and addressed the author of it, then sitting before him, in these words: 'Thou Frenchist, Italianist, jolie gentleman, who hast defiled the bed of sae many married, and now boasts with thy bastinadoes to defile this kirk and put hands in His servants, thou shalt never enjoy the fruits of marriage by having lawful succession of thy body; and God shall baston thee in his righteous judgments.' 'This was remembered,' says James Melville, 'when the said James, being Laird of Balcomie, lived many years in marriage without child, and taken by the hielandmen coming out of the Lewis, was siccarly bastoned, and sae hardlie used that soon thereafter

he died in Orkney, about the year 1598.' But to return to the colonists. Murdoch Macleod was soon afterwards seized by his brother Neil, who betrayed him for a reward to the Government, and he was in consequence hanged at St. Andrews, and the heads of several of his supporters sent to Edinburgh. That portion of the colony which had obtained a landing was in the meantime surrounded and harassed by the natives under a third brother, Norman or Tormod Macleod, and the greater portion of them were either starved to death or slain in battle. The remaining colonists, at length broken in spirit with their sufferings, yielded themselves prisoners. James, instead of revenging the insult which had been offered to his crown, bought the freedom of the greater portion of the few survivors, with a promise that the inhabitants of the Isle of Lewis should not be again molested, but be allowed in future to remain quietly in their savage state.

The Fife adventurers, however, made a new attempt in 1605. Having succeeded in getting Tormod Macleod imprisoned, and at last sent over the seas, the enterprise was again set on foot by Robert Lumisdaine of Airdrie, and Sir George Hay of Nethercliffe. But in the course of a short time they were wearied out with the invasions of the islesmen, and were contented, for a small sum of money, to make away their rights to the Laird of Mackenzie. 'This turned to the ruin of divers of the undertakers, who were exhausted in means before they took the enterprise in hand, and had not the power which was required in a business of that importance.'

Once more, in 1609, the scheme was revived under the management of Sir George Hay and Sir James Spens of Wormiston, but this attempt ended as the former ones had done. While the two adventurers were absent procuring a supply of victuals, the Lewis men invaded their camp, burned the fort, apprehended the men which were left behind on the island, and sent them home safely into Fife,

since which time they never returned again into the island.

Possibly these unfortunate expeditions led to the settlement of some Fife families in Orkney. We have seen, for example, that a branch of the Dishingtons of Ardross was domiciled there.

Sir John Learmonth of Birkhill and Balcomie, brother of the last, succeeded on the death of James, being served heir in 1600, and entered into an agreement with his widow, whereby she renounced all right to Balcomie, and was infeft in Sauchope, which was freed from two annual rents granted by their father to Robert and William, brothers of the new laird. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David Myrton of Randerston, who died in 1621. (The initials of this couple, with the arms of Learmonth and Myrton, dated 1602, still remain sculptured on the oldest part of Balcomie.) By her he had James; Captain David, who died in Germany; Andrew, minister of Libberton; George, Thomas, and John, who died unmarried; Catherine, second wife of Melville of Halhill; Anna, married John Bonar of Lumquhat; Margaret, married William Moncrieff of Randerston; Christian, married James Monipenny of Dunino (and in 1623 is infeft along with her husband in the privilege of casting peat in the King's Muir of Crail); Cecilia, second wife of John Scheves of Kemback; Elizabeth, married David Elliott of Stobs; Helen, who died unmarried; Grizel, second wife of Alexander, brother of James Bonnar of Kennoway (?). He died in 1625.

Sir James Learmonth of Balcomie, son of the last, has a charter and is infeft in 1620. He was admitted an ordinary Lord of Session in 1627, was a member of three parliamentary commissions appointed in 1633, and is spoken of in the following year as a sworn supporter of the Episcopal party. In 1641 he was reappointed a judge, and was elected President of the Court for the Sessions 1643 and 1647. In consequence of his joining the 'Engagement,'

he was by Parliament deprived of all his offices in 1649, but in 1655 was chosen one of the judges 'to sit with the English judges in Edinburgh;' a dignity which he only enjoyed for a short time, for on the 26th June 1657, 'while sitting on the bench, about nine o'clock in the morning, he departed this life in a moment, being greatly esteemed for uprightness and integrity.' He was buried in the Kirkyard of Edinburgh, 'with such numbers of people as was admirable, and had mourners before and following the bier, above five hundred persons.' He married Margaret, daughter of William Sandilands of St. Monans, by whom he had John, slain in 1651; George, who died *s.p.*; James, who died *s.p.*; Robert; John, regent in St. Andrews in 1657; Thomas, who died in 1701; perhaps Mark; Susannah, who died in 1687; and a daughter who married Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir.

We have called the eldest son of Sir James *John*, because he is so named by some writers. But there is no doubt that his brother the regent was John. Young Balcomie was in one of the four regiments raised in Fife to oppose the advance of Cromwell, whose troops crossed the Forth on the 17th July, and intrenched themselves at Inverkeithing. The Scottish troops hurried from Stirling, and were attacked and routed between Dunfermline and Inverkeithing. In this action John Learmonth, and Moncrieff, younger of Randerston, were wounded and taken prisoners. The former died two months afterwards, a prisoner in Leith.

During the life of Sir James Learmonth, one Robert Alison, a mason, had been employed by the English to cut stones in the quarry of Balcomie for the fortification of Perth. This must have been for the building of Cromwell's citadel on the South Inch, which cost the town of Perth much trouble and expense, and was demolished soon after the Restoration. There seems to have been great difficulty in procuring materials for the work; for the walls of

the convent of Greyfriars; the schoolhouse, which contained apartments for the teachers; dwelling-houses, from which 140 families were turned out; the stone pillars of the bridge, then in ruins; and Mary Magdalen's Chapel, were seized for the purpose. While engaged in this work Alison lodged in Crail, and some king's troopers having attacked the house and plundered him of £31, the town of Crail was forced to reimburse him. In 1661 Parliament was petitioned on the subject, and Alison was ordered to repay the money.

Robert Learmonth of Balcomie, fourth son of Sir James, succeeded his father, and died in 1696, leaving the estate encumbered with debt.

William Gordon, solicitor to James VII., appears as laird in 1697, and has a child baptized. He was the second son of Sir William Gordon, who married a daughter of Sir James Learmonth. He received a charter in 1683, which was ratified by Parliament in 1686.

The arms of Learmonth of Balcomie were—Quarterly, 1st and 4th *or*, on a chevron *sa.*, three mascles of the first, for Learmonth; 2d and 3d *az.*, on a bend *arg.*, three roses *gu.*, said to be for Dairsie or for Balcomie.

In 1705 Balcomie was purchased for £7500 by Sir William Hope of Kirkliston, a younger son of Sir James Hope of Hopetoun. There seems to have been some difficulty about his getting possession. In 1702 he pursues an action of removing against Mr. Gordon, who was then in prison, and Gordon gains an action against him for ejecting him before sunrise. There had been barricading, and threatening to shoot with guns. However, he was residing there in 1703, when he had a child baptized, and he has a charter in 1707.

Sir William Hope, Knight and Baronet of Balcomie, was born in 1660, served in his younger days in the army, travelled much abroad, and became one of the most accomplished cavaliers of the age; being renowned for skill in

fencing and horsemanship, and uncommon gracefulness and agility in dancing. He published '*The Complete Fencing Master*, in which is fully described the whole guards, parades, and lessons belonging to the small-sword, as also the best rules for playing against either artists or others with blunts or sharps; together with directions how to behave in a single combat upon horseback; illustrated with figures engraven on copperplates, representing the most necessary postures:' Edinburgh, 1686; and also '*The Complete Farrier*, translated from the French of the Sieur de Solleysel:' Edinburgh, 1696. He was created a baronet in 1698, and was many years governor of Edinburgh Castle. In 1682 he purchased Grantoun in the parish of Cramond, which he disposed of in 1688, and was thereafter designed 'of Kirkliston,' till he purchased Balcomie.

According to a tradition in the country, the fame of Sir William and his book induced a foreign cavalier to take a far journey in order to try his skill. Having arrived at Crail with this intent, he challenged Sir William to meet him on horseback in the open field. The parties met within a mile of the Castle of Balcomie, where the standing stone of Sauchope stood a few years back, close to the side of the road which then led from Crail to Balcomie. The onset was dreadful; but at length Sir William's sword, with deadly force, penetrated the body of his antagonist. The wounded cavalier fell, and with his dying breath declared his name and title, and requested his victorious antagonist to become the protector of his widowed lady.

Sir William married Elizabeth Clerk, and by her had Sir George, his heir; and Elizabeth, who died young. He died in 1724 of a fever, brought on by dancing the well-known minuet, 'The Louvre,' at an assembly, and was buried in the Canongate Church.

Sir George Hope of Balcomie, son of the last, married, in 1724, Anne, daughter of Sir John Mackenzie, Baronet, of Coul, by whom he had William, his heir; and died in Ireland in 1729.

Sir William Hope of Balcomie, son of the last, entered the

Indian Army, and married a Dutch lady, who, after his death, married a Mr. Lambert. He was killed in Bengal in 1763, and left no issue.

The arms of Hope of Balcomie were—*Az.*, on a chevron *arg.*, between three bezants, as many pallets *gu.*, being his maternal figures from the name of Keith (mother of the first Sir William). Crest—A broken globe, with the rainbow. Motto—'*At spes solamen.*'

On the death of the widow of the last baronet in 1766, Balcomie was purchased by General John Scot of Scotstarvit and Barns, whom we have already mentioned. He rebuilt the part of the house now occupied by the tenant, and made a large addition at the north end for a billiard-room. Here he lived in great state. The following anecdote connected with this period has been handed down by Chambers in his *Domestic Annals.* General Scot had engaged as *chef de cuisine,* a Frenchman, M. Baile, who left Edinburgh to proceed to Balcomie. At that period the roads in Scotland were in a very inefficient state, and in winter almost impassable; added to which, a heavy fall of snow had increased the difficulties of locomotion. After crossing the Firth, Baile hired a gig at Kinghorn, but could neither speak English nor Scotch so as to be understood by the stolid Jock Jabos, who acted as driver. After they had proceeded many miles, the evening being very stormy, the horse became thoroughly knocked up, and could go no further. Fortunately, this interruption to the poor Frenchman's journey occurred very near to the residence of Mr. Durham of Largo, who was a thorough specimen of the Fife lairds of that day, very hospitable, and fond of the rough and round manners of the society in which he lived. With great *bonhommie* he possessed an abundant dash of that kind of humour which, though not refined, was much enjoyed. To the laird's residence then Baile proceeded, under the guidance of Jock, to claim shelter for the night. With a good address, and the lively agreeable manners of a

Frenchman, Baile was introduced to the laird as a gentleman on his way to Balcomie. Neither the laird nor any of his family spoke French, or even understood it, except very imperfectly. After repeated bowings, Baile introduced himself, saying, 'Monseigneur, j'ai l'honneur d'être le chef de cuisine à Monseigneur le Général Scot, et je suis à cette fois en route à son chateau, mais malheureusement il fait un temps si orageux, que je viens d'être arrêté en route.' The honest laird seized on the expression *chef de cuisine*, which he translated to himself as 'chief cousin,' or cousin-german to General Scot, whereupon he shook M. Baile warmly by the hand, and expressed great delight at the fortunate circumstance which had brought under his roof so near a relation of his good friend and neighbour, the General. He immediately ordered refreshments to be laid out, and then introduced 'their neighbour's chief cousin' to the ladies in the drawing-room. M. Baile, with the ready tact of a Frenchman, at once comprehended the mistake which the worthy laird had made between 'cook' and 'cousin,' and by the quietness and propriety of his demeanour established himself in the good graces of the laird and his family. After passing through an evening in which imperfect verbal intercourse was assisted by bows and signs, M. Baile was conducted to the chamber of dais, from which he descended next morning refreshed, though much surprised at the freak of fortune of which he was the subject. After indulging in the luxury of a Scottish breakfast, he rose to continue his journey, when, to his further astonishment he found the laird's carriage in waiting to convey him to his cousin's residence, where his arrival in this imposing manner created universal surprise; and when accounted for by M. Baile, caused infinite amusement to the General and his family. For many a day this adventure was a standing joke against the Laird of Largo, who, when bantered on it, used to reply: 'Weel, weel, deil ane o' ye a' 's sae like a gentleman as to be taken for a cousin o' the General's, as was Monshier Baile.'

When the Scotstarvit estates were disposed of, after the death of General Scot, Balcomie was acquired by Thomas, Earl of Kellie, and is now in possession of the Rev. James Isaac Monypenny of Pitmilly.

A little beyond Balcomie is the farm of Craighead, and on the shore below it is the cave where Constantine, King of the Scots, is said to have been put to death by the Danes. Close to the farm begins the Danes' dyke, partly natural and partly artificial, which encloses the angle of the coast called Fife Ness. Within this enclosure is a small fishing-village, and a creek or harbour, where Mary of Guise landed in 1538, when she was entertained in the Castle of Balcomie before she proceeded to St. Andrews. 'The king,' says Lindsay of Pitscottie, 'was in St. Andrews, with many of his nobility, waiting upon her home-coming. Then he, seeing that she was landed in such a part, rode forth himself to meet her, with the whole lords, spiritual and temporal, with many barons, lairds, and gentlemen, who were convened for the time at St. Andrews in their best array, and received the queen with great honours and plays made to her. And first she was received at the new abbey gate; upon the east side thereof there was made to her a triumphal arch, by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lyon Herald, which caused a great cloud to come out of the heavens above the gate, and open instantly; and there appeared a fair lady, most like an angel, having the keys of Scotland in her hands, and delivered them to the queen, in sign and token that all the hearts of Scotland were open to receive her grace; with certain orations and exhortations made by the said Sir David Lindsay to the queen, instructing her to serve God, and obey her husband, according to God's will and commandments.'

West of Balcomie lies Wormiston, with a fine old mansion-house, surrounded by trees of considerable age and size. The first notice we have of this estate is an infeftment on

a charter of King William (1165-1214), in favour of Venerius. Then, in 1312 and 1328, Laurentius of Wormiston (or, as then spelt, Wenmerston, or Vynnerston) is mentioned. The name is probably derived from its first proprietor, Vyner, Wormiston being a corruption of Vyner's town. Laurentius of Wormiston, about that time, is infeft in the lands of Torbrex (the same which we have seen bestowed on the monks of the May by Dundemore of Airdrie), on the resignation of Robert de Trumbley. He was also Constable of Crail, and the same office was held by Robert of Wormiston in 1358. In 1312 there is a retour in answer to a brief of King Robert, instructing the Justiciary beyond the Forth to summon a jury, and to make a retour as to the commodities, fees, and rights belonging to the office of Constable of Crail. Accordingly the deputies of the Justiciary held a court at Cupar, to which the following jury were summoned: 'Dominos—David de Wemyss, Alexander de Lamberton, John de Haya de Achnawchtan, Malice de Douery, John de Dundemore, William de Monte alto, William Suard; milites—Thomas de Balkesky, Walter de Karale, John de Abircrumby, Henry de Aynstroth, Bartholomew de Kyldunchan, Henry de Strathenry; Walter Scot, Thomas Bell, John Day, goddysmane, burgesses of St. Andrews; William Bonar and William Comyn, burgesses of Kinghorn; William Crawynch, John, son of Josua, burgesses of Innerkethyne; Radulfus, Henry Herward, William, son of Marjorie; Gilbert, son of John; Lawrence of Pettowie, Mauvius (? Mauricius) de Pottergatt, Adam, son of John, burgesses of Karale.' The retour is a long one, and is not very easily deciphered; but the principal points are as follow. The Constable of Crail for the time has a right to take twenty white fish each day from one boat for a penny. And from every boat coming to the town of Crail with ling (morellis), one ling at his choice for a penny. Also, from every brewer, one '*lagena*' and a half for a penny from every browst, *exceptis hospi-*

cularüs. He has also the custody of the castle, and holds all the farms of the king within the barony of Crail; and it is his duty to see that the keeper of the muir and the warrender do their duty. And he is to receive all '*soccas*' presented to the castle of Crail, *tam de purgatione baronie quam de nequitia*, which he shall present to the Sheriff. And all other *soccas* presented to himself, whatever or whencever they be, *ita ne eisdem potest testificare.* And he shall take yearly from the king 40s. for his fee.

At the close of the fourteenth century we find Annas and Issobel of Wormiston, who may have been granddaughters of Laurentius, from whom the estate passed to Duncan Spens, descended, as Sibbald says, from Macduff, Earl of Fife.

Alanus de Spens, bailivus de Crail, is mentioned in 1402, and was probably son of Duncan.

Murdo Spens, who gives a charter of Wormiston to his son in 1440, was probably son of Alanus.

Alexander Spens of Wormiston, Constable of Crail, of which he has a charter in 1458, son of the last, was served heir to his father in 1469, and is mentioned in 1452 and 1458. He married Mariota Anstruther, who survived him. Christian Spens of Wormiston, who married Andrew Anstruther in 1483, was probably his daughter. He died before 1497.

David Spens of Wormiston, Constable of Crail, son of the last, was served heir to his grandfather in 1497. In 1507 he grants a charter of Rudewell croft to Sir William Myrton, and in 1531 dispones to the same person the lands of Braidleys. In 1520 he is served heir to his uncle, David Spens, portioner of Flisk. He married, before 1515, Margaret Stewart, and in 1523 granted a charter to his son, David, of the lands of 'Wolmerston,' and to his spouse of the lands of Stewartflatt. This son, however, predeceased him before 1st March 1547, and he himself died in 1549. (There is a John Spens mentioned in 1489 and 1500, who was bailie of Crail in 1491. He married Margaret Dunbar, and had a son, William, but was not of the direct line of Wormiston.)

Sir David Spens of Wormiston, grandson of the last, from whom he received a charter on the death of his father, has in 1566 a charter of the lands of Wormiston and Pettencrieff, and also of 'the mote of Carrail, commonly callit the Castle of Carrail,' and the office of Constabular of Crail, and of keeping the king's muir. He had a brother, Henry, mentioned in 1567. He was knighted between 1566 and 1599. He married Margaret Learmonth (who survived him, married Sir James Anstruther, and was alive in 1598), by whom he had James; David, alive in 1607; and Lucretia, who married, in 1588, Patrick Forbes of Corse.

David Spens was one of the company who, under Walter Scott of Buccleuch, surprised the Parliament at Stirling on the 4th of September 1571. They intended to carry off Lennox, the regent, and he had already surrendered to Spens, when a sudden alarm was caused by a party of soldiers from the castle, and the cry was raised to shoot the prisoners. Spens flung himself in front of Lennox, bent on saving him, and the same bullet put an end to the lives of them both. The part, however, which the Laird of Wormiston had taken on this occasion led to the forfeiture of his estate.

Sir James Spens, son of the last, has from his father, in 1569, a charter of Wormiston. He was knighted before 1612, and in 1607 he was Provost of Crail. In 1598 he sailed as one of the colonists to the Lewis. Afterwards he entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus, and in 1631 received from him the title of Count of Orcholm. He married Agnes Durie before 1582; by whom he had James; a daughter, married before 1585; Grizel, who married Gilbert Balfour of Balbuthie; and probably Elizabeth, who married William Myrton of Cambo.

We have mentioned that the estate was forfeited, but what the arrangement was that followed is not clear. It is said to have been bestowed on Lord Lyndsay of the Byres, but his name never appears in the progress of the titles. In 1601 there is a contract for the alienation of the lands, under reversion of 15,000 merks, between Sir James Spens and his spouse on the one part, and Colonel Bartholomew Balfour and Beatrice Cant, his spouse, on the other, which is renewed and ratified in 1612. Then Sir Philip Balfour

of Redhewis is infeft, as heir of his father, in 1619, and in the same year he transfers a disposition of Wormiston in favour of himself to Archibald Primrose, father of the first Lord Rosebery. Primrose sold it to Patrick Lindsay in 1621, at which time there are renunciations of various encumbrances. Among the names I find John Spens, with the date 1571 ; Elizabeth Spens, 1587 ; Lucrece Spens and her husband, 1598 ; Janet Spens, spouse of Robert Melville ; Margaret Spens and her husband, James Hutting, and their daughter, Margaret Simpson.

James Spens, son of the last, is mentioned as minor and apparent heir in 1583 ; and in 1592 he has a charter to the Kingsmuir of Crail.

The new proprietor of Wormiston, Patrick Lindsay, was the son of John Lindsay, burgess of Cupar, who was the second son of William Lindsay of Pyotstoun, second son of Patrick, fourth Lord Lindsay of the Byres. He had been successful in foreign commerce, and purchased the estate, as already mentioned, in 1621.

He married, first, Margaret Lundin of Lundin, by whom he had John, his heir ; and Alison, married to Joseph Douglas of Edrington. Perhaps also Catherine Lindsay, who, before 1630, married Dr. John Douglas, minister of Crail, and is mentioned as his relict in 1654, was another daughter. He married, second, Elspeth or Elizabeth Arnot, said to be of Balcormo, but more probably of Grange. Alison, sister of Patrick Lindsay, married David, son of John Lindsay of Kirkforthar ; and second, before 1633, Arthur Gordon in Cupar. Patrick Lindsay died in 1651.

John Lindsay of Wormiston, son of the last, was a devoted Royalist. He married, before 1630, Elspath, daughter of Robert Lentron of Kincaple, by whom he had Patrick, his heir ; George (who married Eupham, daughter of John Arnot, Commissary Clerk at St. Andrews, and relict of Martin, second son of James Corstorphin of Balcaithly) ; John ; David ; James ; William ; and Elizabeth or Elspath, who married, in 1660, James Corstorphin of Nydie. He died in 1665.

Patrick Lindsay of Wormiston, son of the last, was taken prisoner in 1651 at the battle of Worcester, where his brother

John was slain. After the Restoration he became Commissary Clerk of St. Andrews, in which office he was succeeded by four of his descendants. He married, in 1657, Catherine, daughter of Robert Beton of Bandon, by whom he had John, his heir; William, of Feddinch (who married, in 1723, Margaret, daughter of Ronald Weems of Lathocker, and had a large family); James, born in 1666; Robert, in 1667; George, in 1673; Patrick, in 1674; David, in 1678; Alexander, in 1679; Elizabeth, who married, in 1685, George Seton of Cariston; Margaret; Helen, who married Rev. Mr. Wood; Mary, born in 1670, who married, in 1694, John Craigie of Dumbarnie; Catherine, born in 1672, who married, in 1691, Rev. William Hardie; Eupham, born in 1677; Ann, born in 1680, married, in 1702, to the Rev. Robert Fairweather. He died in 1689.

John Lindsay of Wormiston, son of the last, married, in 1686, Margaret, eldest daughter of George Haliburton of Denhead, Bishop of Aberdeen, by whom he had George, his heir; John, merchant in Crail; Patrick, who proclaimed the Pretender at St. Andrews, and was executed at Brampton in 1746; and Agnes, who married, in 1706, John Macgill of Kemback. He died in 1715.

George Lindsay of Wormiston, son of the last, married, in 1721, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Beton of Kilconquhar (who died in 1782), by whom he had Thomas, born 1728, and died young; John, his heir, born in 1731; William, born in 1734, captain of an East Indiaman, died *s.p.*; George, died *s.p.*; Henry, born in 1735; Patrick; Anne, born in 1723; Margaret, born in 1724; Catherine, born in 1725; Alison, born in 1727; Elizabeth, born in 1730; Bethune, born in 1742. The estate of Kilconquhar was entailed by Thomas Beton on the children of his sister, the wife of George Lindsay, who died in 1784.

John Lindsay of Kilconquhar and Wormiston, son of the last, died *s.p.* in 1789.

Henry Lindsay of Kilconquhar and Wormiston, brother of the last, who had been a merchant in Edinburgh, sold Wormiston, in 1792, to his younger brother, Patrick.

Patrick Lindsay of Wormiston, brother of the last, was at first captain of an East Indiaman, and purchased Coates from Robert Scott Moncreiff in 1786. He married, in 1790, Mary, daughter of James Ayton of Kippo (who died in 1809), by whom he had

George, born in 1792, who predeceased his father; James, his heir, born in 1793; Patrick, born in 1796; Alexander, born in 1797; and David, born in 1798.

James Lindsay of Wormiston, son of the last.

David Aytone Lindsay of Wormiston.

David Clark Lindsay of Wormiston, son of the last, the present proprietor, married, in 1866, Emily Marian, relict of Captain Edmund C. Barnes.

The arms of Lindsay of Wormiston are—*Gu.*, a fesse chequée *arg.* and *az.*, with three stars in chief, and in the base a mascle *arg.* Crest—An ostrich having a key in its bill; or, holding a horseshoe, *ppr.* Motto—'*Patientia vincit.*'

Directly north of Wormiston is Randerston, or, as it was formerly called, Randalston; but there is no trace of the proprietor from whom it took this name. It is situated in a detached portion of the parish of Kingsbarns. The earliest notice we have of this estate is in 1457, when we read of John de Myrton of Randalston, deceased previously to that date, and of Thomas de Myrton, his brother, late dean of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow. This family probably took their name from the Mairton or Myreton land of Crail, of which we have already spoken. In 1361 we read of William de Myrton of that Ilk, and in 1377 of Malcolm de Myrton, Lord of Cambo, whose shield bore three roundels; while we find in 1384 Malcolm de Myrton of that Ilk.

Thomas Myrton of Randalston, in 1462, obtains from Sir Gilbert Calvert, chaplain of the altar of the blessed Mary within the parish church of Crail, an assignation, during the life of the latter, of the lands near Randalston belonging to the chaplainry, for the yearly payment of four merks.

John Myrton of Randalston, in 1498, confirms the grants made by his predecessors, John Myrton and Thomas the dean, already mentioned, of 6 acres of land and a tenement in the Pottergate of Crail to the chaplains of the altar of St. Catherine the Virgin, within the parish church of Crail. He is also mentioned in 1505, when he obtains

remission for the abduction of Elizabeth Sym, relict of John Elder, in Kingsbarns; and again in 1510. After him comes a long blank, and the next laird of whom we read is David Myrton of Randerston, mentioned in 1565.

David Myrton is named in 1599 as fiar of Randalston. Probably Grizel Myrton, who in 1610 became the second wife of James Trail, father of Robert Trail, was his sister. It is likely that his mother's name was Grizel; and that Arthur Myrton of Pittowie, who in 1622 was served heir to his mother, 'Grizel of Randerston,' was his brother. Another brother, or perhaps son, was Mr. Andrew Myrton, who in 1628 is infeft in an annual rent from Randerston. There was also a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir John Learmonth of Balcomie. David Myrton died in 1629, but the estate had been sold before his death.

We may mention that Arthur Myrton was infeft in Pittowie in 1625. He married Margaret Murray, and dying in 1638, was succeeded by his son, William.

Nathaniel Moncreiff, the purchaser of Randerston, was brother of Alexander Moncreiff of Balcaskie. His children were William, his heir; Isabella, who died before 1630; and Margaret, who married, in 1657, Alexander Cunningham, brother of the Laird of Barns. He died in 1631.

William Moncreiff of Randerston, son of the last, married Catherine Inglis, relict of Winchester of Kinglassie, and Margaret Learmonth of Balcomie. He had three sons, of whom the eldest died in 1655; the second, Thomas, succeeded; and the third was severely wounded at the battle of Inverkeithing. He had also a daughter, Helen, married to Archbishop Sharp. His son Thomas, being a loose liver, the estate was left to his sons-in-law, Sharp and Inglis of Kingask, who had married another daughter. This accounts for the transaction recorded in 1663, when Sir William Sharp, son of the archbishop, marries Agnes Cleland, and she conveys a bond for 16,000 merks over Muircambus to Thomas Moncreiff, who, in his turn, gives

a bond that he will not marry without the archbishop's consent. Fifteen years afterwards, Sir William had to bring an action against the sisters of Thomas to have certain rights granted by him declared null and void. William Moncreiff died in 1659, and his widow in 1663.

In 1683 David Hepburn of Randerston is mentioned; but soon after the estate was acquired by Michael, third son of Sir Michael Balfour of Denmiln. He was succeeded by his next youngest brother, Sir David Balfour of Forret, who died in 1689.

James Balfour of Randerston, second son of the last, married, in 1690, Mary, daughter of Peter Hay of Leys (a descendant of Hay of Errol), by whom he had one daughter, Mary.

Mary Balfour of Randerston, daughter of the last, married, in 1713, her cousin, George, son of Peter Hay of Leys, who took the name of Balfour. Their children were—Peter, born in 1717; Mary, born in 1715, and died young; Catherine, born in 1723, married George Clephane of Carslogie; Mary, born in 1727, married Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun; Elizabeth, born in 1729, married —— Sinclair. George Hay Balfour died in 1752.

Peter Hay of Leys, son of the last, married, in 1739, Elizabeth, daughter of David Scot of Scotstarvit, by whom he had David; John, who succeeded; Lucy, born 1740, and died young; Mary, born in 1741, and died young; Catherine, who married Henry Butler of Pitlochrie; Lindsay, born in 1743, who married John Dalyell of Lingo; Elizabeth, who married Stewart of Collarney; Lucy, born in 1755, who married Patrick Moncrieff of Reidie; Petty and Janet, who died young. He died in 1757.

David Hay Balfour of Leys and Randerston, son of the last, was in 1757 served heir to his father, and to his great-grandfather, James Balfour, and died *s.p.* in 1760.

John Hay Balfour of Leys and Randerston, brother of the last, married, in 1777, Catherine, daughter of George Moncrieff of Reidie, by whom he had David; Peter, who died *s.p.*; Jane Hay, who married James Paterson of Carpow, by whom she had Patrick. He died in 1790.

David Hay Balfour of Leys and Randerston, son of the last, died *s.p.*

Edmond Paterson Balfour Hay of Leys and Randerston, grandnephew of the last (son of Patrick Paterson of Carpow), is the present possessor.

The arms of Balfour of Randerston are—*Or*, on a chevron *sa.*, between three trefoils in chief, and a garb *vert*, banded *or*, in base, an otter's head erased *arg.* Crest—A crescent. These are quartered with the coats of Hay of Lees and Paterson of Carpow.

Newhall, which lies north of Randerston, was in possession of Lundin of Auchtermairnie from *c.* 1590 to *c.* 1630, in which year Ninian M'Morran is infeft in it and Merstoun. He seems to have been a merchant in Edinburgh, and to have married Catherine Myrton. In 1601 he succeeded his brother John in a portion of Kingsbarns; and in 1621 he was infeft in Radernie. His sister, Elizabeth, was probably the wife of Mr. William Myrton. His children were James; and Elizabeth, who married, in 1645, Sir John Preston of Airdrie.

James M'Morran of Newhall, son of the last, died *c.* 1663, leaving a daughter, Anna, who married, before 1682, Sir George Campbell of Cesnock.

Newhall is now part of the estate of Cambo.

Passing onwards towards St. Andrews, we next come to Cambo, in the south-east corner of the parish of Kingsbarns, the mansion-house of which was lately burned down. We have already said that it was in early times possessed by Cambo of that Ilk. The name signifies in Celtic 'the crooked cow,' and I have heard that it originated in a huge boulder on the sea-shore, supposed to bear some likeness to a cow.

In the reign of William the Lion (1166-1213) a charter of the lands of Cambo is given to Robert de Newham (Newhall?). Walter de Cambo appears in 1293 as trustee of the lands of the Earl of Fife, appointed by King Edward of England. In 1296 we meet with John de Cambo, whose son William, first mentioned in 1306, receives, in 1320, a

charter of the same lands, and appears again in 1329 and 1332. Muriella de Cambo (1329) was probably his daughter. We find Sir Alexander of Cambo in 1343, 1359, and 1360, and on his decease, before 1364, his heir, William, or sometimes Malcolm, de Myreton, appears as Lord of Cambo. He is mentioned in 1367, 1369, 1377, and 1384.

Next, in the reign of Robert II., in 1374, we find Alexander de Lindsay *miles*, in possession of Cambo; and shortly afterwards, David de Lindsay (*dilectus filius noster*) appears as proprietor of the lands of Upper Cambo; while in 1491, Andrew Lundin and Catherine Seton, his spouse, have a charter to Upper and Lower Cambo. Andrew Matheson of Cambo is mentioned in 1514.

Then the estate passed into the hands of the Myrtons, Mairtons, or Mortons, the same family of which a branch was settled in Randerston.

David Myrton of Cambo is mentioned in the reign of James V. He was bailie of Crail in 1522, and was alive in 1542. The estate at this time comprehended Cambo, Belsies, Muirhouse, Gersmairston, and Auldleyes.

William Myrton of Cambo, son of the last, lived in the reign of Queen Mary (1542-1567). He married, first, a daughter of Melville of Carnbee, by whom he had Thomas, and thirteen daughters. The first married Meldrum of Newhall; the second Spens of Wormiston; the third married Myrton of Randerston; the fourth Kay of Strathairly (no laird of this name occurs, but John Lundin, *c.* 1647, married a lady of the name of Kay, whose father may be the person referred to); the fifth married Lundin; the sixth Arnot of Scotlandwell; and the seventh Shaw of Lethendy. The eighth, Helen, married Colonel Andrew Traill (and was grandmother of Robert Traill, minister at Elie and Edinburgh), and after his death Sir Robert Danielston of Canonlaws; the ninth, Isabel, married Andrew Fery of Craigton; the tenth John Buttel in Crail; the eleventh married John Murray; the twelfth Mr. Robert Airth; and the thirteenth was a nun, who died abroad. William Myrton married, second,

before 1571, Elizabeth Spens of Wormiston, called 'The little Lady,' by whom he had Patrick; a daughter married to Wemyss of Pittencrieff; another married to Andrew Melvil in Anstruther. The third, Marjory, married Walter Gedde in St. Andrews, son of Charles Gedde and —— Lawmonth his wife; and the fourth, Catherine, married, in 1617, Robert Maule, uncle of the first Earl of Panmure. He died shortly before 1581.

Thomas Myrton of Cambo, son of the last, married Catherine, daughter of John, Lord Lindsay, by whom he had William; John, mentioned in 1608, who married Helen Learmonth of Balcomie; and Helen, who married Alexander Cunningham of Barns. He was alive in 1606, but died before 1618.

William Myrton of Cambo, son of the last, married, first, Jean Lundin, third daughter of William Lundin of that Ilk, who died in 1597, and second, in 1598, Margaret Murray, who died shortly before 1620. His children were Thomas; Arthur (minister of Crail in 1640, who died in 1645); William; Patrick, who in 1634 is served heir to his father in certain tenements in Crail; and several daughters. He died in 1621.

Sir Thomas Myrton of Cambo, son of the last, married Annas Halkhead, who is infeft in Myrton in 1624. He was slain at Kilsyth in 1645, and left a son and two daughters.

Sir Patrick Myrton of Cambo, son of the last, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Preston of Airdrie. Their extravagance left them no alternative but to part with their lands. A son, Robert, and two daughters were the fruit of the marriage. Of this family was Andrew Myrton, a wealthy merchant in Edinburgh, father of Sir Robert Myrton of Gogar, who succeeded him in 1710. Sir Patrick died in 1688.

The arms of Myrton of Cambo were:—*Arg.*, a chevron between three torteaux *sable*. A seal, of date 1377, belonging to Malcolm Myrton of that Ilk, Lord of Cambo, bears a shield with three roundels.

There were also Myrtons of Peatfield, of whom I find John, whose son Arthur was a burgess of Crail, and whose grandchildren, Arthur and Elizabeth, successively inherited Peatfield in 1669 and 1671.

The estate of Cambo was sold in 1668, or earlier, to Sir Charles Erskine, Lyon King-at-arms, second son of Alexander, third Earl of Kellie. The charter is confirmed by Parliament in 1669, when the estate consisted of Cambo, Belsies, Moorehouses, Girsmestoun, Auldleys, Souther Fawfield, Bowhill, and Cummarland.

Sir Charles Erskine married Penelope Barclay, by whom he had Alexander his heir; Sophia, who married Sir James Sharp of Scotscraig (son of Archbishop Sharp); Mary who married Alexander Colville of Kincardine; Penelope, who married Macdonald of Clanranald; and Matalana, born in 1663, and died in 1699. He died before 1686.

Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, son of the last, also Lyon King-at-arms, married his cousin Mary, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Kellie, by whom he had Charles, his heir; John, William, and David (who successively inherited the estate); Thomas (who married Miss Row, and died in 1783, leaving a son, David, who held an eminent position in the Court of Rome); Colin (who went to Rome to study the art of painting, married a lady of distinction, and settled there. He had a son Charles, born 1753, who was bred to the Church, was made '*avvocato del diavolo*' and '*promotore della fede*,' and in 1801 was raised to the rank of cardinal. After the Pope was driven from Rome, Cardinal Erskine resided in Paris till his death in 1811. Having been deprived of all his revenues, he was generously allowed a pension of £200 *per annum* by George III.). The remaining children of Sir Alexander Erskine were Anne, who died in 1764; Penelope, who died in 1768; and Sophia, who married Sir Alexander Sharp of Scotscraig. Sir Alexander was one of those who joined the Earl of Mar in the rebellion of 1715, and died before 1740.

Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo, son of the last, died *s.p.* in 1753.

Sir John Erskine of Cambo, brother of the last, died *s.p.* in 1754.

Sir William Erskine of Cambo, brother of the last, died *s.p.*, near Edinburgh, in 1781.

Sir David Erskine of Cambo, brother of the last, married, first, Miss Grant of Edinburgh, by whom he had Anne, who

married William Dewar of Laverock-law (and was mother of Colonel David Dewar of Lathallan); and Penelope, who married James Stewart of Bellado. He married, second, Miss Young of Edinburgh, by whom he had Charles, his heir, born in 1730; George and John, who both died unmarried; David, who died unmarried in 1793; Thomas and Methven who both became Earls of Kellie.

Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo, son of the last, married Miss Peggy Chiene, by whom he had William; David, who died young; Charles, born in 1764; Agnes, who married Alexander Martin, surgeon, R.N.; and Penelope, who was born in 1778 and died in 1838. Sir Charles died in 1790 at Cambo.

This Miss Peggy Chiene of Crail, who became Lady Erskine, was possessed of no small personal attractions, and belonged to a family celebrated for their good looks. Mr. Conolly mentions that he remembers to have seen the following lines, written with a diamond on a pane of glass in the window of an old house in Crail :—

'To Miss Peggy Chiene.

'Oh, blest by nature, blest by art,
To please the eye, to win the heart;
Where beauty forms the second praise,
Lost in worth's superior blaze.'

Sir William Erskine of Cambo, son of the last, was Lieutenant in the 26th Foot, and died unmarried at Megara in 1792.

Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo, brother of the last, became ninth Earl of Kellie.

Thomas, tenth Earl of Kellie, on whom Cambo devolved, executed, in 1826, an entail in favour, first, of his brother Methven; second, of his cousin Stewart Erskine of Bromley Lodge; third, of David Erskine of Newhall; fourth, of David Erskine, merchant in Stockholm; and then of other more distant relations. In consequence, after the death of Methven, eleventh Earl of Kellie, David Erskine of Newhall succeeded. He was the eldest son of John Henry Engelhart by his wife

Harriet, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Kellie. He was born in 1792, and changed his name to Erskine.

Sir David Erskine of Cambo was created a baronet in 1821, in which year he married Jane Silence, daughter and heiress of the Rev. Hugh Williams of Conway, by whom he had Thomas, born in 1824; Jane Silence, born in 1822, died in 1824; and Harriet, born in 1826. Sir David died at Cambo in 1841.

Sir Thomas Erskine of Cambo, son of the last, married, in 1847, Zaida Maria, only daughter of John Ffolliott of Hollybrook, County Sligo, and has issue.

The arms of Erskine of Cambo are the same as those of the Earl of Kellie. Crest—A garb fessewise *or*; thereon a cock with wings expanded *ppr.*, charged with a bend wavy sinister *az.* Motto—'*Veillant, vaillant.*'

West of Cambo and also in the parish of Kingsbarns is Kippo. It was the seat of a family of Barclays, a branch of the Berkeleys of Gloucestershire. In 1285, Margaret Lindsay, widow of Sir Walter Barclay, and her son Walter, receive a charter to these lands. About 1332 Sir Richard Barclay of Kippo acquired the barony of Angask, by marriage with the heiress, of the name of Freslay. About the end of the fifteenth century Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, son of Sir William Murray of Tullybardin, married Margaret, heiress of James Barclay of Arngask and Kippo.

Sir David Murray of Kippo, son of the last, died in 1550.

Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, son of the last, succeeded his father, and had two sons, Sir Andrew, served heir to his grandfather in 1615, whose daughter married Myrton of Cambo; and Sir David of Gosperty, whom I take to be the David Murray who is infeft in Kippo in 1618. He married Elizabeth Beton of Creich, became Viscount Stormont in 1621, and died *s.p.* in 1631.

The next possessor of Kippo was Dr. David Philp, who was the son or grandson of David Philp, a burgess of Anstruther, who died in 1581. He is mentioned in 1620, when he resided in Cupar, and in 1623 he was infeft in the barony of Airdrie, which he renounced in 1626; and in

1624 and 1628 in the barony of Kippo and Kingsmuir, which at that time comprehended also the lands of Garlehurlie, Halyrie, Northquarter, Little Kilduncan, Lochtoun, and Wilkieston. He died before 1640.

John Philp of Kippo, brother of the last, burgess of Cupar, is served heir to him in 1640.

Robert Philp of Kippo and his wife both died in 1658. Their son David became Laird of Over Carnbee (as has already been mentioned) when Kippo was sold.

The next proprietor was Sir John Aytoun, Knight, Usher of the Black Rod in England, and younger brother of Aytoun of Kinaldy. The family was a branch of that of Aytoun of that Ilk, which was itself a branch of the great house of de Vescy. Sir John died before 1676, and was succeeded by his nephew, John Aytoun of Kinaldy, who was served heir in 1700.

William Ayton, probably of Kippo, and Catherine Ayton have a daughter Margaret baptized in 1735, and the witnesses are Thomas, Andrew, and Alexander Ayton.

James Aytoun of Kippo died at Fountainbridge in 1785, leaving a son Alexander, and a daughter, Mary, who married Patrick Lindsay of Wormiston.

Alexander Aytoun of Kippo died at Coates in 1795.

John Aytoun of Kippo is mentioned in 1800.

The arms of Aytoun of Kippo were—*Arg.*, a cross engrailed, cantoned with four roses, *gu.* Crest—A rose in flower *ppr.* Motto—'*Decerptae dabunt odorem.*' Sir John added a black baton, ensigned on the top with one of the lions of England.

The estate of Kippo was purchased in 1795 by James Cheape, eldest son of James Cheape of Welfield and his wife Margaret, third daughter of Hugh Clerk of Listonshiels. James Cheape, the elder, was second son of the third Laird of Rossie, and died in 1803, aged 92. He had two sons, James, born in 1746; and George, born in 1766.

James Cheape bought Kippo for his mother, with money

left to her by her brother, Colonel George Clerk, and accordingly her demise is announced as that of 'Mrs. Cheape of Kippo, widow of James Cheape of Welfield.' He also purchased Strathtyrum for himself, and married Helen Moncreiff of Myers. He died *c.* 1824.

George Cheape of Kippo, brother of the last, married Lilias, daughter of Guthrie of Craigie, by whom he had six sons; James, who married the Hon. Jean Ogilvie Arbuthnot, daughter of Viscount Arbuthnot, and died *s.p.*; Robert, who succeeded to Strathtyrum on the death of his father, and died unmarried *c.* 1860; George Clark, born in 1801, the present laird, who married Miss Lumsden of Aberdeenshire (she died in 1881 leaving no issue); Alexander, of Lathockar, who married the Hon. Anne Arbuthnot, sister of his brother's wife (and has issue one son, James); Charles, colonel in the Indian Army, who married Miss Hariot (and has issue two daughters); Hugh, medical officer, H.E.I.C. service, who died leaving one son, George, captain in the 11th Hussars.

The only other estate we shall mention is Kilduncan, which lies north of Kippo, and is also in the parish of Kingsbarns. It is rather beyond the boundary which we have assigned to ourselves, but is closely connected with a family which we have already had occasion to notice. Bartholomew of Kilduncan appears in 1312, after which there is no mention of these lands till we come to

Stephen Dudingston of Sandford and Kilduncan (see p. 175), who had two sons—Stephen, who succeeded him in Sandford, and Thomas.

Thomas Dudingston of Kilduncan, son of the last, married Mariota Learmonth of Balcomie, *c.* 1513; and in 1530 and 1541 is appointed 'Master of the assize of herrings.' His children were Stephen, who was slain at Pinkie in 1547, and Archibald.

Archibald Dudingston of Kilduncan, son of the last, was, in 1548, served heir to his brother Stephen in the assize of herring, and also to his father. He was alive in 1565.

Patrick Dudingston of Kilduncan, son of the last, was, in 1603, served heir to him in the assize of herring.

Patrick Dudingston of Kilduncan, son of the last, was, in 1616, served heir to Archibald, his grandfather, in the assize of herring. He married Elizabeth Auchmutie, by whom he had George and Helen. He is the last of his line who is designed 'of Kilduncan.' His son, George, is, in 1629, served heir to Archibald, his great-grandfather, in Kilduncan, and to Patrick, his father, in the estate of Wormit, when he is styled 'of Radernie,' and subsequently 'of Kilduncan.' And on his death, in 1639, his sister, Helen, who married David Balfour of Nydie, was served heir to him in the lands of Kilduncan and Wormit, and in 1642, in one-fourth of Radernie.

Afterwards the estate of Kilduncan fell into the hands of the Bells of Sandiehill, said to have descended from the Bells of Blackethouse in Annandale. The monument of this family stands in Kingsbarns Churchyard, with the date 1638, and the initials A.B.; but the inscription is defaced. About the year 1730, Andrew Bell of Sandiehill divided his lands among three nephews. To the eldest he gave Sandiehill, and to the youngest, John Bell, he gave Kilduncan.

John Bell of Kilduncan and Bonnytoun married Margaret Tod, by whom he had Andrew, born 1756; David, to whom he left Bonnytoun (and whose son was General Sir John Bell, G.C.B.); Thomas, of Belmont, who settled in Dundee; and Catherine, who married Robert Murray, Provost of Crail, and died in 1862, aged 101. He died in 1798.

Andrew Bell of Kilduncan, son of the last, became minister of Crail in 1790, and married Catherine, daughter of the Rev. David Beatson of Dumbarney, by whom he had John Beatson; Charles, Surveyor-General at Capetown; Amelia Forbes, who married, in 1820, Charles Nairne, W.S.; and Margaret, who married John Marshall (Lord Curriehill). He died in 1828.

John Beatson Bell, W.S., of Glenfarg and Kilduncan, son of the last.

APPENDIX.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF LAMONT'S DIARY.

We have been indebted for a large part of the information contained in the preceding pages to a curious volume published in 1810 by Mr. Constable, under the title of *The Chronicle of Fife*. Another edition of the work was published for the Maitland Club in 1830, under the title of *The Diary of Mr. John Lamont of Newton*. In the preface to the first edition, the authorship of the diary was ascribed to John Lamont of Newton; but the preface to the second edition expresses some doubt as to whether the author ever possessed the small property of Newton, in the parish of Kennoway. The Rev. David Bell, author of the Statistical Account of the parish of Kennoway, has proved by a reference to the session records that John Lamont of Newton could not have been the author of the Diary, but he has not ventured to suggest to whom we are to give the honour of its composition. In these circumstances, it becomes a matter of some interest to put together any facts which may assist in throwing light upon the point in question.

With regard to the origin of the family of Lamont, or rather Lawmonth, in Fife, the following statements may be relied on:—About 1536, Allan Lawmonth, second son of Lawmonth of that Ilk in Argyleshire, entered the college of St. Andrews, and about 1540 he took his degree, settled as a citizen of St. Andrews, and acquired a feu of the New Milne, and the lands of Ellenhill. He married twice, and by each marriage had a son and three daughters. His first wife was Helen Melville of Carnbee, and her son was Henry Lawmonth, who went to France under Lord Colville of Easter Wemyss, to fight in the wars of Henry

IV., and died before 1595. He had five sons, who were either slain, or settled in France or the Low Countries. Allan Lawmonth's second wife was Margaret Moncrieff, and her son was Allan, a regent in St. Leonard's College, and afterwards a minister, who had many children. Allan, the father, died in 1574, when he must have been comparatively a young man.

I suppose the second Allan to be the same person that was minister of Kennoway in 1586; and it is among his descendants that we must look for the author of the Diary. From the list of ministers given in the Record of the Synod of Fife, it appears that he was also minister of Scoonie, and died in 1632. It is probably the same Mr. Allan Lawmonth whom we find in 1622 renouncing an annual rent secured on the lands of New Grange; in 1627 discharging a reversion in favour of Mr. Thomas Lawmonth (probably his son); and in 1632 acquiring some acres which had belonged to the Priory of St. Andrews.

Of his many children, little trace can now be discovered. Thomas and Walter, who were both ordained assistants at Scoonie, and the latter of whom was, in 1627, translated to Scone, were two of his sons. A third was John, who, in 1642, is 'destitute of any means for his wife and children, having been chased out of Ireland by the rebels.' Perhaps another son was James Lawmonth, minister of Kinnettles, who was deposed in 1649, and died in 1651; and a fifth was, perhaps, Allan Lawmonth, reader at Dysart in 1610.

Such is all the external evidence we can bring to bear upon the authorship of the Diary; but there is internal evidence which may carry us somewhat further. The author never speaks of his own family, nor gives us a single hint from which we might conclude that he was a married man. Indeed, I suppose he had no children, which materially increases the difficulty of identifying him. But there are certain persons named in his Diary, with whom he has a very close intimacy or relationship, proved by the peculiar character of the facts he communicates concerning them. For instance, there is a Margaret Lawmonth, who married a John Stewart, and regarding whose family the diarist records the day and place of the birth of each one of her children, and the persons who presented them for baptism in the absence of their father. Again, there is an Allan Lawmonth, who, in 1659, married Christian Bruce, with

the details of whose family history he is equally, or even more familiar. He sets down not only the day, but the hour, of the birth of each of his children ; how many of them had the small-pox at one time ; by what ministers they were baptized ; and where those who died were buried. It is to be noted also that Allan and his bride came home to Lundin, where the author of the Diary resided, after their marriage. It therefore seems to be exceedingly probable that Allan and Margaret were brother and sister of John Lawmonth, the diarist.

There is also another family in which he takes a peculiar interest. There was an Andrew Lawmonth who married Margaret Hovey, probably a daughter of Dr. Hovey at St. Andrews. I find Mr. Andrew Lawmonth and Margaret Howey or Howye in 1632 infeft in certain acres of the Priory of St. Andrews ; and in 1634, 1636, and 1637 infeft in property at Markinch. In the Diary he appears along with his wife. He is styled Dr. Andrew Lawmonth, and was then settled as parson at Thwinge in Yorkshire, while his brother Walter was also settled there as a preacher. It may be mentioned that other Scotsmen were about the same time settled as ministers in England. For example, Peter Rollock sold the bishopric of Dunkeld in 1606, and accompanying King James to England was there naturalised, and inducted into the rectory of Mispertoun and Brundesburton in the diocese of York. Now the diarist sets down how Andrew Lawmonth (son of Dr. Andrew) came down and told that his sister was married to a minister there called Constable ; how, in the next year, Dr. Lawmonth and his two sons visited Scotland, and remained above a year ; how his wife also came down, and what day the servant sent home with her returned ; how another son, Mr. Allan, came from England more than once upon his father's and uncle's business. He mentions Dr. Lawmonth's death in 1663, and adds that his son James immediately after came to Lundin about the affairs of his mother and brother.

Still further, there is a connection established between John Stewart, already mentioned as the husband of Margaret Lawmonth, and this Dr. Lawmonth, for we find that in 1662 Stewart went to see Dr. Lawmonth at Thwinge, 'but returned not, having got a fall from his horse, of which he died at North Burton, the house of Dr. Lawmonth's son Allan.'

The conclusion is that Dr. Andrew and Walter Lawmonth were probably brothers of the father of the diarist, and that they were sons of Allan Lawmonth, minister of Scoonie and Kennoway.

We may go a step further and assert the probability of the father of the diarist being John Lawmonth, whose death at Johnston's Mill he records in 1652. The connecting-link is but slender. In 1654, Janet Lawmonth, who appears to have lived before at Johnston's Mill, gives up house and goes to live with John Stewart. Probably she had been living with her father before his death, and now goes to live with her sister, John Stewart's wife.

We may now put these supposed facts in order, and, assuming that these three brothers were sons of Allan Lawmonth, minister of Scoonie, we find that he had, probably, six sons altogether.

1. John, driven out of Ireland, and died at Johnston's Mill in 1652, leaving John Lawmonth, the diarist; Allan, who married Christian Bruce, and to whom we return; Margaret, who married John Stewart; and Janet.

2. Dr. Andrew, parson at Thwinge, married Margaret Hovey, by whom he had Allan Lawmonth of North Burton (who had a son Allan, who graduated at St. Andrews in 1669); Andrew; James; and Janet, who married Rev. Mr. Constable. He died in 1663.

3. Walter, ordained assistant to his father in Scoonie, and, in 1627, translated to Scone, appears (if he be the same individual) to have afterwards gone to England, and to have become preacher at Thwinge. He married an English lady, by whom he had Colville, who entered at St. Andrews in 1664, and married, in 1667, Christian Palmer in St. Andrews.

4. Thomas; 5. James; and 6. Allan, we have already noticed.

We now return to Allan Lawmonth, the supposed brother of the diarist. The births of six children, borne by his wife, are recorded in the Diary, the last of whom is Margaret, born 1672. In the register of births at Largo, Margaret is also recorded, but none of the preceding children, and another, James, a posthumous child, is added, born in 1675, when the author of the Diary had ceased from his labours.

Of three of these children we shall pursue the subsequent history, viz. John, born in 1661; Allan, born in 1663; and Andrew, born in 1666.

John Lamont (as the name is now spelt) was a skipper in Largo, who acquired the lands of Newton in 1695. In 1697 he is described in the Largo register as John Lamont of Newton, residing in Largo, when his marriage to Mary Lundin is recorded. The next year he was married to Margaret Watson of Aithernie; and in the Kennoway register the baptisms of eight children are recorded, the youngest being Robert, born in 1715. Two are recorded in the Largo register, Helen, born in 1699, and John in 1700. His eldest son, James, by his first wife, succeeded him in Easter Newton.

In the preface to the second edition of the Diary the Rev. Dr. David Lamont of Kirkpatrick-Durham is quoted as saying that he had seen at Scoonie, during the incumbency of Dr. Swan, a silver communion cup with the Lamont arms engraved upon it, and an inscription bearing that it had been presented by John Lamond of Newton in memory of his grandfather, Mr. Allan Lamond, who had been minister of the parish of Scoonie. According to our reckoning Allan Lamont must have been the *great*-grandfather of John Lamont of Newton, and, as the precise words of the inscription are not given, it is probable that this was really the legend on the cup.

John, born in 1700, son of John Lamont of Newton and Margaret Watson, became the Rev. John Lamont of Kelton, and his son was Dr. David Lamont, just mentioned, who was therefore great-great-great-grandson of Allan Lawmonth, minister of Scoonie.

Allan Lamont, brother of John Lamont of Newton, was a skipper in Leven. He had at least eight children, among whom were Allan; William; and Elizabeth, who married, in 1714, Alexander Briggs of Leven.

Andrew Lamont, brother of the last, was an M.D. in Largo. Nine children are recorded as his in the Largo register, born from 1697 to 1712.

A generation later we find John Lamont married, in 1730, to Betty, daughter of Captain Niel M'Leod of South Leith, deputy-governor of Blackness, by whom he had eight children.

Also, a Captain James Lamont, in Elie (either a brother of this John, or a cousin, and son of Dr. Andrew Lamont of Largo), who married Mary, daughter of James Lundin of Auchtermairnie.

Thus we see how John Lamont, the factor at Lundin, has been confounded with John Lamont of Newton. The latter was the nephew of the former, and his heir, and into his hands the Diary would naturally come.

While upon the subject of the Diary, we may say a word on the appendix to it. In the first edition of the Diary the appendix is said to have 'been copied, in 1612, from an original diary of the Laird of Carnbee, then Moncrieff of that Ilk.' Now Moncrieff of that Ilk has his first charter to Carnbee in 1598, while the entries in the Diary extend from 1566 to 1606, so that they might, with at least equal propriety, be ascribed to the preceding laird, Melville of Carnbee. That, in fact, the Diary was written by Melville, is apparent from the following circumstances: In Martin's genealogies it is stated that the Laird of Carnbee (Melville) had three daughters—Christian, married to David —— of Whytehill; Catharine, married to Professor John Johnston; and Matilda, married to James Traill.

Now in the Diary we find the following entries: '1582. Feb. 4. Christian mariit with David Phin. Dec. 27. Margaret Phin, born hora 11½ postm. 1584. Febry. 22. Joan. Phin natus hora 4½ antem. 1585. Janua. 15. Filius secundus Dais. Phin natus hora 1 antem.' If there were any doubt that the 'David Phin' of the one extract is the 'David —— of Whytehill' of the other, the Retours for Fife show that Whytehill was, at a somewhat later date, the property of the Phins.

Again, the Diary says, '1595. Oct. 10. Ja. Trail contracted wt. Matilda. 1597. Dec. 10. F. primogenitus Ja. Trail natus hora 5 postm.'

And lastly, '1598. Nov. 8. M. John Johnston married Katharin Melen.' These entries exactly accord with Martin's notices; and the ladies whose marriages are recorded were evidently the daughters or sisters of the writer; Melen being a corrupt spelling of Melvin, a common variation of Melville.

Another entry is, '1588. Nov. 18. Johanna filia Johannis nata hora 11½ postm.' This is the birth of a daughter of John, afterwards Sir John Melville, son of the diarist.

And in like manner when we read, '1570. Nov. 26. Pater obiit hora 3 postm.,' it is not the father of Moncrieff of Carnbee, as has been supposed, but the father of Melville of Carnbee, who is referred to.

GEOLOGY

OF THE

EAST COAST OF FIFE.

The rocks of the whole of this district belong to what is called the Carboniferous System ; but before entering upon a particular description of the strata which comprise it, there are some points of general interest to which we may direct attention.

The subject of 'raised beaches,' for example, is one on which light can scarcely fail to be thrown by an examination of the coast. It has been maintained that all along our shores the relative levels of sea and land have at some remote period been different from what they are now, the land having risen to the extent of some 20 feet of perpendicular height. According to this theory, it is supposed that the flat strip of land on which St. Monans is built was at one time the bed of the sea, the waves of which then broke on the steep bank beyond. There are some facts observable in the neighbourhood of Elie which bear upon this theory.

First, there is a bay immediately to the west of Macduff's cave, the beach of which is entirely composed of loose boulders of basalt, worn by constant attrition into a more or less globular form, and varying from the size of a nut to that of a cannon ball. Let any one carefully observe to what height these boulders have been heaped up above the level of spring tides, and he will find that it is not less than 14 feet. It appears, therefore, that without supposing

any alteration in the relative levels of sea and land, the force of the waves in a storm may reach 15 or even 20 feet above the high-water mark.

Secondly, taking our stand on the High Street of Earlsferry, immediately to the west of Earlsferry House, we are upon the spot where a number of stone coffins were exposed a few years ago, as has been mentioned before (p. 4). They were lying not many inches below the present level of the road, and to the north of them, that is, close on the border of the links, was a beach of rolled stones, which was exposed to the depth of 4 or 5 feet. The first suggestion which would occur to any one probably would be, that the land had risen. And yet, on further inquiry, it will appear that this ancient beach is not higher above the high-water mark than the similar collections of rolled stones beyond Macduff's cave, and, therefore, may have been placed there by the sea when at its present level. It will also appear that sand must have already been gathering between these rolled stones and the sea, even so early as the time when the stone coffins were deposited, for the interment could never have taken place *within* high-water mark. A little inquiry among the inhabitants will bring to light the fact that, within the memory of the last generation, the waves often came half-way up the lane which bounds Earlsferry House on the west; and on looking into the gardens on the south side of the town, the old sea-dykes are still to be seen about the middle of them, the remaining land having been gained from the sea since these were built. Nay, we can point to one spot at the east end of the town, in front of the building now used as a Good Templar's Hall, where a twelve-feet wall is entirely hidden in the sand, no more than ten yards from the high-water mark. The old harbour of Earlsferry has been completely filled up by this sand-drift. It lay between the Cadger's Wynd and the reef of rocks which stretches to seaward. Some of the stones of the pier may occasionally be seen near high-water mark.

Thus the whole mystery of the level slip of land so often seen on our shores, bordering the beach, and bounded landward by an abrupt slope, is at once accounted for. In violent storms the lash of the waves has at some former period reached the slope, but during the intervals between the paroxysms sand and dust have been deposited by the wind, and a surface of sward has been formed. If left to nature, this flat meadow would probably be again devoured by the sea, but human hands build dykes and fence out the intruder, so that the land is permanently reclaimed.

Occasionally the portion of land under these conditions, instead of being narrow, presents a considerable area. This is the case in Largo links, where the relative levels immediately suggest that the low land has been all overflowed by the sea as far as the rising ground, on the top of which runs the road from Colinsburgh to Largo. Unequivocal proof of the truth of this suggestion is to be found in the shells which lie beneath the surface, and are occasionally disclosed in cutting drains. I have had an opportunity of observing such a drain, immediately below the farm-house of Dumbarnie, and found the shells to be of the same species, and disposed in the same manner, as the other shells which lie on the present beach. There is no reason to conclude that this tract of land was ever totally submerged, but only that it was liable to be overflowed partially or wholly by high tides, or in heavy storms. The level has been raised by the sand, which has been blown over the whole country, and which, by forming *dunes* along the high-water mark, has effectually barred out the sea from this once 'debateable land.' It is obvious that, if at any time Largo links were overflowed by the sea, there are other portions of the surrounding country which must have been subject to the same conditions. The mouth of Cocklemill burn, as far at least as Muircambus mill, must have been a little estuary, just as the lower part of its course is still, on occasion of a high tide; and one can hardly resist the conclusion

that the low land between the burn and Kincraig and Grange was at times overflowed, and that the water may have even extended further inland over lands now considerably elevated by blown sand. There is also sufficient evidence that some portion of Earlsferry Links was at one time, at least occasionally, submerged.

But, to return to the subject of 'raised beaches.' They are sometimes seen under a form somewhat different, to which, however, the observations already made equally apply. For example, immediately to the west of the old Castle of Ardross, the strata are perpendicularly scarped immediately above the high-water mark. On the top of the strata is found a layer of shells mixed with fragments of stones; above this layer is a thin bed of clay, and above that the ordinary soil. The shells are all recent species (old worn limpets, whelks, and snails, not in their original habitats, but lying confusedly, just as they might have been rolled up on the beach. The height of the layer above high-water mark is at the west end not more than 3 feet, nor at the east more than 6 feet above the point which the waves had reached on the day when the bed was examined to ascertain these facts, so that, as far as the level at which they lie is concerned, they might have been deposited by the storm waves of our present sea. We have only to conceive that what is now a cliff was a long sloping bank, on which the waves broke and rolled upwards, leaving deposited the spoils of the deep, which in process of time were covered with dust and sward. Afterwards, from some unexplained cause, the waves begin to undermine the bank up which they have rolled, and at last the section which they form shows an old shore apparently elevated 6 or 10 feet above the present.

There are, however, some appearances in this neighbourhood which seem to speak, not of an elevation, but of a subsidence of the dry land. At the extreme low-water mark in Largo Bay are the remains of a submerged forest, and a

similar phenomenon occurs in the Firth of Tay. The subject is discussed in an interesting paper by the late Dr. Fleming (*Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, vol. ix. p. 421). The trees are certainly in their natural position, apparently on the very spot which they occupied while growing. In the Tay the roots penetrate into a brown clay, over which is irregularly distributed a portion of gravel; and the root of one, apparently an alder, was traced to more than 6 feet from the trunk. In Largo Bay they occur in a stratum of peat, below which is a bed of clean washed quartzose sand, with fragments of shells, all apparently marine. Certainly it is not easy to account for such a subsidence; and perhaps there is not any conclusive evidence of it. It has been already remarked that the surface of Largo Links has been considerably raised by sand blown from the shore. This influx of sand must have had a beginning, and it is tolerably plain that it could not have been going on while a forest occupied the low-water mark. Now let us imagine that a tract of some miles in extent, occupying what is now called Largo Bay, was a lake elevated only a few feet above the level of the sea. Indeed I find in the *Old Statistical Account* a statement that a ridge of sand extends from Kincraig Point to Methel Point, called 'The dyke;' and that there is a tradition that within this ridge was 'the wood of Forth.' The shallow waters of such a lake as we are supposing might have been supplanted by a bed of peat, saturated with water, and standing at the same level as the lake had stood; and upon it an extensive forest might have sprung up. At first the sea had no access to this lake, but at length, in some violent storm, the line of defence was broken; the lake-water drained out, and large patches of moss and peat, with numerous roots of trees interlacing with one another sank to the bottom, where they have continued ever since. There is a record of a storm which produced effects on the shores of the Moray Firth closely resembling what we have supposed to have taken

place in Largo Bay. A close examination of the existing strata seems to confirm the probability of this supposition. Mr. Etheridge kindly furnishes me with the following section observed on the bank of the Cocklemill burn about 200 yards above the foot bridge.

1. Sand, perhaps blown, 2 to 3 feet, containing marine and land shells. Away from the banks of the burn this passes into 'dunes,' when the marine shells increase in number.

2. Drab sandy clay, 6 inches to 3 feet, containing a few small stones, and vertical ferruginous pipings. A quantity of this clay, on being washed, did not yield any organic remains.

3. Sand bed, 7 to 8 feet.

4. Sandy clay, becoming more argillaceous downwards, and having at its base a thin irregular band of finely comminuted shelly matter, and black shale of variable thickness, containing *Scrobicularia piperata*, *Littorina litorea*, *Tellina Balthica*, *Littorina rudis*, *Cardium edule*.

5. Fine, stiff, blue clay, 2 to 3 feet, having distributed pretty generally throughout it *Scrobicularia piperata*, *Cardium edule*, *Mytilus edulis*, *Hydrobia ulvae*, *Tellina Balthica*.

On a subsequent visit, under the guidance of Mr. Charles Howie of Largo, numerous living specimens of *Scrobicularia piperata* were obtained from pools in the muddy flats of the burn. This fact, taken in conjunction with the occurrence of the same shell in the above beds in the natural position, with its posterior or siphonal end uppermost, is, says Mr. Etheridge, one of particular interest and importance. The position in which this species occurs in Nos. 4 and 5 of the preceding section would appear to indicate a quiet estuary or creek bottom, where fossilisation had taken place as the Mollusca lived, accompanied by little or no disturbance. At another visit, in company with Mr. James Bennie (of the Geological Survey), the foregoing facts were confirmed, and a large suite of specimens was obtained.

Proceeding a short distance down the burn, we come to a point where it enters into an open alluvial flat, partially

submerged at high tide, having on each side, east and west, the fine raised beach beds forming escarpments of 20 feet or more. This section is shown to the greatest advantage on the east side, almost directly west of Kincraig Farm House in the distance. Mr. Etheridge agrees with the Rev. Thomas Brown (see his paper in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, vol. xxiv.) in thinking that these beds are to be regarded as lying above the *Scrobicularia* beds already mentioned; for although no direct junction can be seen, still, the fact that the latter have a seaward dip, and so pass out of sight as we go down the burn, seems to point to this conclusion. Mr. Etheridge gives the following as the section visible:—

1. Blue sand, with land and marine shells, 2 to 3 feet.

2. Laminated sand and shelly debris, with several distinct alternating layers of shells, usually whole, and pebbles and partially rounded stones, about 3 to 4 feet, each layer mixed with a certain proportion of sandy matter. The Mollusca are in a beautiful state of preservation, and many of the bivalves have the valves in apposition.

3. Laminated sand, with here and there a little cross bedding. The laminæ consist of both coarse and fine sand, with occasional partings of comminuted coal shale, and a few small pebbles.

When viewed in cross section, Nos. 1 and 2 present a vertical scarp, but the sand bed invariably stands at an angle of about 30° to 35°. In connection with No. 2, the following facts are worthy of notice, viz.: the great regularity of the several rows of partially rolled stones mixed with the organic remains, and separated by finer deposits of sand, shelly debris, and shells—the fine state of preservation of all the shells, even the smallest and most fragile; for instance, *Tellina fabula*, *Solen siliqua*, *Mytilus edulis*, *Ostrea*, *Tapes pullastra* and *Cardium edule*, all with the valves in apposition, and the two latter with even the ligaments preserved; and, what is more particularly interesting, in the case of *T. pullastra*, the individuals occur

(fine large specimens) in their natural position, with the siphon end of the shell uppermost, wedged amongst the stones, and surrounded with shelly debris. Lastly, many of the stones have still attached to them specimens of *Ostrea* and *Balanus*.

If, then, the occurrence of these shells in their natural positions is to be taken as a proof of a real elevation of the land at some remote period, it becomes still more difficult to account for the phenomena of the submerged forest by supposing a subsidence of the land in which the trees grew. These are all of species at present growing in our island. Mr. Howie has succeeded in identifying the following species of mosses from the material of the forest: *Bryum pseudotriquetrum*, and *pallescens*, *Mnium hornum*, *Neckera complanata*, *Thuidium tamariscinum*, *Rhyncostegium rusciforme* and *prælongum*, *Brachytherium rutabulum* and *albicans*, *Amblystegium serpens*, *Hypnum filicinum*, *scorpioides*, *cuspidatum*, *giganteum*, and *nitens*. All these belong to the existing flora of the neighbourhood, and as many of the species which grow under widely different conditions are found drifted together in broken fragments, it is scarcely possible to resist the conclusion that a watery cataclysm had something to do with the present position of the forest.

Something more may be said on this matter when we come to consider the equivalents of this forest bed in other places. But before we leave the neighbourhood of Kincraig there are some other phenomena to which attention ought to be directed. In the section (No. IV.) which Mr. Brown has given in the paper already referred to, mention is made of a small patch of boulder clay, appearing just above high-water mark, immediately behind the Trap Tuff at Shooter's Point, against which it abruptly terminates seawards. At this point the bed is about 3 feet thick, and extends in a westerly direction for 50 or 60 yards, or perhaps a little more, towards the mouth of the Cocklemill Burn, and gradually passes below high-water mark. The

stones embedded in it vary in size from that of a marble up to that of small boulders, and consist of sandstone, tuff, greenstone, and quartz. They are all well rounded, and beautifully striated.

The caves, which are in the seaward face of Kincraig Braes, also suggest some observations. We frequently hear of caves excavated by the force of the waves, and meet with estimates of the time during which the rocks in which they occur must have been exposed to the action of the sea, in order that the existing results might be produced. But so far as the evidence to be met with on this portion of the coast is concerned, the idea of caves being hollowed out by the sea does not meet with much support. Take, for instance, Macduff's Cave. The sea has not approached the further end of it for many a long year—never certainly since the wall was built which encloses the inner portion of it. And yet, standing on that wall, what a vast heap of debris lies before the spectator, of which the waves are altogether guiltless! The truth is that the cave has been formed by the weathering out of a softer seam or stratum in the rock, and the wasting away of the *tufa* has probably gone an as rapidly since the water ceased to reach it, as ever it did before. The same is the case with regard to the Devil's Cave; it is owing, not so much to the action of the waves, as to the decaying of a softer portion of the rock. There is a remarkable cave at Caiplie, noticed for another purpose at p. 7, which stands a little way above high-water mark, and there is not the slightest evidence that the water ever reached it. Indeed, its existence depends on the water *never* having reached it; had it been otherwise, the whole stratum in which it is hollowed would have been swept away to the level of the beach, as is the case with that portion of it which lies within the water-mark. There are several caves or arches in the neighbouring rock, and the work of erosion is still going on, one of them having fallen in within the remembrance of the present generation.

Quite similar is the case of those chasms in the basaltic rock near Earlsferry Chapel. They might seem to be the work of the waves, but in reality the waves have never touched them. They are softer portions of the rock which have given way under the influence of the weather.

Indeed there are not wanting some grounds for maintaining the apparent paradox, that rocks waste away more quickly when removed from the direct action of the sea than when exposed to it. At least it is difficult on any other hypothesis to explain how it is that both beyond Macduff's Cave and at Elie harbour the surface of the rock forms a level plain just covered by the full tide. In both places the strata are vertical, so that the phenomenon cannot be explained on the supposition of the upper strata being softer than the lower. But it may be accounted for by supposing that the rock, covered twice a day by the sea, is thereby protected from the winter cold, while the rock which the sea does not reach rapidly disintegrates under the alternate influence of drenching spray and biting frost.

There are appearances, however, along our coast-line which seem to indicate changes of a more extensive character. On the west shoulder of Kincraig Hill, there are three distinctly defined terraces, one about 25 feet, another 75 feet, and the third 100 feet above the level of the sea. Viewed from the road west of Colinsburgh, they appear as three steps on the sky-line of the hill. These terraces all terminate within a short distance of the Devil's Cave, and their banks, being at this point too steep for cultivation, are distinctly laid down on the Ordnance map of the district. The lowest terrace may possibly have been produced in the manner described already, without supposing any alteration in the relative level of land and water. It is, however, impossible that the higher ones can have originated in this manner. Either the land must have been greatly elevated since the date of their formation, or we must

suppose that before the estuary of the Forth was scooped out, a lake existed here at a much higher level than the sea, of which these terraces are the remaining shores. With the help of the contour lines on the Ordnance map, it is not difficult to trace the course of the shore of this lake when it stood at the height of the highest terrace, on which the house of Kincraig now stands, 100 feet above the level of the sea. The Cocklemill Burn must have debouched into it near the point where it now issues from Balcarres Den, and is crossed by the high-road. Thence we can trace the shore westward in the steep bank which is crowned by the avenue to Cairnie, and afterward by the high-road through Colinsburgh to Balchrystie, at which point the shore-line is obliterated by hills of blown sand. Soon, however, it again appears and accompanies, for some distance, the road to Largo, being at last lost in the sea-coast line at Johnston's Mill. Returning to the point from which we started, we find the same terrace extending eastward in the general direction of the high-road to Abercrombie, where the shore of the supposed lake must have been very irregular, and thence, still pretty much in the line of the high-road, to the west side of Pittenweem. The shore, however, is less distinctly marked in this direction, and it is not impossible that the lake may have taken in the valley of the Dreel Burn, and that it may have extended as far as Anstruther. Kincraig Hill, Balbuthie, and Abercrombie would have risen as islands above its waters. It is more difficult to trace the more contracted limits of the lake, when its waters had fallen so that the second terrace had become its shore. Kilconquhar Mill must have been its boundary on the north, whence the line of shore must have stretched in the direction of Pittenweem on the one hand, and of Johnston's Mill on the other. No shells have as yet been found on any of the supposed margins which throw any light on this hypothesis of a fresh-water lake.

The submerged forest of which we have spoken is con-

sidered by Mr. Brown and Mr. Etheridge as probably the equivalent of a peat bed which appears at several other points along the coast. In sinking a well on the south side of the High Street of Elie, nearly opposite the churchyard gate, this bed was found beneath about 12 feet of blown sand, and resting on blue clay. Branches of hazel and oak, and some hazel nuts, were found lying in a confused mass, but no roots of trees appeared. In digging the foundation of the wall which now bounds the road to the harbour on the west side, the same bed occurred at the spot where the burn crosses it. The vegetable remains were of the same kind as in the former case, but the branches were of larger size, with a greater proportion of oak. They seemed to have been under pressure, as the section of the branches was oval; and the wood, while still retaining its fibre, was of the consistence of cheese. In the section (No. III.) which Mr. Brown gives of the railway cutting above the station, there occur several distinct beds of peat, the uppermost of which (*a*) is 6 feet thick. At the station, close to the eastern end of the goods platform, was a bed of peat from 7 to 8 feet thick, probably the same as that just mentioned. Then in the section (No. II. of the same paper) taken between the south end of the Taft and the Saugher Bay, there underlies the blown sand a layer of peat 5 to 10 inches in thickness, which is *in situ*, and contains remains of the *Arundo phragmites*, but no shells, and which Mr. Brown identifies with the submerged forest. It is plain from these particulars that the forest when living must have been on uneven ground; and this is further apparent from the fact that the deposit varies much in thickness, being described by Mr. Brown as 4 feet thick in Largo Bay, while Mr. Etheridge in the same locality found it only a few inches thick. The subsoil on which it lay was also not always the same, and consequently there might be conditions in one place which might allow of the bed being brought down to a lower level, while

in another place the subsoil might resist these influences, and retain the forest remains at their original height above the sea.

But the section at the Taft presents other features of high interest. Below the blown sand which forms the surface layer, and is from 4 to 6 feet thick, is a thin bed of sea shingle and shells, which, as far as my observation goes, presents no instances of sea-shells *in situ*. Below this is the bed of peat which has just been noted. These beds lie unconformably to those beneath them, a fact which ought to be carefully noted, as indicating a break in the series. Before the upper beds were deposited, those on which they lay must have been ground down to a proximate level by some external force. Beneath this break occurs a bed, the upper portion of which consists of layers of sand of an ochreous or deep brown colour, with partings of finely triturated coal shale. On passing downwards the layers become gradually more argillaceous, and at last pass into a peculiarly stiff unstratified and tenacious clay. The whole of this section is now much obscured by blown sand. In the clay last mentioned Mr. Brown discovered shells, which on examination proved to be, many of them, species which live now only in Arctic seas. I copy the list which he has given so far as it relates to Elie (*Trans. Royal Soc.* vol. xxiv. p. 627).

Natica grœnlandica.	Astarte compressa.
Turritella erosa (polaris).	Nucula inflata.
Pecten grœnlandicus.	Thracia myopsis.
Crenella decussata.	—— *new species.*
—— laevigata.	Tellina proxima.
Leda (Yoldia) truncata.	Saxicava rugosa.
——— minuta.	Fusus *sp.*
Yoldia, *new species.*	Cylichnia? *sp.*

The whole of these species now live in the Arctic seas some of them being also at home in our Scottish waters. Others again, such as the *Natica grœnlandica*, though found

both in colder and warmer climates, assume, when inhabiting the former, a size and thickness of shell which they do not attain to in our present seas. It is to this type that the specimens found at Elie belong. Lastly, there are some which can live nowhere else than in the Polar seas. Of these, the most characteristic are *Leda truncata* and *Pecten grœnlandicus*. I well remember when Dr. Otto Törell, of Lund, was brought to Elie by Mr. Brown, for the express purpose of seeing this deposit, how he rose up from a prolonged delving into the clay with these two shells in his hand, saying, 'The last time I saw these two shells together was at the foot of the great glacier of Spitzbergen.'

Having now disposed of all preliminary matter, we turn our attention to the Carboniferous System, of which the following are the subdivisions, as adopted by the Geological Survey, and generally followed.

1. Coal measures.	*a.* Upper Red Sandstones. *b.* Coal measures proper.
2. Millstone Grit.	*c.* Millstone Grit, or Moor Rock.
3. Carboniferous Limestone series.	*d.* Upper Limestone group—(Sandstones, Shales, Fireclays, and Limestones). *e.* Edge Coal group—(Lower Coal measures of some writers). *f.* Lower Limestone group—(Sandstones, Shales, Fireclays, and Limestones).
4. Calciferous Sandstone series.	*g.* Cement Stone group—(with the Burdiehouse or Queensferry Limestone and Houston Coal). *h.* Lower Red Sandstone and Cornstones.

Old Red Sandstone.

In our examination of this system we have the assistance of Mr. Landale's valuable essay on the East of Fife Coalfield, inserted in the *Highland and Agricultural Society's Transactions*, vols. x. and xi., as well as of Maclaren's useful work on the *Geology of Fife and the Lothians*.

Landale's information, however, is confined to the *Coal-fields*, strictly so called; while Maclaren's work, so far as the East of Fife is concerned, is hasty, and contains several grave errors. The only reliable information on the subject is to be found in a paper by the Rev. Thomas Brown, read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh on the 17th April 1860, and published in their *Transactions* (vol. xx. No. xvi.). We shall freely avail ourselves of the contents of this paper, as well as of the information furnished by the map of the Geological Survey (Sheet 41, Scotland, 1 inch).

There lie along the estuary of the Forth two great coal-fields. The westmost extends from Alloa to Limekilns on the north side of the water, and from beyond Falkirk to Linlithgow upon the other. The second coalfield, including the coals developed in the *Carboniferous limestone* and the *Calciferous sandstone* series, extends from Aberdour to a point beyond Elie (as we shall see by and by) on the Fife side, and includes the Lothian coalfield on the other, from Dalkeith to Aberlady. It is of course only with this last basin that we are now concerned. The Kirkcaldy and Wemyss coalfield, which occupies the western slope of the basin, contains 29 seams, 119 feet in aggregate thickness, which lie under an immense bed of red sandstone, extending from Largo to Wemyss Castle. Beginning at the trap dyke of Drummochy, about 600 yards west of Largo, we find between it and the protecting ridge of Largo pier alternations of sandstone, red and yellow, shale, sometimes pink and variegated, and slate-clay with ironstone. These strata lie south-west and north-east, dipping to the south-east. Eastward of the ridge of hard red quartzose sandstone just mentioned occur various kinds of red sandstone, porphyritic red and white sandstone, shale, one bed of which is variegated with amygdaloidal pink and white spots, and slate-clay, the dip being the same. At the east end of the village of Largo occurs a fault, by which the strata are

thrown up several yards. About 500 feet of confused and broken strata now present themselves, of a portion of which there is a good section at high-water mark beneath the little hamlet of Temple, while lower on the shore the strata are seen curved and twisted. Another fault now occurs, which lifts up the Drummochy coals a second time to the surface, and they have been wrought a little way inland under the name of Strathairlie coals. Mr. Landale thinks that these seams may be certainly identified with the first seams at Wemyss Castle by the bed of ochre with its roof of porphyritic and quartzose sandstone which overlies them. The strata now run parallel to the shore, dipping slightly to the north. At Strathairlie Burn is another fault. On the one side of the stream may be seen a large mass of soft red sandstone, which on the other side disappears. The strike and dip of the strata, however, remain unchanged. A third fault is found immediately to the west of Viewforth, and then we leave the coal measures and come upon a mass of trap which we shall afterwards notice. Beyond this, little is known of the strata till we come to the Earlsferry coals, which belong to the carboniferous limestone series, in contradistinction to those of the Wemyss and Leven coalfield, which form a part of the true coal measures. These are on the eastern slope of the basin, the centre of which must lie between Johnston's Mill and Shooter's Point.

These strata dip west at an angle of about 12°, and are cut off by the trap of Kincraig Hill, before approaching which they meet with three small faults, each of which lifts the coal about three feet, till at last it becomes foul and blind, the strata ultimately becoming vertical. From the Earlsferry coalfield to the coalfield of St. Monans and Pittenweem the strata are much broken up and contorted, and the true reading of them seems to have eluded all inquirers until taken in hand by Mr. Brown. Landale describes them as a heap of ruins, and supposes that the St. Monans coals

and limestones were once conformable with the Earlsferry coals, that is to say, lay underneath them. This opinion is now disproved. The key to the correct understanding of the strata between Earlsferry and St. Monans is a certain limestone which occurs immediately to the east of the Lady's Tower. There belong to the system of St. Monans coals, as we shall afterwards see, six distinct beds of limestone, which we shall call (as Mr. Brown does) A, B, C, D, E, F ; A being the uppermost or most recent, and F the lowermost, being below all the coal seams. Beneath this bed F there lie, beyond St. Monans where the strata appear disencumbered of trap intrusions, certain *estuarine* or fresh-water deposits, known to be such by the fossils they contain. The same beds with the same fossils are found below the limestone at the Lady's Tower. From this it follows that instead of the St. Monans coals being at any time conformable to those of Earlsferry, they constitute another basin, separated from the great basin on the east side of which the Earlsferry field lies, by an anticlinal axis between Elie Ness and Newark, which axis is obscured by the faults, intrusions, and contorted strata. This point being settled, we are prepared for an examination of the strata as they lie in order.

A fault extends through the Earlsferry coalfield, commencing at the trap rocks west of Grange, passing under Earlsferry town-house, coming out upon the shore a little to the eastward, crossing Elie sands between the town and the harbour, and, according to Landale (though this is more than doubtful) passing underneath the Taft. This fault is well shown on the map of the Geological Survey already referred to. The strata on the south side of this fault are thrown up 64 yards, whence it derived its technical name of 'the thirty-fathom fault.' As coal is worked on both sides of the fault, and the seams on the south side of it crop out on the shore, the strata which appear on that side must be the lower strata containing workable coal, while on the north side the higher strata must approach

the surface. These strata, however, can be seen on the shore only in front of the town of Elie, where, immediately below the Manse, is a bed of limestone, probably B of the series. The south side strata are intersected by another hitch, accompanied with a thin dyke of yellow wacke, extending from the junction of the trap at Chapel Green, in the direction of the harbour at Elie. The next place where we can trace the strata (still on the south side of the fault) is Woodhaven, where, between the harbour and the Mid Rock, the strata are vertical. Immediately to the west of the Mid Rock a bed of limestone occurs, which has been almost entirely quarried out, and its place is now filled with sand. Landale says it is the same bed which is wrought at Balbuthie. On the shore it is 8 feet thick, and at Balbuthie 11 feet. It is of a dark bluish colour, and contains encrinites, but not abundantly, while shells are very rare. This limestone has been adopted by the Geological Survey as the line of demarcation between the Carboniferous limestone series and the underlying Calciferous sandstone rocks. Probably it is the bed which we have called D; and its course shows that it is doubling over the anticlinal axis to take its place in the St. Monans basin. Beyond this a tract of sand conceals the strata till we arrive at the east side of the Lady's Tower. Another bed of limestone occurs here, which also has been quarried out. It is the bed F already spoken of, the lowest of the six we have mentioned. The strata which occur next in order passing eastward are a portion of the Calciferous sandstone series, and have been deposited in fresh water, as is negatively proved by the disappearance of the crinoids, corals, and other marine fossils abundant in the overlying beds, and positively, by the occurrence of *Sphenopteris affinis*, a small fern with twice pinnatifid leaves, and of *Leperditia* (*Cypris*) *Scotoburdigalensis*, a small entomostraceous crustacean, both of which are known to belong to estuarine deposits by their occurrence in the freshwater limestones of Burdiehouse.

The *Leperditia* occurs plentifully in the second of the two patches of the sedimentary rocks which lie east of the Lady's Tower, and are separated from each other by an intervening mass of trap. The fern was also found abundantly in the strata excavated for the railway cutting at Ardross.

Opposite the farm cottages of Ardross the thirty-fathom fault again appears at low-water mark. Probably it crosses the beach a little to the west in the interval between the two masses of trap, but this space being entirely covered with sand, we can only conjecture what is beneath. We have therefore now to do with strata higher in the series along the beach, while beyond the fault, at low-water mark, the estuarine strata still continue.

A thin bed of dark-coloured limestone may be noticed close to the east side of the last patch of trap. Then we meet in section, at a point immediately west of Ardross Castle, where a quarry has been wrought at high-water mark, a two-feet bed of yellow limestone, full of fragments of encrinites, or *croupies*, as they are locally called. This is the bed of limestone we have called E, and it may be traced on the beach running in the segment of a circle towards the low-water mark. Above the limestone is a considerable thickness of dark blue shales, containing highly fossiliferous ironstone nodules. The following list of fossils occurring here has been furnished by Mr. Etheridge: *Productus longispinus* (Sow.), *Nautilus* sp.; *Poteriocrinus crassus* (Miller); *Productus punctatus* (Martin); and several forms of *Fenestella*. The limestone is underlaid by a shale of a few inches in thickness, and that by a coal of about 6 inches.

Exactly under Ardross Castle the following cliff section may be seen :—

1. Blue shale.
2. Bastard coal.
3. Blue shale.

4. Thick bed of sandstone, with partings of shale.
5. Flaggy shale, with carbonaceous markings.
6. Grey shale, about 16 inches thick, with hard partings.
7. Coal seam, 7 inches thick.
8. Thick sandstone, with partings of shale, and containing *Stigmaria*, succeeded by—
9. Thick shales and other sandstone beds.

This section is intersected by a very small fault with a downthrow of a few inches to the east.

In this neighbourhood also is a remarkable sandstone dyke, accompanied by a slight fault, which cuts through the strata of sandstone and the limestone E. It just touches the west corner of the cliff on which stand the ruins of Ardross Castle, from which it may be traced for a short distance eastward, and also westward, turning towards the sea, and swelling out into one or two knots or yolks which stand high above the surrounding strata. It is well worthy of close examination, because the strata contiguous to it present that altered and indurated appearance which, when it occurs in the neighbourhood of trap, is ascribed to the influence of heat. Here, however, heat can scarcely have been the agent, and the idea is suggested that such induration may, even in the case of trap dykes, be due to other causes. At the eastern extremity of the little bay, of which Ardross Castle forms the western extremity, the strata, almost level with the sand, run nearly parallel with the high-water mark. Highest on the beach are three parallel strata of a somewhat shaly appearance, and which may be denominated for clearness' sake the Ardross limestone. The upper bed is the limestone called F in Mr. Brown's paper, from which he got so many fossils. Mr. Etheridge describes this limestone as consisting of three limy bands, separated by shales, the highest band being overlaid by black shales with ironstone partings. It contains *Dithyrocaris testudineus* (Scouler); *socialis* (Salter); *Entobia Sowerbii* (M'Coy); *Edmondia unioniformis* (Phillips); *Nautilus subsulcatus*,

Bellerophon decussatus (Fleming); *Solenomya primæva* (Phillips); *Dentalium inornatum* (M'Coy); and other fossils.

Between this and Newark, especially beyond the mass of trap lying immediately to the east of the point at which we have now arrived, the strata become much more contorted, being in fact bent back upon themselves till they take the form of the letter W. This is well seen by looking down at low water from the high ground above the shore. Hence the limestone F. appears again on the west side of the bay near high-water mark, and a third time immediately to the west of Newark, where, with other strata, it is running seaward. At this point occurs, in the shale, the bed with nodules of clay ironstone, mentioned in Mr. Brown's paper as yielding specimens of fish. Hereabouts also the fault which has accompanied us hitherto, lying near low-water mark, disappears, and the whole strata are now marine, as we are entering upon the ascending series of beds above the limestone F. The mass of sandstone on which the castle stands consists of a stratum bent back upon itself, and the other strata in succession wheel round it to seaward and reappear on the other side. This is the case with the limestone F, which is again found on the beach east of the castle; and, the strata making another fold, this time in an opposite direction, it is met with once more immediately to the west of the trap on which St. Monans Church is built. Landale describes it here as a blue compact limestone, 3 feet thick.

Immediately under Newark Castle, on the east side, Mr. Etheridge obtained the following section, which he has kindly communicated:—

1. Newark sandstone, of considerable thickness.
2. Sandy shale.
3. Blue shale, with nodules.
4. Limestone, 2 feet 2 inches.
5. Partings of shale, 8 inches.

6. Limestone, dark, and containing encrinites, 1 foot 2 inches.
7. Blue shale, with nodules.
8. Limestone, with encrinites, 1 foot 2 inches.
9. Black shale forming floor of limestone.
10. Shales.

The three beds of limestone mentioned in this section are found running parallel with the shore : the first at high-water mark, and close to the turf ; the second a few yards lower on the beach, and the third still lower, and of more irregular contour. The first turns at right angles, and runs seaward at no great distance from the Long-shank. The second follows the same direction, but is interrupted by a mass of confused interjected matter, appearing first on the east and then on the west side of the mass ; while the third disappears altogether at the point where it should turn south.

We are now on the edge of the St. Monans basin, the strata of which, beginning from the trap of St. Monans Church, are enumerated by Landale as follows, the limestone and coal being measured at right angles to the plane of their beds ; the others along the line of section :—

	Yds.	Ft.	In.
1. Sandstone with shale,	50	0	0
2. The Sootie limestone, few organic remains (our E),	3	1	0
3. Shale and ironstone,	6	2	0
4. Schistose sandstone,	6	1	0
5. Slateclay, with ironstone nodules,	6	2	0
6. 'White limestone,' with encrinites (our D),	5	1	0
7. Shale and bands of ironstone,	20	1	0
8. 'White lime coal,'	0	2	0
9. Shale,	0	2	0
10. 'Abercrombie limestone' (our C),	0	2	6
11. Alternations of shale, slateclay, and sandstone,	9	1	0
12. 'Abercrombie coal,'	0	4	0
13. Shale, slateclay, and sandstone,	6	2	0
14. A Pilkimbar limestone, grey (our B),	2	0	0
15. Shale, slateclay, and ironstone,	60	2	0

	Yds.	Ft.	In.
16. Little limestone (our A),	0	2	10
17. Shale and sandstone,	61	2	0
18. Sandstone, with slateclay partings,	46	2	0
19. Shale,	1	1	0
20. 'Harbour coal,'			

This mass of strata is bent into a basin around the harbour coal, which, having been excavated with the superincumbent stratum, forms a little trough, which is the fair way into St. Monans harbour, the pier being built on the east outcrop of the coal. Of these strata, only the sandstone and shale (Nos. 18 and 19) reappear; and about 130 yards east of the pier, the former forms a centre from which, accompanied of course by all the underlying strata already enumerated, it sinks down again to form the Pittenweem basin. On the surface, the folding presents somewhat the appearance of the bow of a boat. As this basin is deeper than the former, several other strata fill up the space to the surface. These, however, do not appear on the shore, but are known from the workings inland. They are the St. Monans coals, known locally by the names of the three-feet coal, the four-feet coal, the thick coal, and the thin coal. The thick coal is probably the same as the harbour coal. These seams are wrought as far north as the county road, and, according to the mapping of the Geological Survey, are in the carboniferous limestone series. Then the Pittenweem coals, the first four seams of which, or 'the four plies,' occur within thirty-five feet. Fifty feet more bring us to the 'mid-coal,' and thirty feet to the 'fore coal,' the first of the 'six coals,' which are all included in a distance of 150 feet. Their local names are the fore coal, the back coal, the parrot coal, the brassie coal, the foul-nose coal, and my lord's coal. These have been wrought to the depth of seventy-six yards, and the bottom of the trough of the three last seams has been passed over. The Pittenweem coal was wrought as far as 300 yards north-east of Waterless.

Beyond St. Monans there are no intrusions of trap, so that the sequence of the strata is clearly developed on the shore towards Pittenweem, as they rise on the other side of the basin. From the description now given, it will be understood that the general form of the section of the St. Monans and Pittenweem basin resembles the half of a figure 8 laid on its side, the pier of St. Monans occupying the place where the lesser semicircle passes to the larger. This then is the third coal basin on the shores of the Firth, the two former having been already noticed at p. 491.

Along the shore at high-water mark immediately east of the town occurs a limestone exposed in the low shore cliff, with the following section, according to Mr. Etheridge :—

1. Blue shale, with nodules.
2. Impure limestone, with *Lithostrotion.*
3. Shales.
4. Limestone, 2½ feet.
5. Shales.
6. Thin bedded sandstone, with stigmaria.
7. Impure coal, 4 inches.
8. Thick bedded sandstone, succeeded downwards along the beach to eastwards by other sandstones and sandy shales, with black shales and nodules.

An interesting geological feature along the shore beyond this point is the reappearance, with the other beds, of the 'White Limestone' of St. Monans (D), which will readily repay a visit from the collector, so largely is it composed of fossils, especially corals. Beyond the limestone F, as it appears on the shore between St. Monans and Pittenweem, the fresh-water strata with their characteristic fossils recur, and in the midst of them two limestone beds, called G and H in the valuable paper of Mr. Brown, and described as yellow and pale buff, distinctly brecciated, often siliceous or cherty, much harder in structure than the sandstone, and containing *Serpulites carbonarius* (M'Coy). There occurs here, just below the Coalfarm, a mineral

spring, leaving a copious deposit of iron as it trickles to the sea, and which has at this place converted the beach material between tidemarks into a highly ferruginous conglomerate. In the low sea-cliff at this point occurs a bed of impure, encrinital, nodular limestone, a few inches in thickness.

Just beyond Pittenweem, the limestone L occurs, of great value in determining the relation of the coal measures in this place: it is of a dark grey colour. And in the cliff, just seaward of the Manse, are two thick beds of sandstone, separated from one another by numerous rubbly shales with nodules, and having interstratified with them two thin bands of impure fossiliferous limestone, which would probably reward an examination for organic remains. Eastward, among the rocks of Billowness, lie the thin limestone beds of the lower series, and the shales, charged with numerous vegetable remains, continue till the anticlinal axis is reached at the harbour of Anstruther. Here are to be noted the shell beds, the lowest of which lies among the strata in front of the town, and sweeps round toward Kilrenny. These are almost entirely composed of the remains of a bivalve mollusc, formerly called *Unio*, but, as they have been found to differ from the more recent and living forms known under that name, a separate genus has been proposed for them by Professor W. King under the name of *Anthracosia*. Other two of these beds lie among the higher strata eastward, while westward only one has been detected. From this point the same rocks are repeated in a reverse order, and with a contrary dip, till the bed L again appears west of Crail, this time of a reddish colour, and the synclinal axis is reached at Roome. In this little basin, however, no coal-seams appear; the series of strata not rising so high as to include the limestone F.

Inland, at Upper Kilrenny, occurs a bed of limestone, with a south-easterly dip, which has been traced, and is marked on the Geological Survey Map as sweeping round

in a broad curve to Pitkiery Wood, and thence extending in the direction of Leys, where it is dislocated by a fault, and thrown much to the eastward, to near Troustrie. From this point it is again traceable to near Sypsies, where it is again thrown back by another fault to a point further inland, north of Ribbonfield, and nearly opposite the point at which it was at first discontinued in its course from Upper Kilrenny. Both these faults are seen on the shore, the first at Pans, the second near Crail Harbour.

On the shore near Caiplie is what is termed the petrified forest, consisting of thirteen or fourteen trunks of trees projecting through the rock. They are casts of the inside of the stem, from which the bark has subsequently fallen away, and they show obscurely the markings of the genus *Sigillaria*. And opposite the small point of land, south of the Braes, south of Crail Harbour, a calcareous marine band has been discovered, containing these fossils, *Aviculopecten arenosus*, *Bellerophon Urei*, and *B. decussatus*.

At Roome may be seen the following section in the Lower Carboniferous rocks, according to Mr. Etheridge:—

1. Red and yellow sandstone, dipping east of south.
2. Purple shales and ironstone, with shells and entomostraca.
3. Thick bedded lime-shales, with entomostraca.
4. Shale, weathering blue.
5. Sandstone at high-water mark.

From Roome the lower beds begin to ascend with a new change of dip, till they fold over a new anticlinal axis close to Fifeness, which forms a splendid display of yellow sandstone, descending with gentle slope towards the ocean, against which it has for ages presented an insurmountable barrier. We must not fail to notice in passing a bed of shale close to the farm-servants' houses at Kilminnin containing fish remains.

A very interesting fossiliferous band occurs on the shore at Fifeness to the north-west of the Balcomie sands, entirely

made up of the tubes of a small marine worm called *Spirorbis helicteres* by the late Mr. J. W. Salter. The original specimens were found by Mr. Brown, and were described by Mr. Salter in Mr. Brown's paper already referred to. Mr. Salter states that *S. helicteres* 'occurs in distinct beds, hundreds grouped together, yet without ostensible attachment to any other object than its own species.'

The shore between Fifeness and St. Andrews presents the same strata, of course in the reverse order. But the beds are raised much higher, so that even the limestone L never appears till near the 'Rock and Spindle,' and again at the Witch Lake, close to St. Andrews. Its place would be generally several hundred feet above the present surface. The beds which appear are therefore of the lowest series, corresponding with those on either side of the anticlinal axis at Anstruther. The shell beds are much more developed, appearing at Kingsbarns as limestones four or five feet thick, consisting of myriads of consolidated shells. They are cut to the south by a line of fault. At Babbetness is the great anticlinal axis, and the strata at this point are the lowest along the whole section, considerably beneath the level even of Anstruther.

It is interesting to remark the agreement in their relative order of succession between the strata on this side and those on the other side of the great coal-field. At Tyrie, west of Invertiel, the limestone A occurs, followed in succession by B, C, D, E, and F, the section extending as far as Kinghorn; G is found near Pettycur, and may be traced running inland through the railway cutting, till it reappears behind the Binn, and H occurs nearer Burntisland. These two, with the other beds as far as Kinghorn, are freshwater, like the corresponding beds at Pittenweem. The same fresh-water deposits have been long known to exist beneath the Lothian coal-field, and come to light in the limestones of Burdiehouse.

The trap rocks of this district now claim our attention;

but as the subject is a very difficult one, little more can be done than to call attention to the appearances which present themselves.

The first trap which appears in the western portion of this district is the Aithernie dyke, which commences on the shore at Drummochy, 600 yards west of Lower Largo. On the west side of it is a vertical vein of dark bluish grey quartz felsite, and east of it is a confused assemblage of rocks, mostly tufaceous and brecciated forms of the same rock, mixed with sandstone, coal, ironstone, and slate-clay. Thence, according to Landale (but no dyke is laid down on the Geological Survey Map), the Aithernie trap dyke passes to Aithernie Den, and Kennoway Den, where it appears as a protruded mass of trap tufa, with patches of wacke and detached balls of indurated sandstone, intimately mixed with pyrites and sparkling scales of mica. It is next found at the coal-field of Balgonie, whence it passes to Lythrum Quarry, and then south of Balbirnie. Another mass of vesicular earthy greenstone, sometimes passing into tufa, nearly a mile broad, and containing imbedded lumps of basalt, large granular greenstone, and limestone of a very crystalline texture, is supposed by Landale to have flowed down from Largo Law, and is proved to be an overlying mass by the mining operations at Strathairlie. It is found on both sides of the burn which runs by Johnston's Mill. The west and north-west slopes of Largo Law are composed of sandstone, which may be seen distorted and broken in an extraordinary manner, in a quarry about half-way up. The south side is composed of basalt, beautiful columns of which appear on the very summit (which is cleft), along with a dull red-coloured tufa. The hill presents all the phenomena known by the name of 'crag-and-tail,' indicating denudation by a current of water coming from the west. Halhill Craig is of the same basalt, and continuous with the Law; but further east the 'tail' consists of soft tufa and *débris*. The summit

above Charlton is of greenstone, and the village of Drumeldrie stands on a patch of the same rock. Another patch occurs at Blindwell, north-west of Upper Largo. These outbursts of trap are surrounded by a wide field of tufa, or felspathic ash, of which the western boundary sweeps round Largo Law, while its northern passes south of Balvaird, and turns southward at Sprettyhall. It trends westward north of Charlton, and passes close to north of Rosebank, and so onward to Newburn Manse, where it makes a sharp turn to the south, and runs out on the beach, where we have already noticed it. The following analysis of the basalt of Largo Law is given in the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, vol. xv. p. 383:—*Specific gravity*, 2·971. *Chemical characters*—It neither effervesces nor gelatinises with acids. Before the blow-pipe *per se* it melts easily into a black mass; with the salt of phosphorus into a transparent and colourless glass; with borax the same result follows. *Constituent parts*—Silica, 45·2; alumina, 14·4; protoxide of iron, 14·0; lime, 12·7; magnesia, 6·55; soda, 5·22; water, 2·4—total, 100·47.

Shooter's Point is the next mass of trap which occurs on the shore. The hillock or mamelon on it is composed of black compact basalt, which, as well as the basalt of Largo Law, contains olivine. Along with the basalt is some greenstone porphyry, and the whole is surrounded with tufa or felspathic ash. The sedimentary strata on the east side of the trap are seen at low water standing on edge, an appearance which we shall have occasion to notice in other instances, where the relation of the contiguous rocks to each other admits of closer examination than is possible in the present case.

We now come to Kincraig Hill, the western slope of which, as we meet it at high-water mark, is black tufa.

Further south is a patch of sandstone, the strata of which form arcs, the chord of which is the shore, and dip to the west; still further south the strata curve south-west, and

then south. Looking at the southern face of Kincraig Hill, we find it composed of tufa, basalt, greenstone, and amygdaloid. The centre and highest portion of the hill is occupied by a mass of columnar basalt, highly picturesque, immediately to the west of which is another cliff, composed of brecciated tufa, out of which in some places exudes bitumen, or rather petroleum. It is also traversed by veins of calcite and baryte; the latter, according to Professor Heddle, in the three forms of red heulandite, and more rarely natrolite and biotite. This basalt and tufa form the central and highest portion of the cliff. On each side of it the rock is distinctly stratified, consisting of porphyretic amygdaloid very easily weathered. The stratification is most easily seen on the south-east face of the rock, looking from Earlsferry, and also on that part of the trap which is level with the shore beneath Kincraig Braes. Viewed in that direction, the beds appear to dip at a considerable angle to the south; but to a spectator looking from the sea to the south face of the hill the beds seem to be horizontal, at least on the east of the entrance of Macduff's Cave, where one stratum may be noticed a little above high-water mark, presenting a peculiar honeycombed appearance. Between this stratified portion of the rock and the basaltic columns is a deep bay, with a shore of polished boulders of all sizes. An examination of the rocky floor of this bay shows that it is formed of broken pieces of stratified tufa, lying in every possible direction, and cemented together into a solid rock, which rises into a lofty cliff above. West of the columns the strata of the rock are vertical, and continue so to the Devil's Cave, beyond which the horizontal strata again appear, and the honeycombed bed, already noticed at Macduff's Cave, may be again recognised. The whole central mass, in fact, appears to be intrusive. It may have descended by a shift from a higher level, as appears to have been the case with the trap rock on which Edinburgh Castle is built, or it

may have been thrust upwards from below. Dr. Fleming considers these columns to be part of a spherical concretion (*Wernerian Society's Transactions*, 1814, p. 153). If so, the concretion cannot have been formed in the place which it now occupies. The trap of Kincraig Hill does not extend further than the house of Grange. Further east there is another mass, which is quarried for road metal, but there is no connection between the two. We shall speak of the relations of Kincraig trap to the contiguous sedimentary rocks when we consider the same question with regard to Earlsferry point. The great thirty-fathom fault, of which we have already spoken, takes its origin where this trap joins the sandstone, and may be seen not far from high-water mark, where it presents some curious appearances.

According to Landale, the tufa of Kincraig sweeps round the shore beyond low-water mark. At all events, it soon makes its appearance on the beach. Here it is greenish and very soft, so as to be worn down to a level with the shore. It extends as far as the 'Coach Rock,' a stone between high and low water mark, which defines the boundary of the liberties of Earlsferry. Here a small patch of sedimentary strata comes in, curved towards the shore, in a manner exactly resembling the patch similarly situated on the west side of the hill of Kincraig.

We now come to the trap of Earlsferry Point, which consists of tufa, greenstone, and basalt, the latter rock predominating, and affording fine examples of a 'causeway' by the close juxtaposition of its prismatic columns.

On the east side of the point the relation between the trap and the sedimentary rock is very apparent. The section shows the former, which is basalt, resting on the sandstone. Between them is interposed a buff-coloured layer, which is not basalt, but appears to be sandstone, or at least to be composed of similar materials, with the admixture of a considerable amount of a felspathic substance.

Beneath this layer, which is only a few inches thick, lies the true sandstone, apparently unaltered by the contact. The buff-coloured layer at one point divides into two, forming an upper and an under vein; the under lying in a crack of the sandstone, the upper between it and the trap. Certainly there is no appearance here in the least suggestive of the action of fire, or the upburst of a volcanic rock. On the west side of the point the junction is of another character altogether. Here it is exposed in plan and not in section. At high-water mark a rust-coloured stratum dips beneath the trap at an angle of 13°, and separated from it by a bed of nondescript matter a foot or more thick. Other strata successively emerge, bending round in a semicircle, about the middle of which the trap may be seen fairly lying on the top of the sedimentary rocks. It is, however, a remarkable and puzzling circumstance, that in this and the other places where the sandstone dips beneath the trap the stratum next the trap is indurated, and generally stands up like a wall. This cannot be the effect of heat in cases where the trap is stratified, and, indeed, it has been already noticed, that on the other side of this point the sandstone underlying the basalt is not in the least changed. The other extremity of the curved beds dips under the tufa at an angle of 70°, forming a projecting dyke which runs in a zigzag direction to the Coach Rock already mentioned. The dip of the interior strata of the semicircle decreases within a few yards to 45°. At the north-west shoulder of the trap the sandstone strata are again seen dipping below it, but within a few yards they are broken off, and appear nearly at right angles to their former strike.

The line of junction between the trap of Kincraig and the coal measures, on the other side of the thirty-fathom fault, presents nearly the same phenomena. There the strike of the strata is nearly at right angles to the line of junction, and they are nearly horizontal; but as they

approach the trap, they sweep round so as to become parallel to the line of junction, and dive at a high angle beneath the trap.

The whole of this portion of the shore deserves the most careful study. In the meantime, the hypothesis which has been suggested to me by these appearances is, that the trap is all overlying, and probably at one time covered the whole of the coal measures—that by some convulsion the whole strata were corrugated, like a sheet of paper when the opposite edges are forced towards each other, many cracks and faults taking place at the same time—that a process of denudation then commenced, by which the softer portions of the trap were worn down, exposing the underlying sandstones in the upper portions of their folds, and thus presenting the existing phenomena. We have already adverted to these foldings or corrugations of the strata, as very plainly developed between Ardross and Newark. There are, however, some places where it is not easy to determine whether a fault has not occurred in the line of junction, and the strata nearest to it been forced into the vertical position. The mass of tufa at Johnston's Mill affords one instance, where we pass from the sedimentary strata to the trap by crossing a fault. Another fact may be gathered, namely, that the trap does not, in this instance, lie conformably with the beds beneath it; that is to say, the strata of the coal measures must have been already in some measure inclined when it was deposited, for at the lines of junction the strata of sandstone come successively into contact with the trap.

There is not, as we have already noticed, any appearance of intrusive trap. Landale indeed says that the trap of Kincraig, while overlying on the west side, is probably intrusive on the east, because it has broken through the coal workings. A fault, however, would equally break through the coal workings, and the appearances produced by faults have so often been mistaken for proofs of igneous action,

that we cannot trust much to such reports. Besides, the whole trap on the east side of Kincraig is distinctly stratified. It is not pseudo-stratification, but the materials of this rock, although doubtless having an igneous origin, must have been deposited from water. In such circumstances intrusion from beneath is, of course, out of the question.

We now turn to the mass of trap which forms the harbour of Elie. It is connected with Earlsferry Point by a trap dyke which runs across the bay, but which can only be seen at low water of spring tides. Here we find the whole stratified, the strata being vertical. But the most remarkable point is a large mass of sandstone in the very heart of the trap. It might have been supposed to have been enveloped in an outburst of molten igneous rock were it not for the stratification of that rock, which precludes the idea of such an eruption. Nor is it easy on any hypothesis to explain the phenomenon. Possibly in the convulsion which brought the strata into the vertical position, they were doubled back on one another, as we have seen to have been the case with the coal measures, and entangled the sandstone beds between them. At the southern extremity of this patch the intermingling of the sandstone and tufa is very curious. It is not easy to discover the relations between this trap and the coal measures, which are only visible on the east side, and are much broken up; but for the most part the strata are vertical, like those of the trap, and may have been elevated along with it. Among these strata, in the centre of the bay, is the 'Mid-rock,' probably a dyke of greenstone.

Elie Ness, or the Sauchur Point, is composed of tufa, all stratified, but owing to many faults, the strata present themselves in every variety of strike and dip.

At this point precious garnets occur, and are offered for sale by women who make a trade of gathering them. Small splinters of this mineral may easily be picked up on the sandy beach to the west of the Lady's Tower. The author

of the *Statistical Account* surmises that they may have their origin in the cargo of a vessel wrecked near this place; but they may be found *in situ* by any one who will take the pains to search. There is one stratum in the tufa, of a coarsish conglomerate which especially abounds with them, and which occurs at several points around this headland.

These stones are in reality of the genus Pyrope, and the following analysis is given by Connell:—

Silica,	41·80
Alumina,	28·65
Oxide of Iron,	8·85
Oxide of Manganese,	·25
Lime,	4·78
Magnesia,	10·67
Chromic Acid,	trace
	95·00

Professor Heddle says that, weight for weight, it is unquestionably the most valuable Scottish gem.

He also mentions that in a cleft of the sea rocks below the Lady's Tower are veins of satin spar, white, variegated with pink, associated with flesh-coloured baryte also in veins.

The extreme point of this promontory, the 'Fish Rock,' is separated from the rest by a hollow ravine, through which the sea passes at high tides from one side to the other. This is evidently a fault, and the strata of the detached portion dip in every direction. At the east end of this miniature valley the appearances are particularly deserving of notice. Here, on the north side, a dyke of trap projects from the sod, composed partly of basaltic, partly of tufaceous trap, with large rounded crystalline fragments of a pinkish anorthic felspar, probably labradorite, and small nodules of crystalline augite, with olivine, and also fragments of charred wood. By and by this dyke is cut off by the fault running east and west. But in the same line with

the dyke a fault runs to the sea, cutting off the strata. In this are imbedded several fragments of micaceous sandstone or quartzite, and many more lie scattered about. Similar fragments also occur south of the Lady's Tower. If these belonged to strata which formerly overlay the trap, and have been preserved from denudation by being entangled in the fault, the mass of sandstone imbedded in the centre of the harbour rock may have the same origin.

The mass on which the Lady's Tower stands is unstratified. East of the trap, the dip of strata is reversed, and the beds of sandstone, at low-water mark, trend circularly towards the south-east. Those strata which are directly south of the trap are broken right across, and a few beds, with a strike at right angles to them, interposed between them and the trap. Thus the mass of trap, along with a portion of sedimentary rocks, has been dislocated from its former connection. But the trap itself consists of several portions—first, the rock on which stands the tower, surrounded on three sides at least by fissures which may be the lines of faults; secondly, a portion to the east of this rock, the boundaries of which are very distinctly marked, and which is a coarse mixture of many kinds of rock; and, thirdly, the mass which forms the extreme southern promontory, which is completely isolated by deep fissures. The whole of the first and second masses are worthy of study as throwing light on the mode in which trap tufa is formed, and the question whether the two masses are contemporaneous is not of easy solution.

Before proceeding, we take this opportunity of saying a few words upon the trap tufa, so common both upon this and the other side of the Firth of Forth. The local name for it is 'leck.' It is a hard and solid rock when not exposed to the air, requiring much labour in quarrying it, but it very speedily weathers, and the surface becomes loose and crumbly. It is used in the neighbourhood for making the floors of ovens, as it is found to stand the heat well. Trap

tufa has been defined by Jameson as a conglomerate, 'composed of masses of basalt, amygdaloid, greenstone, wacke, felspar, clinkstone, trap tufa, limestone, sandstone, brown coal, etc., immersed in a basis of trap, which is sometimes of the nature of basalt, sometimes the nature of wacke' (*Wernerian Society Transactions*, 1814, p. 209). All these ingredients may be found in this neighbourhood, together with pieces of porphyry, and altered wood, several fragments of which may be seen imbedded at Elie Ness. The question arises, whether this conglomerate is a mechanical or a chemical formation? By mechanical formation, we mean fragments of former rocks agglutinated by a new basis. By chemical formation, we mean such a process as might take place if sugar, for example, were boiled to a thick consistence and then suffered to cool. Pieces of crystallised candy would be diffused through the mass, which might be called a conglomerate of fragments of sugar-candy. A careful study of the tufa of this neighbourhood has satisfied us that it is both of a mechanical and chemical formation. The fragments of limestone, coal, and sandstone are certainly due to mechanical admixture; but many, or most, of the other masses have been formed, where they now exist, by chemical processes. Jameson gives the following reasons for having adopted this hypothesis:—

1. The masses of basalt, amygdaloid, felspar, etc., contained in the tufa, are seen gradually passing into the trap basis in which they are contained. This fact may be verified in many places, especially at Shooter's Point.

2. Contemporaneous veins of basalt and amygdaloid traverse the tufa. This appearance may be also seen in the neighbourhood of Macduff's Cave, and at the Lady's Tower.

3. The tufa itself sometimes occurs in globular concretions; and these concretions are again composed of curved lamellar concretions. An example of this we shall point out, by and by and others may be seen at Shooter's Point.

4. Some varieties of tufa, like basalt and greenstone, are entirely composed of globular distinct concretions. Examples of this have been noticed in the quarry of road metal east of Grange.

5. Contemporaneous veins of tufa traverse it in all directions.

6. Contemporaneous veins, partly of the nature of tufa, and partly of the nature of basalt, occur in the tufa. Both of these appearances occur near the Lady's Tower.

7. The masses of basalt and other rocks in the tufa, are sometimes of such enormous size, and so constructed, of easily separable concretions, as to banish every idea of their being rolled fragments. See, for an example of this, the basalt at Earlsferry Point ; and we may add that the fragments of basalt, etc., when smaller, are neither fractured nor waterworn, but present more of the appearance of either crystals or concretions.

8. The quantity of mechanical intermixture is in general inconsiderable, and it is principally composed of fragments of primitive, transition, and elder floetz rocks. The stratification of this rock shows that if it be of igneous origin, it has at least been deposited from water. Indeed the same conclusion was come to by M. Dufresny in regard to those volcanic tuffs which compose the Campagna of Naples. The characters of these beds are always the same, proving that they have the same origin. They are disposed in thin strata, and contain fossil shells and bones of whales, hippopotami, and of the mammoth, facts which, in the opinion of the author from whom we quote, incontestably prove that this tuff, notwithstanding the height at which it sometimes occurs, has been deposited under a certain depth of water in the same manner as other sedimentary formations. We would extend these remarks to the rocks of similar composition of which we are now treating. Though as yet fossils have not been found in them, we hold them on the ground of analogy to be sedimentary rocks.

With respect to the occurrence of fragments of wood in the tufa, the same fact has been noticed at Schlackenwerth in Bohemia. There the space originally occupied by the wood has, as is often the case in the district we are examining, been filled up with groups of crystals of carbonate of lime, while the small quantity of organic matter left behind is found in the form of parallel fibres. In the Bohemian tufa these

crystals are radiated, and, according to their form, must have been originally arragonite or prismatic limehaloid. When, however, they are broken, there is no trace of the crystalline structure and conchoidal transverse fracture of arragonite; but, on the contrary, we find a combination of individuals of the rhombohedral limehaloid or calcareous spar. It has been conjectured that the deposition of arragonite in the wood has taken place during a high temperature, while the pseudomorphosis of calcareous spar in the arragonite has occurred at a low temperature. There seem to be but scanty data for this conclusion, but it would be interesting to observe whether the same structure exists in the carbonate of lime among the Fife specimens. At Schlackenwerth not only small fragments of wood are found, but a vast number of stems of trees, from two to seven inches in diameter, perpendicular, oblique, and horizontal, all filled with calcareous spar. In some cases round holes remain, from which the wood has rotted and has not been replaced. Near these stems in basalt tufa there are impressions of leaves of dicotyledonous plants.

The trap tufa which appears on the shore at Elie Ness extends inland as far as Elie House, which is built upon the northern edge of it, and probably the patches of the same rock, which we shall have to notice immediately, along the shore as far as St. Monans, are outlying portions on the southern edge of one and the same mass. Further inland, the basin between Elie House and the rising ground north of Colinsburgh is occupied by sedimentary deposits, but a mass of greenstone and of dolerite or crystalline basalt with olivine, unaccompanied by tufa, stretches from Charlton House to Balcarres Craig. At the west end of this oblong mass, where greenstone predominates, it is only separated by a narrow strip of sedimentary deposit from the tufa around Largo Law; while a branch from it runs hence in a northerly direction crossing the burn in the upper part of Balcarres Den, then curving to the left and crossing it again somewhat higher up. Landale says

that the trap of Balcarres Craig must be partly at least overlying, as coal has been wrought beneath it. Between the northern end of the branch of trap rock which we have just mentioned and Kilbrachmont farm is a bed of tufa on which stands Balneil Mill. Kilbrachmont farm itself is on the southern edge of a large mass of greenstone, which stretches from Kilbrachmont Craig to Kinaldy. Returning to Balcarres Den we find near the lower end of it on the east side a perpendicular face of trap, which is one side of a fault. The rock is tufa, in one place mixed with red felspar, probably labradorite, and the same bed is to be seen in the bed of the Dreel burn above Kellie Mill, and again at the Free Church Manse of Carnbee, having been thrown up by another fault. Higher up the burn it is crossed by several dykes of greenstone. Both summits of Kellie Law are greenstone, and the rest of the hill consists of tufa like that of Largo Law.

Returning to the shore there is nothing to remark in regard to the two patches of trap which occur eastward of Elie Ness. The third patch, which lies immediately west of Ardross, consists of tufa, some portions of which, prominent from their superior hardness, show large fragments or crystals of basalt enclosed in crusts of calcareous spar. Through it runs a dyke of basalt, about two feet thick, tapering upwards and perfectly vertical, enclosing crystals of augite encrusted with calcareous spar.

Immediately to the eastward of this mass of rock the thirty fathom fault appears, running in from the sea and swelling into an oval mass of trap near low-water mark between the cottages and farm-house of Ardross. It soon contracts again into a dyke of yellow sandy material, and receiving a branch issuing from the centre of the curved strata is connected with another mass of trap forming the eastern promontory of Ardross Bay. Another wacke dyke joins the same mass, after running through the sedimentary strata, from a point near high-water mark in the centre of

the bay. On the western edge of the mass of tufa lies imbedded a large fragment of whitish limestone. The junction between the trap and the coal measures is displayed at high-water mark at the east end of the bay. First there is a mass of close-grained rather homogeneous tufa with veins of calcareous spar lying parallel to the line of junction, rising into a cliff some thirty feet high; then a stratum containing blocks of limestone with encrinites, coal, and sandstone; then a mass of greenish rubbishy rock, reticulated with calcareous spar, and passing into amygdaloidal basalt, with a purplish lustre, the cavities in which are filled with spar; next lies a stratum of pieces of limestone, sandstone, and shale, broken off and turned aside by the mass last mentioned, but which may be traced onward close to the shoulder of the cliff of tufa, and thence passing round towards the south, but always lying between the tufa and the sedimentary rocks.

The mass of trap extends considerably along the shore, rising in one place into two lofty isolated pinnacles within the tidemark, which owe their height to their being capped by basaltic concretions. The one to the southward presented till within the last few years a summit remarkably resembling a cart wheel, the spokes being short columns of basalt. But the most part of the area is worn down to the level of the sea, while, at low-water mark, the sandstone strata stretch along the southern edge, bearing south-west and north-east. Further on, and toward the eastern extremity of the tufa, these strata are broken right off, and an empty space is left, once filled with a softer tufa which has been excavated by the waves. Immediately to the east of this space is a large irregular lump of yellow material, connected with the tufa by a dyke of the same which passes to the north-west, slightly dislocating the strata. This wacke rests on a larger mass of tufa, apparently part of the thirty-fathom dyke, which cannot be traced further. Tufa, indeed, occupies the adjacent portion of the space between two

ridges of sandstone striking north-east, and dipping opposite ways. These, however, turn out to be one stratum doubled back upon itself; and, therefore, there can be no fault between them. It is not impossible that it may pass out to seaward. In the middle of the great field of tufa lies a long fragment of a stratum of sandstone detached and broken, but having a close resemblance to a stratum which appears on the western edge. There are no traces throughout this mass of tufa of its being overlying: everywhere where it comes in contact with the sedimentary rocks they are disrupted. Was it originally a chasm made by the fault which passes through it, formed on one side by the mass of harder tufa lying now on the shore, and on the other by the sedimentary strata, and was it then filled with tufaceous paste and broken fragments? We do not speak confidently, but certainly this portion of the shore deserves close examination.

Before parting with this tufa, we must call attention to a remarkable dyke of tufa crossing the high-water mark just where we first come in sight of Newark Castle. There is a vein within a vein of different kinds of tufa, and these are so curiously contorted, that the section presents a close resemblance to the letter N. The eastern edge of the traps presents a junction with the coal measures, possessing the same features as those already detailed.

Passing into the little bay which lies west of Newark, a trap dyke is seen in the cliffs above the shore, partly consisting of basalt and partly of tufa. It divides into two portions, one of which comes straight down to the shore, and is connected with a mass of tufa within tidemark; the other holds a course more to the east, and in the section at high-water mark we find the strata interrupted for about eighteen yards by a space occupied with tufa, which is also seen within tidemark. From this several beds of tufa proceed; some nearly conformable with the strata, and one passing across them to the east and finding its way beneath

the sandstone on which the castle is built. On the other side of Newark, near the pigeon-house, a mass of coarsely brecciated tufa occurs at high-water mark, accompanied with a vein of red material full of fragments. This might be supposed to be the same bed as was seen on the other side of the castle, doubled over in the contortion of the strata, but its boundary is distinctly traceable all round, being formed on the east and west sides by the cross fracture of the strata, and on the north and south by a bed of limestone, which appears to have been folded over it. This same bed of limestone occurs on the other side of the castle, in juxtaposition with the tufa there, whence it seems not improbable that the two beds of tufa, though not continuous, have some connection with one another. The tufaceous mass now before us is of an oval shape: its smaller diameter is about sixty yards. Around the edge it is very coarse, consisting of fragments of coal, sandstone, and wacke. The interior is much more homogeneous, being a dyke, or rather a concretion of the finer parts of the mass, about forty yards long from east to west. On the south side of this nucleus is a large portion of stratified sandstone imbedded in the tufaceous conglomerate.

Further to the east, in the centre of this bay, the direction of the strata suddenly changes to one nearly at right angles. And here a mass of amygdaloidal basalt shows itself, imbedded in a mass of wacke, bounded on the three sides which are visible by the sedimentary rocks. Between this and the Longshank at high-water mark is a dyke of felsite doubled up into the shape of the letter V. The same limestone already observed in connection with these intrusive rocks bounds it on the east.

Beyond this point the section above the high-water mark shows well the corrugation of the strata. To a spectator standing at the cart-road through the Longshank, and looking north, there appear in vertical strata, shale; tufa a foot thick; sandstone; and then tufa, which has weathered out,

leaving a deep recess or cave. Then turning to the east, and standing within the cart-road, he has on his right hand sandstone alone, and on his left a mass of tufa capped with sandstone. Beyond this narrow passage lies the mass of tufa on which St. Monans church stands, which is exactly similar to other masses which occur on the coast, and requires no particular description. A vein of red sedimentary matter appears traversing it beneath the church. This is the last intrusion of trap along the coast, the rocks beyond being entirely sedimentary. Inland a trap dyke occurs at Spalefield, north of Anstruther, and the Isle of May is also wholly of trap formation : and Professor Heddle mentions as occurring in the island Prehnite botroidal, and also pseudomorphous after Natrolite (?) ; Datholite in a very simple form : and perhaps Heulandite and Stilbite.

The following list of the principal fossils found in the carboniferous beds of the East Neuk of Fife has been compiled for me by Mr. Etheridge from the researches of the Rev. Thomas Brown, F.R.S.E. ; the late Mr. J. W. Slater ; and the Geological Survey of Scotland :—

PLANTÆ.

Lepidodendrum Veltheimianum. Pittenweem.

Lepidostrobus (fruit). In shale east of the Lady's Tower, Elie ; and at Crail, etc.

Sphenopteris affinis (*Lind.* and *Hutton*). In shale east of Lady's Tower, and Ardross Railway Cutting.

ACTINOZOA (Corals).

Cyclophyllum fungites (*Fleming*, *sp.*). In the beds C, D, and E at St. Monans.

Lithostrotion fasciculatum (*Fleming*). In bed E at Ardross.

—— junceum (*Fleming*). In beds D and E, east of St. Monans.

ECHINODERMATA.

Archæocydaris Urei (*Fleming*). In the 'Encrinite bed' at Pittenweem.

Poterocrinus crassus (*Miller*). Ardross.

ANNELIDA.

Serpulites carbonarius (*M'Coy*). In beds E and F at Ardross, Newark, etc.

Spirorbis helicteres (*Salter*). Balcomie.

CRUSTACEA.

Dithyrocaris testudineus (*Scouler*). In bed F at Ardross.

Eurypterus Hibberti (*Scouler*). St. Monans.

Estheria, *sp.*

Griffithides mucronatus (*M'Coy*). In bed B, east of St. Monans.

Crangopsis socialis (*Salter*). In bed F, at Ardross.

Leperditia Scotoburdigalensis (*Hibbert*). Shales east of the Lady's Tower, Elie, and other places.

POLYZOA.

Fenestella plebeia (*M'Coy*). In beds B, F, etc., east of St. Monans.

BRACHIOPODA.

Athyris ambigua (*Sow.*). 'Encrinite bed' at Pittenweem.

Chonetes Hardrensis (*Phillips*). In limestone at Elie.

Discina nitida (*Phillips*). 'Encrinite bed' at Pittenweem, and in bed C east of St. Monans.

Lingula mytiloides (*Sow.*). In beds B to F in general.

—— squamiformis (*Phillips*). Caiplie.

Orthis Michelini (*Léreille*). In shale at Wadehaven.

—— resupinata (*Martin*). In bed F at Ardross.

Productus giganteus (*Martin*). Abercrombie limestone (bed C) at St. Monans.

Productus longispinus (*Sow.*). In beds D and E, east of St. Monans.

Productus punctatus (*Martin*). In bed E at Ardross, and F at Newark.

Productus scabriculus (*Martin*). St. Monans.

Productus semireticulatus (*Martin*). In beds B to F in general.
Rhynchonella pleurodon (*Phillips*). St. Monans and Elie.
Spirifera duplicicosta.
—— trigonalis (*Martin*). In bed B, east of St. Monans.
Spiriferina laminosa (*M'Coy*). 'Encrinite bed' at Pittenweem.
—— octoplicata (*Sow.*). In bed L at Pittenweem.

LAMELLIBRANCHIATA (Bivalves).

Anthrocosia (Unio.), two or three species. Kilrenny Mill, etc.
Aviculopecten arenosus (*Phillips*). In bed L at Crail.
—— interstitialis (*Phillips*). In bed F at Ardross.
Edmondia unioniformis. 'Encrinite bed' at Pittenweem; bed F at Ardross; and bed L west of Crail.
Entolium Sowerbii (*M'Coy*). In bed F at Ardross.
Leptodomus costellatus (*M'Coy*). Do. do.
Myacites sulcatus (*Fleming*). Do. do.
Nucula attenuata (*Fleming*). Do. do. and in 'encrinite bed' at Pittenweem.
Nucula gibbosa (*Fleming*). Do. do.
Sanguinolites tricostatus (*Portlock*). In bed L, west of Crail.
—— *sp.* In shale above bed E at Ardross.
Schizodus Salteri (*Etheridge*). In bed F at Ardross.
—— sulcatus (*Sow.*). Do. do.
Solenomya primæva (*Phillips*). Do. do.

GASTEROPODA.

Bellerophon decussatus (*Fleming*). Do. do. and Braes at Crail.
Bellerophon Urei (*Fleming*). Do. do. and bed E, east of St. Monans.
Dentalium inornatum (*Etheridge*). Do. do.
Euomphalus carbonarius (*Sow.*). In bed B, east of St. Monans.
Loxonema rugifera (*Phillips*). In bed E at Ardross.
—— sulculosa (*Phillips*). In bed F at Ardross.
Macrocheilus ovalis (*M'Coy*). Do.
Murchisonia trilineata. Cambo Ness.

CEPHALOPODA.

Nautilus subsulcatus (*Phillips*). In beds F, at Ardross, and B, east of St. Monans.

Orthoceras annulare (*Fleming*). In bed C, east of St. Monans.

Orthoceras Brownianum (*Etheridge*). In bed F at Ardross.

PISCES.

Cochliodus (teeth). Shale above bed E at Ardross.

Megalichthys (teeth and scales). In beds below bed F.

To these we add a list of Post-Tertiary fossils compiled from the same sources :—

1. From the Arctic clay, Elie.

Astarte compressa (*Montg.*)	Pecten Grœnlandicus (*Sow.*).
Crenella decussata (*Montg.*).	Saxica rugosa (*Linn.*).
—— lævigata.	Tellina proxima (*Brown*).
Leda minuta (*Müller*).	Thracia myopsis (*Beck*).
—— truncata (*Brown*).	Natica Grœnlandica (*Beck*).
Nucula inflata.	Turritella erosa (*Couthony*).

2. From the lowest bed of peat, in the post-glacial series, Elie.

Cyclas cornea (*Linn.*).	Limnæa pereger (*Müller*).
Pisidium pulchellum (*Jenyns*).	Planorbis marginatus (*Drap.*).
Helix fulva (*Müller*).	Pupa muscorum (*Linn.*).
—— fusca (*Montg.*).	Succinea putris (*Linn.*).
—— nemoralis (*Linn.*).	Zua lubrica (*Müller*).
—— pulchella (*Müller*).	

3. Scrobicularia bed, Cocklemill Burn.

Scrobicularia piperata.	Cardium edule (*Linn.*).
	Mytilus edulis (*Linn.*).

4. Clay below the Scrobicularia bed.

Cardium edule (*Linn.*).	Montacuta ferruginosa(*Montg.*).
Mytilus edulis (*Linn.*).	Rissoa ulvæ.
Tellina solidula.	Turtonia minuta.
Littorina litorea (*Linn.*).	

5. Raised beach beds, mouth of Cocklemill Burn.

Anomia, *sp.*
Cardium edule (*Linn.*).
Cyprina Islandica (*Linn.*).
Lucina borealis (*Linn.*).
Lutraria elliptica (*Lamk.*).
Mactra truncata (*Montg.*).
Mya, *sp.*
Mytilus edulis (*Linn.*).
Pecten pusio (*Linn.*).
—— *sp.*
Pholas candida.
—— crispata (*Linn.*).
Ostrea edulis (*Linn.*).
Scrobicularia piperata.
Solen siliqua (*Linn.*).
Tapes pullastra (*Montg.*).
Tellina Balthica (*Linn.*).
—— fabulina.
—— tenuis (*da Costa*).
Venus casina (*Linn.*).
—— gallina (*Linn.*).
Aporrhais pespelecani (*Linn.*).
Buccinum undatum (*Linn.*).
Littorina litorea (*Linn.*).
—— obtusata (*Linn.*).
Helcion pellucidum (*Linn.*).
Natica, *sp.*
Patella vulgata (*Linn.*).
Purpura lapillus (*Linn.*).
Trochus cinerarius (*Linn.*).
Turritella terebra (*Linn.*).

BOTANY

OF THE

EAST COAST OF FIFE.

LIST OF PHENOGAMOUS PLANTS, FERNS, AND MOSSES.

'Then cullit she all flowers that grew on field,
Discerning all their fashions and effeirs;
Upon the awful Thistle she beheld,
And saw him keepit with a bush of spears:
Considering so able for the weirs,
A radious crown of rubies she him gave,
And said, In field go forth, and fend the lave.'—DUNBAR.

N.B.—The names are given in the order of arrangement of the Catalogue of the Edinburgh Botanical Society. The genera are alphabetically arranged in each order.

RANUNCULACEÆ.—The Wood Anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*); Kiel's Den; April and May. Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*); May and June. Stinking Hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*); Caiplie, Pitcorthie Woods; March and April. Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*). Water Crowfoot (*R. aquatilis*); ditches near Kilconquhar Loch; May and June. Corn Crowfoot (*R. arvensis*); Largo. Fairgrass (*R. bulbosus*). Pilewort (*R. Ficaria*); March and April. Greater Spearwort (*R. lingua*); Kilconquhar Loch; July and August. Lesser Spearwort (*R. flammula*); June to August. Ivy-leaved Crowfoot (*R. hederaceus*); Kilconquhar Loch; May to August. Crawtaes (*R. repens*). Celery-leaved Crowfoot (*R. sceleratus*); Kilconquhar Loch. Probably also *R. hirsutus*. Lesser Meadow Rue (*Thalictrum minus*); pretty and fernlike when grown in pots;

Saughur; June and July. Globe Flower or Luckengowan (*Trollius europæus*); Lathones; May and June.

BERBERIDACEÆ.—Common Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*); roadside between Pitcorthie and Balcaskie, Kiel's Den.

NYMPHACEÆ.—Yellow Water Lily (*Nuphar lutea*); Kilconquhar Loch; July.

PAPAVERACEÆ.—Common Celandine (*Chelidonium majus*); hedges, Charlton and Lathallan; May and June. Yellow Horned Poppy (*Glaucium luteum*); Kincraig cliffs; July and August. Long rough-headed Poppy (*Papaver Argemone*); cornfields near Colinsburgh; June and July. Long smooth-headed Poppy (*P. dubium*); June and July. Common red Poppy (*P. Rhœas*); June and July.

FUMARIACEÆ.—Ramping Fumitory (*Fumaria capreolata*). Small-flowered Fumitory (*F. micrantha*); Ardross, railway embankment; July. Small-leaved Fumitory (*F. parviflora*); cornfields. White-flowering Fumitory (*Corydalis*, formerly *Fumaria, claviculata*); Crail; June and July.

CRUCIFERÆ.—Garlick Hedge Mustard or Sauce alone (*Alliaria officinalis*, formerly *Erysimum Alliaria*, now *Sisymbrium Alliaria*); Elie Woods; May. Hairy Wall-cress (*Arabis hirsuta*); Kilc., walls; May. Yellow Rocket (*Barbarea vulgaris*); Balc. Den, Kilc.; May to August. Rape (*Brassica napus*); near Elie pier, probably from imported seeds. Wild Navew (*B. campestris*). Sea Cabbage (*B. oleracea*); shore at Crail; May and June. Sea Rocket (*Cakile maritima*); sands; July to September. Sheperd's Purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*). Bitter Cardamine (*Cardamine amara*); banks of Leven; April and May. Hairy Cardamine (*C. hirsuta*); Largo; March to July. Lady's Smock (*C. pratensis*). Wild Wall-flower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*); Newark; May and June. English Scurvy-grass (*Cochlearia Anglica*); Kincraig Point. Danish Scurvy-grass (*C. Danica*); Lady's Tower and Kincraig shore. Common Scurvy-grass (*C. officinalis*). Sea-kale (*Crambe maritima*); Elie and Largo sands; May and June. Narrow-leaved Wall-mustard (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*, formerly *Sinapis*); Kincraig beach and Elie Harbour; June to October. Sand Mustard (*D. muralis*); Elie Harbour; August and September. Common Whitlow Grass (*Draba verna*, now called *Erophila*); Earlsferry Point; April and May. Sweet Alyssum (*Koniga mari-*

tima, formerly *Alyssum*); Earlsferry sands; August and September. Narrow-leaved Pepperwort (*Lepidium ruderale*); Elie Harbour; June. Common Water-cress (*Nasturtium officinale*). Perhaps *N. palustre* may also be found. Charlock or Field Radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). Swine's Cress (*Senebiera Coronopus*); Elie Harbour; June to September. Wart Cress (*S. didyma*); Elie Harbour; July. White Mustard (*Sinapis alba*); Ardross; July. Field Mustard (*S. arvensis*). Common Mustard (*S. nigra*). London Rocket (*Sisymbrium Trio*); Elie Harbour; July and August. Hedge Mustard (*S. officinale*). Flix Weed (*S. Sophia*); Elie Harbour, St. Monans; June to September. Common Wall-cress (*S. Thalianum*); Dumbarnie; April. Mithridate Mustard (*Thlaspi arvensis*); Kincraig Point; June and July.

RESEDACEÆ.—Rocket Yellow-weed (*Reseda lutea*). Wild Woad (*R. luteola*); Elie Harbour; July.

CISTACEÆ.—Common Rock-rose (*Helianthemum vulgare*); Kincraig Braes; July and August.

VIOLACEÆ.—Dog's Violet (*Viola canina*). Yellow Pansy (*V. lutea*). Heartsease (*V. tricolor*).

DROSERACEÆ.—Round-leaved Sun-dew (*Drosera rotundifolia*); Peat Inn; June to August. Grass of Parnassus (*Parnassia palustris*); Largo Links; September and October. Parnassia is placed by some among the Saxifragaceæ.

POLYGALACEÆ.—Milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*); Earlsferry Point; July.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.—Thyme-leaved Sandwort (*Arenaria serpyllifolia*); wall at Broomlees; July. Three-leaved Sandwort (*A. trinervis*); shady places; May and June. Field Mouse-ear Chickweed (*Cerastium arvense*); Kilconquhar Mill. Round-headed Mouse-ear Chickweed (*C. glomeratum*); roadside, Balcarres. Small Mouse-ear Chickweed (*C. semidecandrum*); April and May. Tetrandrous Mouse-ear Chickweed *C. tetrandrum*); May and June. Trigynous Mouse-ear Chickweed (*C. trigynum*); tops of walls, Balcarres. Narrow-leaved Mouse-ear Chickweed (*C. triviale*); common. Deptford Pink (*Dianthus Armeria*); doubtful. Maiden Pink (*D. deltoides*); Largo Law; July to October. Sea Sandwort (*Honckenya peploides*, formerly *Arenaria*); sands; June and July. Ragged Robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*); June. Corn Cockle or Poppel

(*L. Githago*); June and July. Red Campion (*L. diurna*). White Campion (*L. vespertina*). Sea Pearlwort (*Sagina maritima*); Crail shore. Procumbent Pearlwort (*S. procumbens*); Largo beach and Lady's Tower; June and July. Knotted Pearl-weed (*S. nodosa*); common. Bladder Campion (*Silene inflata*). Sea Campion (*S. maritima*); Kincraig; June and July. Night-flowering Catchfly (*S. noctiflora*); Elie Ness; July. Glaucous Stitchwort (*Stellaria glauca*); marshes; common. Lesser Stitchwort (*S. graminea*); common. Greater Stitchwort (*S. Holostea*). Common Chickweed (*S. media*). Wood Stitchwort (*S. nemorum*). Bog Stitchwort (*S. uliginosa*); Dumbarnie Links.

MALVACEÆ.—Mallow of the Bass (*Lavatera arborea*); Newark; July to October. Dwarf Mallow (*Malva rotundifolia*); roadside between Pittenweem and Elie. Musk Mallow (*M. moschata*); Kiel's Den. Common Mallow (*M. sylvestris*); Newark, and wall of Kilconquhar churchyard; June to September.

HYPERICACEÆ.—Large-flowered St. John's-wort (*Hypericum calycinum*); near Kilconquhar Loch; July and August. Hairy St. John's-wort (*H. hirsutum*); Balcarres Den; July. Common St. John's-wort (*H. perforatum*); common; June and July. Small St. John's-wort (*H. pulchrum*); common; July. Square-stalked St. John's-wort (*H. quadrangulum*); common; July and August.

ACERACEÆ.—Sycamore (*Acer Pseudoplatanus*).

GERANIACEÆ.—Hemlock Storksbill (*Erodium cicutarium*); both white and red varieties. Musky Storksbill (*E. moschatum*); housetops in Kilconquhar; June and July. Jagged Cranesbill (*Geranium dissectum*). Shining Cranesbill (*G. lucidum*); Largo; May to September. Common Dovesfoot Cranesbill (*G. molle*). Meadow Cranesbill (*G. pratense*); Kilconquhar Braes; June and July. Perennial Dovesfoot Cranesbill (*G. Pyrenaicum*); Earlsferry Point; June to August. Small-flowered Cranesbill (*G. pusillum*); Earlsferry Point; June to September. Herb Robert (*G. Robertianum*). Bloody Cranesbill (*G. sanguineum*); Kilconquhar Braes; July and August. Wood Cranesbill (*G. sylvaticum*); Arncroach; June and July.

LINACEÆ.—Purging Flax (*Linum catharticum*); Saughur; July and August. Common Flax (*L. usitatissimum*).

OXALIDACEÆ.—Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis Acetosella*); Balcarres Den; April and May.

CELASTRACEÆ.—Spindle Tree (*Euonymus europæus*); Balcarres Den.

LEGUMINOSÆ.—Ladies' fingers (*Anthyllis Vulneraria*); Saughur; June to September. Sweet Milk Vetch; *Scottice* 'Bomareskie' (*Astragalus glycyphyllus*); Kincraig Point; June. Purple Mountain Milk Vetch (*A. hypoglottis*); Earlsferry Links; June and July. Dyers Greenweed (*Genista tinctoria*); hedge-side, west of Kilconquhar Manse. Rough-podded Vetchling (*Lathyrus hirsutus*); corn-fields, Kilconquhar; doubtful. Yellow Meadow Vetchling (*L. pratensis*); Kilconquhar road; July and August. Common Birdsfoot Trefoil; *Scottice* 'Catcluke' or 'Cattenclover' (*Lotus corniculatus*). Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil (*L. major*); St. Monans burn; July and August. Black Medick or Nonsuch (*Medicago lupulina*); top of an old wall at Kilrenny; June to September. Lucerne (*M. sativa*); Saughur, near the Taft, but now extinct. Melilot; *Scottice* 'Kingsclover' (*Melilotus officinalis*); roadside, between Elie and Kilconquhar; June and July. Common Saintfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*, formerly *Hedysarum Onobrychis*); June and July. Rest-harrow (*Ononis arvensis*). Common Broom (*Sarothamnus* or *Cytisus scoparius*, formerly *Genista*). Haresfoot Trefoil (*Trifolium arvense*); Devil's Cave; July and August. Slender Yellow Trefoil (*T. filiforme*); common. Zigzag Trefoil (*T. medium*); roadside, Charlton; June and July. Lesser Yellow Trefoil (*T. minus*); Bowhouse; June and July. Common Purple Clover, *Scottice* 'Cowcloos' (*T. pratense*). Hop Trefoil (*T. procumbens*); roadside, Kilconquhar; June and July. Dutch Clover (*T. repens*); roadsides; May to September. Hard-knotted Trefoil (*T. scabrum*); road between Colinsburgh and Largo; May and June. Soft-knotted Trefoil (*T. striatum*); Kincraig; June. Furze or Whin (*Ulex europæus*). Tufted Vetch (*Vicia cracca*). Hairy Tare (*V. hirsuta*, formerly *Ervum*). Spring Vetch (*V. lathyroides*). Bitter Vetch (*V. Orobus*, formerly *Orobus tuberosus* and *sylvaticus*); East Neuk. Common Vetch (*V. sativa*); Balcarres Craig; May and June. Common Bush Vetch (*V. sepium*); May and June. Smooth Vetch (*V. tetrasperma*); hedge-sides.

ROSACEÆ.—Common Agrimony (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*);

Kincraig Braes, Kellie Mill; June and July. Parsleypiert (*Alchemilla arvensis*); common; May to August. Common Ladies' Mantle (*A. vulgaris*); June and July. Marsh Cinquefoil (*Comarum palustre*); Kilconquhar Loch; June and July. Hawthorn (*Cratægus Oxycantha*). Wood Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*). Hautboy Strawberry (*F. elatior*); near Largo. Herb Bennet or Avens (*Geum urbanum*). Water Avens (*G. rivale*); June and July. Hybrid Avens (*G. intermedium*); road between Largo House gardens and Kiel's Den. Silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*). Barren Strawberry (*P. Fragariastrum*); Balcarres Den; March and April. Trailing Tormentil (formerly *Tormentilla reptans*, now a variety of *P. Tormentilla*). Common Tormentil (*P. Tormentilla*); among old coalpits, Lathones. Gean Tree (*Prunus Cerasus*). Bird Cherry (*P. Padus*). Sloe Thorn (*P. communis*, formerly *spinosa*); west of Newark; March and April. Rowan Tree (*Pyrus aucuparia*). Common Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*). Sweet Briar Rose (*R. rubiginosa*). Scotch Rose (*R. Spinosissima*); Kincraig Braes. Parsley-leaved Rose (*R. Pimpinellifolia*; not in the Cat. Bot. Soc.); Lundin Links. Soft-leaved Rose (*R. villosa*). Common Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*). Hazel-leaved Bramble (*R. corylifolius*); Blue Bramble (*R. cæsius*). Raspberry (*R. Idæus*). Queen of the Meadow (*Spiræa Ulmaria*).

LYTHRACEÆ.—Spiked Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*); Muircambus Mill, Kilconquhar Loch; July and August.

ONAGRACEÆ.—Enchanter's Nightshade (*Circæa Lutetiana*); Kilconquhar Loch; May. Great Hairy Willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*); St. Monans Burn, Crail; July. Broad Smooth Willowherb (*E. montanum*); St. Monans; July. Marsh Willowherb (*E. palustre*). Small-flowered Willowherb (*E. parviflorum*); common; July. Square-stalked Willowherb (*E. tetragonum*); July.

HALORAGEACEÆ.—Mare's Tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*); Kilconquhar Loch; quarry holes. Spiked Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*); Kilconquhar Loch, at the burn; July and August.

PORTULACACEÆ.—Water Blinks (*Montia fontana*); Balcarres Den; May.

PARONYCHIACEÆ.—Bristle-leaved Sea Sandwort (*Lepigonum marinum*, formerly *Arenaria*, and by some now called

Spergularia, and placed among the *Caryophyllaceæ*); Earlsferry Point; June and July. Annual Knawel (*Scleranthus annuus*); roadsides, Elie; June. Field Spurry (*Spergula arvensis*); common; July and August. N.B.—*Lepigonum* is by some called *Spergularia*, and along with *Spergula* placed among the *Caryophyllaceæ*.

CRASSULACEÆ.—Biting Stonecrop (*Sedum acre*); common; June. White English Stonecrop (*S. anglicum*); Balcarres Craig; July. Thick-leaved White Stonecrop (*S. dasyphyllum*); Fife Ness; June. Crooked Yellow Stonecrop (*S. reflexum*); common; July. Common House Leek, *Scottice* 'Fouats' (*Sempervivum tectorum*); old walls; July.

GROSSULARIACEÆ.—Black Currant (*Ribes nigrum*); May. Gooseberry (*R. Grossularia*).

SAXIFRAGACEÆ.—Golden Saxifrage (*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*); Lahill Burn; May. White Meadow Saxifrage (*Saxifraga granulata*); Earlsferry Point; May. Rue-leaved Saxifrage (*S. tridactylitis*); wall at Broomlees; April.

UMBELLIFERÆ.—Goutweed or Bishopsweed (*Ægopodium Podagraria*). Fools' Parsley (*Æthusa Cynapium*); common; July and August. Wild Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*); Balcarres Den; July to September. Garden Angelica (*A. Archangelica*); Anstruther. Common Beaked Parsley (*Anthriscus vulgaris*). Cow Chervil or Cow Parsley (*A. sylvestris*, formerly *Chærophyllum*); Balcarres Den; May and June. Earth-nut (*Bunium flexuosum*, otherwise *Conopodium denudatum*); common; May and June. Rough Cow Parsley (*Chærophyllum temulentum*, formerly Myrrhis); Ardross; June and July. Water Hemlock (*Cicuta virosa*); Kilconquhar Loch; August. Common Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*); Wadeslea; June and July. Wild Carrot (*Daucus Carota*); Kincraig; June and July. Sea Holly (*Eryngium maritimum*); Largo sands; rare, if not extinct. Lovage (*Haloscias Scoticum*, formerly *Ligusticum*); Lady's Tower; July. Least Water Parsnip (*Helosciadium inundatum*, formerly *Sium*); Isle of May. Cow Parsnip (*Heracleum Sphondylium*); common. Marsh Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*); Largo Links; June and July. Spignel or Meu (*Meum athamanticum*); coal-pits, Largoward; May and June. Sweet Cicely (*Myrrhis odorata*); May. Hemlock Water-dropwort (*Œnanthe crocata*); Largo Links; July. Common

Parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*). Common Parsley (*Petroselinum sativum*). Greater Burnet-saxifrage (*Pimpinella magna*); Kilrenny; July and August. Common Burnet-saxifrage (*P. saxifraga*); Kincraig Point; July and August. Wood Sanicle (*Sanicula europæa*); Kiel's Den; May. Shepherd's Needle (*Scandix Pecten Veneris*); common. Broad-leaved Water Parsnip (*Sium latifolium*); Kilconquhar Loch; June and July. Narrow-leaved Water Parsnip (*S. angustifolium*); Kilconquhar Loch; July and August. Alexanders (*Smyrnium Olusatrum*); ditch at Priory, Pittenweem, Largo; May. Upright Hedge Parsley (*Torilis Anthriscus*, formerly *Caucalis*); common; July. Spreading Hedge Parsley (*T. infesta*); common; July. Knotted Hedge Parsley (*T. nodosa*, formerly *Caucalis*).

ARALIACEÆ.—Tuberous Moschatel (*Adoxa Moschatellina*); Balcarres Den, Fifeness; April and May. Common Ivy (*Hedera Helix*); Kincraig Cliffs; October.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.—Pale Perfoliate Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Caprifolium*); Elie Woods; May and June. Common Honeysuckle (*L. Periclymenum*); Elie Woods; June and July. Common Elder or Bourtree (*Sambucus nigra*). Guelder Rose (*Viburnum Lantana*); Elie Woods; May.

RUBIACEÆ.—Woodruffe (*Asperula odorata*); Balcarres Den; May. Cleavers (*Galium Aparine*); hedges. Cross-leaved Bedstraw (*G. boreale*); ditch at Kilconquhar Loch; July. Crosswort (*G. cruciatum*); common; May and June. White Water Bedstraw (*G. palustre*); Dumbarnie Links, St. Monans Burn; June. Heath Bedstraw (*G. saxatile*); Rough Marsh Bedstraw (*G. uliginosum*); August. Ladies' Bedstraw (*G. verum*). Field Madder (*Sherardia arvensis*); links; May to July.

VALERIANACEÆ.—Common Valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*); Saughur; June. Lamb's Lettuce (*Valerianella olitoria*, formerly *Fedia*); Kincraig Point; May. Sharp-fruited Corn Salad (*V. auricula*); Largo; June.

DIPSACEÆ.—Wild Teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*); West Wemyss; July. Field Scabious (*Knautia arvensis*, formerly *Scabiosa*); common; July. Devil's-bit Scabious, *Scottice* 'Blue Bonnets' (*Scabio succisa*); Largoward; June and July.

COMPOSITÆ.—Milfoil or Yarrow (*Achillea Millefolium*). Sneeze-wort (*A. Ptarmica*); common; July to September. Stinking Chamomile (*Anthemis Cotula*); Elie Harbour; July.

Autumnal Hawkbit (*Apargia autumnalis*); Saughur; July and August. Hairy Hawkbit (*A. hirta*); shore; July and August. Rough Hawkbit (*A. hispida*); common; July. Burdock (*Arctium majus*, formerly *A. Lappa*). Lesser Burdock (*A. minus*). Common Wormwood (*Artemisia Absinthium*); common; August. Drooping-flowered Sea-wormwood (*A. maritima*); Kincraig Braes; August. Mugwort (*A. vulgaris*); common; July and August. Sea Starwort (*Aster Tripolium*); Earlsferry Point, Saughur; August. Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). Nodding Bur-marigold (*Bidens cernua*) Kilconquhar Loch; August and September. Field Thistle (*Carduus arvensis*); Saughur. Curled Thistle (*C. crispus*). Woolly-headed Thistle (*C. eriophorus*); Cambo sands; August. Melancholy Thistle (*C. heterophyllus*); between Kingsbarns and St. Andrews; July and August. Spear Thistle (*C. lanceolatus*); Saughur. Musk Thistle (*C. nutans*); Elie Harbour; July and August. Marsh Thistle (*C. palustris*); Kiel's Den; July. Slender-flowered Thistle (*C. tenuiflorus*); July and August. Blue-bottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*); Kincraig Braes; July and August. Black Knapweed (*C. nigra*); roadsides, common; July to September. Greater Knapweed (*C. Scabiosa*); Kincraig Braes; July to September. Horse Daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*). Corn Marigold (*C. segetum*); field near Kilconquhar; August and September. Wild Chicory or Succory (*Cichorium Intybus*); Largo; July and August. Marsh Hawk's-beard (*Crepis paludosa*); common, Kilconquhar; July. Smooth Hawk's-beard (*C. virens*, formerly *tectorum*); common; June to October. Plantain-leaved Leopard's-bane (*Doronicum plantagineum*); Largo House Plantations. Common Cudweed (*Filago germanica*, formerly *Gnaphalium*); Balcarres Craig; July and August. Lesser Cudweed (*F. minima*); common along the coast. Highland Cudweed (*Gnaphalium sylvaticum*); Largo Links; August. Marsh Cudweed (*G. uliginosum*); Bowhouse; August. Broad-leaved Wall Hawkweed (*Hieracium murorum*); common; June. Mouse-ear Hawkweed (*H. Pilosella*); Saughur; June and July. Long-rooted Cat's-ear (*Hypochæris radicata*); Saughur; July and August. Common Nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*); roadsides; July and August. Dandelion (*Leontodon Taraxacum*). Marsh Dandelion (*L. palustre*); common. Wild Chamomile (*Matricaria Chamomilla*); Carnbee; June

and July. Sea Feverfew (*M. maritima*) ; Crail; June and July. Common Feverfew (*M. Parthenium*, formerly *Pyrethrum;* Carnbee ; June and July. Scentless Feverfew (*M. inodora*, formerly *Pyrethrum*) ; common ; exactly resembling the Horse Daisy except in its cut leaves. Common Butterbur (*Petasites vulgaris*, formerly *Tussilago*) ; roadsides ; March and April. Marsh Ragwort (*Senecio aquaticus*) ; Rennyhill ; July and August. Common Ragwort, *Scottice* 'Weebows' (*S. Jacobæa*) ; common ; July and August. Broad-leaved Ragwort (*S. saracenicus*) ; Innergelly ; July and August. Mountain Groundsel (*S. sylvaticus*) ; common. Greenscaled Groundsel (*S. lividus* variety β) ; Kincraig Braes ; September and October. Stinking Groundsel (*S. viscosus*) ; Leven ; June to October. Common Groundsel (*S. vulgaris*). Milk Thistle (*Silybum marianum*, formerly *Carduus*) ; Lady's Tower, Ardross Castle ; June and July. Golden Rod (*Solidago virgaurea*) ; East Neuk ; July and August. Corn Sow Thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*) ; common. Common Sow Thistle (*S. oleraceus*) ; common. Common Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*) ; East Pitcorthie ; Anster Railway Station; August. Yellow Goatsbeard (*Tragopogon pratensis*); roadsides, Largo Links; June. Yellow Coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*).

CAMPANULACEÆ.—Giant Bell-flower (*Campanula latifolia*) ; Kilrenny, Cambo ; July and August. Clustered Bell-flower (*C. glomerata*) ; sea beach, rare. Creeping Bell-flower (*C. rapunculoides*) ; Saughur ; July and August. Common Bluebell (*C. rotundifolia*) ; Common Sheepsbit (*Jasione montana*) ; Kincraig Braes, Kilrenny and Largoward ; June and July. Corn Bell-flower (*Specularia hybrida*, formerly *Campanula*) ; Largo Links ; August.

ERICACEÆ.—Common Ling (*Calluna vulgaris*). Common Heath (*Erica cinerea*). Cross-leaved Heath (*E. Tetralix*). Intermediate Winter-green (*Pyrola media*) ; Balcarres Den. July and August.

VACCINEACEÆ.—Red Whortleberry or Cowberry (*Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*). Blaeberry (*V. Myrtillus*).

AQUIFOLIACEÆ.—Common Holly (*Ilex Aquifolium*).

OLEACEÆ.—Ash Tree (*Fraxinus excelsior*) ; Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*).

APOCYNACEÆ.—Great Periwinkle (*Vinca major*). Lesser Periwinkle (*V. minor*).

GENTIANACEÆ.—Common Centaury (*Erythræa Centaurium*); Newark, Largo Links; July and August. Small-flowered Gentian (*Gentiana Amarella*). Field Gentian (*G. campestris*); Earlsferry Point, Largo Links; September and October. Bog-bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*); Kilconquhar Loch; June and July.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.—Small Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*); fields near Elie; June and July. Great Bindweed (*C. sepium*); July and August. Dodder (*Cuscuta Epithymum*); Largo Law; August.

BORAGINACEÆ.—Evergreen Alkanet (*Anchusa semper virens*); among old ruins; May and June. Common Borage (*Borago officinalis*); Caiplie; June and July. Common Hounds-tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*); Saughur; May. Viper's Bugloss (*Echium vulgare*); Kincraig Braes; June and July. Corn Gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*); corn-fields; May and June. Sea Gromwell or Oyster Plant (*Mertensia maritima*); Earlsferry Point, Crail; July and August. Common-field Scorpion Grass (*Myosotis arvensis*). Early Scorpion Grass (*M. collina*); Ardross; April. Tufted Water Scorpion Grass (*M. coespitosa*); Kilconquhar Loch; June and July. Great Water Scorpion Grass (*M. palustris*); ditches, Kilconquhar Loch; June and July. Creeping Scorpion Grass (*M. repens*); common. Blue and Yellow Scorpion Grass (*M. versicolor*); Balcarres Craig; June and July. Common Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*); roadside north of Elie; July and August. Tuberous Comfrey (*S. tuberosum*); frequent; July.

SOLANACEÆ.—Bittersweet (*Solanum Dulcamara*); Charlton Woods; June and July.

ATROPACEÆ.—Deadly Nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*); hedges; June. Common Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*); Kincraig Braes, Newark; July.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.—Alpine Bartsia (*Bartsia alpina*); fields near Colinsburgh; July. Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*); Balcarres Den. Red Eyebright (*Euphrasia Odontites*, formerly *Bartsia*); common. Common Eyebright (*E. officinalis*); common. Ivy-leaved Toadflax (*Linaria Cymbalaria*); old walls; May to November. Yellow Toadflax (*L. vulgaris*); Kilconquhar, Cameron Bridge; June and July. Marsh Lousewort (*Pedicularis palustris*); Kilconquhar Loch; June and July.

Common Lousewort (*P. sylvatica*). Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus Crista-galli*). Water Figwort (*Scrophularia aquatica*); Kilconquhar Loch; July. Knot-rooted Figwort (*S. nodosa*); June and July. Yellow Figwort (*S. vernalis*); Balcarres Den; April. White Mullein (*Verbascum Lychnitis*). Black Mullein (*V. nigrum*); not uncommon; July and August. Great Mullein (*V. Thapsus*); rare; July and August. Trailing Speedwell (*Veronica agrestis*); common; April to September. Long-leaved Water Speedwell (*V. Anagallis*); ditches near Kilconquhar Loch. Wall Chickweed Speedwell (*V. arvensis*); common; May and June. Short-leaved Water Speedwell (*V. Beccabunga*); common in ditches. Germander Speedwell (*V. Chamædrys*); common. Ivy-leaved Chickweed Speedwell (*V. hederifolia*); fields; March to December. Mountain Speedwell (*V. montana*); Balcarres Den; May and June. Common Speedwell (*V. officinalis*). Narrow-leaved Water Speedwell (*V. scutellata*); Dumbarnie Links; June and July. Thyme-leaved Speedwell (*V. serpyllifolia*); road north of Elie; May and June.

Orobanchaceæ.—Red Broomrape (*Orobanche rubra*); Kincraig Braes; July.

Labiatæ.—Common Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*); Balcarres Den; May. Black Horehound (*Ballota nigra*); among rubbish along the coast; July and August. Basil Thyme (*Calamintha Acinos*, formerly *Thymus*); Colinsburgh road; July and August. Common Wild Basil (*C. Clinopodium*, formerly *Clinopodium vulgare*); Balcarres Den; August. Red Hemp Nettle (*Galeopsis Ladanum*); August and September. Common Hemp Nettle (*G. Tetrahit*); common; June and July. Large-flowered Hemp Nettle (*G. versicolor*); Colinsburgh; July. White Dead Nettle (*Lamium album*); common. Henbit Dead Nettle (*L. amplexicaule*); Saughur. Cut-leaved Dead Nettle (*L. incisum*); Kincraig. Red Dead Nettle (*L. purpureum*); common. White Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*); July. Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*); Kilconquhar Loch. Corn Mint (*M. arvensis*); common. Garden Mint (*M. sativa*). Horse Mint (*M. sylvestris*). Common Cat Mint (*Nepeta Cataria*); July. Ground Ivy (*N. Glechoma*, formerly, *Glechoma hederacea*); common. Common Marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*); Balcarres Craig; July and August. Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*); com-

mon. Wild Sage (*Salvia Verbenaca*); Ardross; June and July. Common Skullcap (*Scutellaria galericulata*); July and August. Corn Woundwort (*Stachys arvensis*); fields above Charlton, St. Monans; July and August. Marsh Woundwort (*S. palustris*); August. Hedge Woundwort (*S. sylvatica*); July and August. Water Germander (*Teucrium Scordium*); Balcarres Den; July and August. Wood Sage (*T. Scorodonia*); July. Wild Thyme (*Thymus Chamœdrys*, formerly *T. Serpyllum*).

LENTIBULARIACEÆ.—Common Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*); June.

PRIMULACEÆ.—Scarlet Pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*); corn-fields. Bog Pimpernel (*A. tenella*); Dumbarnie Links; July and August. Sea Milkwort (*Glaux maritima*); common on seashore; June and July. Wood Loosestrife (*Lysimachia nemorum*); Newburn; May to September. Great Yellow Loosestrife (*L. vulgaris*); by quarry holes east of Elie House; August and September. Cowslip (*Primula veris*). Primrose (*P. vulgaris*).

PLUMBAGINACEÆ.—Sea Pink or Common Thrift (*Armeria maritima*, formerly *Statice Armeria*); common; July and August. Lavender Thrift (*S. Limonium*); once gathered at Elie Harbour; August.

PLANTAGINACEÆ.—Buckshorn Plantain (*Plantago Coronopis*); Saughur; June and July. Ribwort Plantain (*P. lanceolata*). Way-bred (*P. major*). Sea Plantain (*P. maritima*); Saughur. Hoary Plantain (*P. media*); Leven.

CHENOPODIACEÆ.—Narrow-leaved Orache (*Atriplex angustifolia*); Colinsburgh; July. Babington's Orache (*A. Babingtonii*). Upright Spear-leaved Orache (*A. erecta*). Halbert-leaved Orache (*A. hastata* and *patula*). Frosted Sea Orache (*A. laciniata var.*); shore, not common; July. Grass-leaved Sea Orache (*A. littoralis*); Elie Harbour. Sea Beet (*Beta maritima*); Crail and Elie Harbours. White Goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*); Balchrystie; July. Mercury Goosefoot (*C. Bonus Henricus*); wall of Kilconquhar churchyard. Sea Goosefoot (*C. maritimum*). Stinking Goosefoot (*C. olidum*). Red Goosefoot (*C. rubrum*). Upright Goosefoot (*C. urbicum*). Shrubby Orache (*Obione portucaloides*, formerly *Atriplex*). Common Jointed Saltwort (*Salicornia herbacea*); Cocklemill Burn; August and September. Prickly Saltwort or Glasswort

(*Salsola Kali*); Earlsferry Sands; July. Sea Saltwort (*Suæda maritima*, formerly *Salsola fruticosa*); Crail; July and August.

POLYGONACEÆ.—Amphibious Persicary (*Polygonum amphibium*); Kilconquhar Loch; July and August. Knot Grass (*P. aviculare*); common. Great Snake Weed (*P. Bistorta*); roadside, Pittenweem. Black Bindweed (*P. Convolvulus*); Saughur; June to October. Water Pepper (*P. Hydropiper*). Pale-flowered Persicary (*P. lapathifolium*); common; July and August. Ray's Knot Grass (*P. Raii*); Elie Harbour. Sea Knot Grass (*P. maritimum*); Elie Harbour. Spotted Persicary (*P. Persicaria*); common. Common Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*). Sheep's Sorrel (*R. acetosella*). Grainless Water Dock (*R. aquaticus*); Kilconquhar Loch. Sharp-leaved Water Dock (*R. conglomeratus*); Kilconquhar Loch. Curled Dock (*R. crispus*); common along the coast. Golden Dock (*R. maritimus*); Elie. Broad-leaved Dock (*R. obtusifolius*). Bloody-veined Dock (*R. sanguineus*); Johnston's-Mill dam.

THYMELEACEÆ.—Spurge Laurel (*Daphne Laureola*). Mezereum (*D. Mezereum*). These two are found in Elie Woods, probably introduced.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.—Common Box-tree (*Buxus sempervirens*). Dwarf Spurge (*Euphorbia exigua*); corn-fields. Sun Spurge (*E. helioscopia*); common; June to October. Sea Spurge (*E. Paralias*); shore; August and September. Petty Spurge (*E. Peplus*); common; July and August. Perennial Mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*); April and May.

URTICACEÆ.—Pellitory of the wall (*Parietaria erecta*); Largo Churchyard wall; June to September. Elm Tree (*Ulmus montana*). Great Nettle (*Urtica dioica*). Small Nettle (*U. urens*).

CALLITRICHACEÆ.—Vernal Starwort (*Callitriche verna*); ditch at Balbuthie Quarry-holes; April.

CERATOPHYLLACEÆ.—Hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*); Dumbarnie Links; August and September.

AMENTIFERÆ.—Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*). Birch (*Betula alba*). Hazel (*Corylus Avellana*). Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). Bog Myrtle (*Myrica Gale*). Poplar (*Populus alba*). Oak (*Quercus Robur*). White Willow (*Salix alba*). Common Dwarf Willow (*S. repens*). Crack Willow (*S. fragilis*). Tea-leaved Willow (*S. phylicifolia*).

CONIFERÆ.—Juniper (*Juniperus communis*). Scotch Fir (*Pinus sylvestris*).

ORCHIDACEÆ.—Marsh Helleborine (*Epipactus palustris*); Elie, Kilrenny; July and August. Aromatic Palmate Orchis (*Gymnadenia conopsea*); Caiplie; June and July. Butterfly Orchis (*Habenaria bifolia*, formerly *Orchis*); rare; June. Frog Orchis (*H. viridis*, formerly *Orchis*); Earlsferry Point; July. Common Twayblade (*Listera ovata*); Elie Woods, Cambo; June. Marsh Twayblade (*Malaxis paludosa*); Largo Links; July. Drone Orchis (*Ophrys fucifera*). Broad-leaved Orchis (*Orchis latifolia* and variety β *incarnata*); Kilconquhar Loch; May and June. Spotted Palmate Orchis (*O. maculata*); common; June and July. Early Purple Orchis (*O. mascula*); Balcarres Woods and Kilconquhar Loch; April and May. Pyramidal Orchis (*O. pyramidalis*); Elie Links; July.

IRIDACEÆ.—Yellow Flower de Luce (*Iris Pseudacorus*); near Newark; June and July.

AMARYLLIDACEÆ.—Snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*); Elie Woods; February.

LILIACEÆ.—Ramsons (*Allium ursinum*); May and June. Crow Garlick (*A. vineale*); Balbuthie Quarry-holes; July. Wild Hyacinth (*Endymion nutans*, formerly *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*).

JUNCACEÆ.—Sharp-flowered Rush (*Juncus acutiflorus*). Jointed Rush (*J. articulatus*). Toad Rush (*J. bufonius*). Round-fruited Rush (*J. compressus*). Common Rush (*J. conglomeratus*). Soft Rush (*J. effusus*). Hard Rush (*J. glaucus*); near Kilconquhar. Shiny-fruited Rush (*J. lamprocarpus*). Blunt-flowered Rush (*J. obtusiflorus*). Moss Rush (*J. squarrosus*). Wood Rush (*Luzula campestris*). Many-headed Wood Rush (*L. multiflora*, variety β *congesta*); Balbuthie Quarry-hole; June. Hairy Wood Rush (*L. pilosa*); April and May. Great Wood Rush (*L. sylvatica*); Kiel's Den; April and May. Bog Asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*); June and July.

ALISMACEÆ.—Great Water Plantain (*Alisma Plantago*); Kilconquhar Loch; July. Common Arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*); July, doubtful. Sea Arrowgrass (*Triglochin maritimum*); Saughur; June and July. Marsh Arrowgrass (*T. palustre*); meadow beside quarry-hole; June and July.

TYPHACEÆ.—Floating Bur-reed (*Sparganium natans*); July.

Branched Bur-reed (*S. ramosum*); St. Monans Burn; July and August. Unbranched Bur-reed (*S. simplex*); Dreel Burn; July and August. Great Reed-mace (*Typha latifolia*); Kilconquhar Loch; July.

ARACEÆ.—Cuckow Pint (*Arum maculatum*); Balcarres Woods; May.

LEMNACEÆ.—Lesser Duckweed (*Lemna minor*). Ivy-leaved Duckweed (*L. trisulca*). Both in Kilconquhar Loch.

POTAMOGETONACEÆ.—Curled Pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*); pond at Balcarres; June and July. Grassy Pondweed (*P. gramineus*); St. Monans Burn; July. Broad-leaved Pondweed (*P. natans*); Balbuthie Quarry-holes; July and August. Common Horned Pondweed (*Zannichellia palustris*); Kilconquhar Loch and pool at Devil's Cave.

CYPERACEÆ.—Brown Club-rush (*Blysmus rufus*, formerly *Scirpus*); Largo Links. Slender-spiked Sedge (*Carex acuta*); Kilconquhar Loch. Small-fruited Bladder Sedge (*C. ampullacea*); Kilconquhar Loch. Sea Sedge (*C. arenaria*); common. Green-ribbed Sedge (*C. binervis*); several places along the coast. Loose Sedge (*C. distans*); Earlsferry Point. Two-rowed Sedge (*C. disticha*, formerly *intermedia*); Kilconquhar Loch; May. Yellow Sedge (*C. flava*). Tawny Sedge (*C. fulva*); Devil's Cave. Hairy Sedge (*C. hirta*); Dumbarnie Links. Blue Sedge (*C. glauca*); Kilconquhar Loch; June. Curved Sedge (*C. incurva*); Dumbarnie Links. Smooth Sedge (*C. lævigata*); Kilconquhar Loch. Oval-spiked Sedge (*C. leporina*); Largoward. Pale Sedge (*C. pallescens*); meadow near quarry-holes. Lesser Common Sedge (*C. paludosa*). Pink-leaved Sedge (*C. panicea*); Kilconquhar Loch. Panicled Sedge (*C. paniculata*). Round-headed Sedge (*C. pilulifera*). Early Sedge (*C. præcox*); April; common. Flea Sedge (*C. pulicaris*); common. Great Common Sedge (*C. riparia*); Kilconquhar Loch. Little Prickly Sedge (*C. stellulata*); Glaucous Straight-leaved Sedge (*C. stricta*); Kilconquhar Loch. Pendulous Wood Sedge (*C. sylvatica*). Lesser Clustered Sedge (*C. teretiuscula*); Kilconquhar Loch. Short-beaked Bladder Sedge (*C. vesicaria*). Common Sedge (*C. vulgaris*, formerly *cæspitosa*); Kilconquhar Loch. Great Compound Prickly Sedge (*C. vulpina*); Largo, Leven. Many-stalked Spike Rush (*Eleocharis multicaulis*); Saughur. Common Spike Rush (*E. palustris*). Canna-down (*Eriopho-*

rum vaginatum). Common Cotton Grass (*E. angustifolium* and variety *polystachium*). Black Bog Rush (*Schœnus nigricans*); Dumbarnie Links. Floating Club Rush (*Scirpus fluitans*). Bulrush (*S. lacustris*); Kilconquhar Loch. Salt Marsh Club Rush (*S. maritimus*); Crail. Chocolate-headed Club Rush (*S. pauciflorus*); Crail and Kilconquhar Loch. Bristle-stalked Club Rush (*S. setaceus*); Elie Woods. Wood Club Rush (*S. sylvaticus*); Kilconquhar Loch.

GRAMINEÆ.—Marsh Bent Grass (*Agrostis alba*); waysides. Brown Bent Grass (*A. canina*); Crail. Fine Bent Grass (*A. vulgaris*); links, common. Turfy Hair Grass (*Aira cæspitosa*). Silver Hair Grass (*A. caryophyllea*). Wavy Hair Grass (*A flexuosa*). Early Hair Grass (*A. præcox*). Slender Foxtail Grass (*Alopecurus agrestis*); Elie Harbour. Elbow Foxtail Grass (*A. geniculatus*); Kilconquhar Loch. Meadow Foxtail Grass (*A. pratensis*); common. Sweet-scented Spring Grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*); common. Oat-like Soft Grass or Quickens (*Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, formerly *Holcus*). Small Reed (*Arundo Calamagrostis*). False Oats (*Avena elatior*); not in Botanical Society's Catalogue. Wild Oat or Havers (*A. fatua*); Elie, wheat-fields. Meadow Oats (*A. pratensis*). Downy Oats (*A. pubescens*); Crail. Slender Wood Fescue (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*, formerly *Festuca*); Kincraig Braes. Common Quaking Grass (*Briza media*); Kincraig. Hairy Brome Grass (*Bromus asper*); roadsides. Upright Brome Grass (*B. erectus*); Kincraig Point. Barren Brome Grass (*B. sterilis*); Elie Ness. Water Hair Grass (*Catebrosa aquatica*, formerly *Aira*). Crested Dogstail (*Cynosurus cristatus*); common. Cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*); roadsides, common. Sea Lyme Grass (*Elymus arenarius*). Tall Fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*, formerly *elatior*). Wall Fescue (*F. bromoides* variety β *pseudo-myurus*). Tall Bearded Fescue (*F. gigantea*). Sheep's Fescue (*F. ovina* and variety γ *duriuscula*; common. Meadow Fescue (*F. pratensis*). Creeping Fescue (*F. rubra*); Largo Woods. Reed Fescue (*F. sylvatica*); Kincraig Braes. Also, *F. sauroides* and *subulicola*, not in Botanical Society's Catalogue. Reedy Sweet Grass (*Glyceria aquatica*). Floating Sweet Grass (*G. fluitans*). Meadow Soft Grass (*Holcus lanatus*); common. Creeping Soft Grass (*H. mollis*); common. Sea Barley (*Hordeum maritimum*); Elie and Crail. Way

Bennet (*H. murinum*) ; common. Meadow Barley (*H. pratense*). Crested Hair Grass (*Kœleria cristata* formerly *Aria*) ; Saughur, Kincraig Point. Italian Ryegrass (*Lolium italicum*). Common Ryegrass (*L. perenne*). Bearded Darnel (*L. temulentum*) ; Kilrenny. Purple Melick Grass (*Molinia cœrulea*, formerly *Melica*) ; Largo Links. Mat Grass (*Nardus stricta*) ; Largoward. Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) ; Kilconquhar Loch. Gardener's Garters (*P. canariensis*). Sea-side Catstail (*Phleum arenarium* and variety β *nodosum*) ; Kincraig Braes. Common Catstail (*P. pratense*). Common Reed (*Phragmites communis*, formerly *Arundo Phragmites*) ; Kilconquhar Loch. Annual Meadow Grass (*Poa annua*). Flat-stalked Meadow Grass (*P. compressa*). Wood Meadow Grass (*P. nemoralis*). Smooth Meadow Grass (*P. pratensis*). Roughish Meadow Grass (*P. trivialis*). Annual Beard Grass (*Polypogon Monspeliensis*) ; Elie Harbour. Sea Bent or Marrum (*Psamma arenaria*, formerly *Arundo*). Reflexed Sweet Grass (*Schlerochloa distans*, formerly *Glyceria*). Darnel Wheat Grass (*S. loliacea*, formerly *Triticum*) ; Elie Harbour and Crail. Sea Sweet Grass (*S. maritima*, formerly *Glyceria*) ; Elie Harbour. Prostrate Sweet Grass (*S. procumbens*, formerly *Glyceria*) ; Elie Harbour. Hard Sweet Grass (*S. rigida*, formerly *Glyceria*). A peculiarly rigid variety of this species and of *S. maritima* is found at Elie Harbour. Field Brome Grass (*Serrafalcus arvensis*). Dwarf Brome Grass (*S. commutatus*, formerly *Bromus*) ; Soft Brome Grass (*S. mollis*, formerly *Bromus*) ; common. Smooth Rye Brome Grass (*S. secalinus*, formerly *Bromus*) ; common. Green Brittle Grass (*Setaria viridis*). Prostrate Heath Grass (*Triodia decumbens*) ; Crail and Dumbarnie Links. Dog's Wheat (*Triticum caninum*). Sea Wheat Grass (*T. junceum*). Couch Grass (*T. repens*).

EQUISETACEÆ.—Corn Horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*) ; Great Rough Horsetail (*E. hyemale*) ; Largo Law. Smooth naked Horsetail (*E. limosum*) ; ditch at Kilconquhar Loch. Great Miry Horsetail (*E. maximum*) ; Caiplie ; not in Botanical Society's Catalogue. Marsh Horsetail (*E. palustre*) ; Dumbarnie Links. Wood Horsetail (*E. sylvaticum*) ; Kilconquhar Mill. Telmatean Horsetail (*E. Telmateia*) ; Caiplie. Sand Horsetail (*E. variegatum*, variety β *arenarium*) ; Dumbarnie Links.

CHARACEÆ.—Common Stonewort (*Chara vulgaris*) ; Balbuthie Quarry-holes.

FERNS.

True Maidenhair (*Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*). Black Maidenhair (*Asplenium Adiantum nigrum*). Sea Spleenwort (*A. marinum*). Rue Spleenwort (*A. Ruta-muraria*); wall near Colinsburgh. Maidenhair Spleenwort (*A. Trichomanes*). Lady Fern (*A. Filix fœmina*, formerly *Aspidium*). Rock Spleenwort (*Athyrium fontanum*, formerly *Asplenium*); doubtful. Rhœtian Spleenwort (*A. rhœticum*); Fifeness; not in Botanical Society's Catalogue. Northern Hard Fern (*Blechnum boreale*); Balcarres Den. Common Moonwort (*Botrychium Lunaria*); Largo Links. Brittle Bladder Fern (*Cystopteris fragilis*); Airdrie Woods. Male Shield Fern (*Lastrea Filix-mas*, formerly *Aspidium*, and now *Nephrodium*); Balcarres Den. Jagged Shield Fern (*L. incisa*), Balcarres Den. Heath Shield Fern (*L. Oreopteris*, formerly *Aspidium*; Balcarres Den. Prickly Shield Fern (*L. spinulosa*, formerly *Aspidium*). Broad Sharp-toothed Shield Fern (*L. dilatata*, formerly *Aspidium*); Balcarres Den. Marsh Shield Fern (*L. Thelypteris*, formerly *Aspidium*). Common Adder's Tongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*). Three-branched Polypody (*Polypodium Dryopteris*); Kingsbarns; Airdrie Woods. Common Polypody (*P. vulgare*). Prickly Shield Fern (*Polystichum aculeatum*, formerly *Aspidium*; Balcarres Den. Angular Shield Fern (*P. angulare*, formerly *Aspidium*). Common Bracken (*Pteris aquilina*).

LYCOPODIACEÆ.

Lesser Alpine Club-moss (*Lycopodium selaginoides*, more recently *Selaginella*); Dumbarnie Links.

MOSSES.

(*Acaulon muticum*); Crail. Pale Thread-moss (*Amblyodon dealbatum*, formerly *Bryum*); Dumbarnie Links. Capless Moss (*Anacalypta lanceolata*); Fifeness. Rock Andrew-moss (*Andreæa rupestris*); Largo Law. Pendulous Wing-moss (*Antitrichia curtipendula*, formerly *Anomodon*); Elie Woods. Marsh Thread-moss (*Aulocomnion palustre*, formerly *Brium*); Peat Inn.

Common Apple-moss (*Bartramia pomiformis*). Silvery

Thread-moss (*Bryum argenteum*). Biennial Thread-moss (*B. bimum*). Fleshy Thread-moss (*B. carneum*) ; Balbuthie Quarry-holes. Rank Thread-moss (*B. crudum*) ; Drumcarro Craig. Hairy Thread-moss (*B. capillare*). Matted Thread-moss (*B. cæspititium*). Annual Thread-moss (*B. hornum*). Marginated Thread-moss (*B. marginatum*) ; Largo Links. Pendulous Thread-moss (*B. nutans*) ; Largo Links. Pear-fruited Thread-moss (*B. turbinatum*) ; Largo Links. Inflated Thread-moss (*B. ventricosum*) ; Largo Links.

(*Campylopus flexuosus*) ; sea cliffs. Purple Twin-moss (*Ceratodon purpureus*, formerly *Didymodon*).

Lesser Water Screw-moss (*Cinclidotus fontinalioides*) ; Kellie Mill. Tree-like Feather-moss (*Climacium dendroides*, formerly *Hypnum*).

Curled Fork-moss (*Dicranella crispa*) ; Stravithie. Fallacious Fork-moss (*D. fallax*) ; Cocklemill Burn. Reddish Fork-moss (*D. rufescens*) ; Dumbarnie Links. Spur-necked Fork-moss (*Dicranum cerviculatum*) ; Elie Woods. Silky-leaved Fork-moss (*D. heteromallum*) ; Elie Woods. Marsh Fork-moss (*D. palustre*) ; Dumbarnie Links. Broom Fork-moss (*D. scoparium*). Drooping Fork-moss (*D. squarrosum*). Variable Fork-moss (*D. varium*). Inclined-fruited Twin-moss (*Distichium inclinatum*, formerly *Didymodon*).

Rib-fruited Extinguisher-moss (*Eucalypta rhaptocarpa*) ; Largo Links. Spiral-fruited Extinguisher-moss (*E. streptocarpa*) ; Balcarres Park wall. Common Extinguisher-moss (*E. vulgaris*).

Marsh Fork-moss (*Fissidens adiantioides*) ; Largo Links. Mungo Park's Moss (*F. bryoides*) ; ditch at Balchrystie. Yew-leaved Fork-moss (*F. taxifolium*) ; ditch at Balchrystie. Greater Water-moss (*Fontinalis antipyretica*). Hygrometric Cord-moss (*Funaria hygrometrica*).

Hoary Grimmia (*Grimmia leucophasa*) ; Largo Law. Grey-cushioned Grimmia (*G. pulvinata*).

Hoary-branched Beardless-moss (*Hedwigia ciliata*, formerly *Anictangium*) ; Balcarres Craig. (*Hymenostomum microstomum*) ; Elie. Spruce-tree Feather-moss (*Hypnum abietinum*) ; Largo Links. Clustered Feather-moss (*H. confertum*). Heart-leaved Feather-moss (*H. cordifolium*) ; Kilconquhar Loch. Cypress-leaved Feather-moss (*H. cupressiforme*.) Pointed

Feather-moss (*H. cuspidatum*). Floating Feather-moss (*H. fluitans*); Peat Inn. Strap-like Feather-moss (*H. loreum*). Yellow Feather-moss (*H. lutescens*); Largo Links. Plumy Feather-moss (*H. molluscum*); Largo Links. Shining Feather-moss (*H. nitens*); Largo Links. Marsh Feather-moss (*H. palustre*). Hair-pointed Feather-moss (*H. piliferum*). Long Feather-moss (*H. prolongum*). Proliferous Feather-moss (*H. proliferum*). Neat Feather-moss (*H. purum*). Broom-leaved Feather-moss (*H. ruscifolium*). Shovel Feather-moss (*H. rutabulum*). Schreber's Feather-moss (*H. Schreberi*); Largo Links. Scorpion Feather-moss (*H. scorpioides*); Largo Links. Creeping Feather-moss (*H. serpens*). Splendid Feather-moss (*H. splendens*). Drooping-leaved Feather-moss (*H. squarrosum*). Starry Feather-moss (*H. stellatum*). Striated Feather-moss (*H. striatum*). Three-sided Feather-moss (*H. triquetrum*). Tamarisk-leaved Feather-moss (*H. tamariscinum*). Sickle-leaved Feather-moss (*H. uncinatum*). Waved Feather-moss (*H. undulatum*); Airdrie Woods.

Mouse-tail Feather-moss (*Isothecium myurum*, formerly *Hypnum*).

Hare-tail Leucodon (*Leucodon Lagurus*); Largo Law. Many-Thyme-Thread-moss (*Mnium affine*, and variety *rugicum*, formerly *Bryum*); Kilconquhar Loch. Long-leaved Thread-moss (*M. ligulatum*, formerly *Bryum*). Dotted Thread-moss (*M. punctatum*, formerly *Bryum*); Kellie Den. Beaked Thread-moss (*M. rostratum*, formerly *Bryum*); Kellie Den. Serrated Thread-moss (*M. serratum*, formerly *Bryum*).

Flat Feather-moss (*Neckera complanata*); Kellie Den. Straight-leaved Bristle-moss (*Orthotrichum affine*). Anomalous Bristle-moss (*O. anomalum*). Curled Bristle-moss (*O. crispum*). Sessile-fruited Bristle-moss (*O. cupulatum*); Johnston's Mill. Translucent Bristle-moss (*O. diaphanum*); walls at Grange. Smooth-fruited Bristle-moss (*O. leiocarpum*). Leafy-fruited Bristle-moss (*O. phyllanthum*); Fifeness. Elegant Bristle-moss (*O. pulchellum*); Elie Woods. Rock Bristle-moss (*O. rupestre*).

(*Phascum bryoides*); Elie. (*P. cuspedatum* and variety *recurvum*); seashore. Pear-shaped Beardless-moss (*Physcomitrium pyriforme*, formerly *Gymnostomum*); Largo Links. (*Pleuridium subulatum*); Kiel's Den. Common Hair-moss

(*Polytrichum commune*). Long-stalked Beardless-moss (*Pottia Heimii*, formerly *Gymnostomum*); Saughur. Least Beardless moss (*P. minitula*, variety *conica*). Many-leaved Fringe-moss (*Ptychomitrium polyphyllum*, formerly *Trichostomum*). Hoary Fringe-moss (*Racomitrium canescens*, formerly *Trichostomum*); Largo Links. Serrate Fringe-moss (*R. heterostichon*, formerly *Trichostomum*).

Sessile Grimmia (*Schistidium apocarpum*, formerly *Grimmia*). Seaside Grimmia (*S. maritima*, formerly *Grimmia*; Devil's Cave. Slender Bog-moss (*Sphagnum acutifolium*). Blunt-leaved Bog-moss (*S. cymbifolium*, formerly *obtusifolium*). Long-leaved Bog-moss (*S. cuspidatum*). Pale Dwarf Bog-moss (*S. molluscum*). Bankhead Moss.

Wall Screw-moss (*Tortula muralis*). Great Screw-moss (*T. ruralis*). Awl-shaped Screw-moss (*T. subulata*). Birds-claw Screw-moss (*T. unguiculata*). Long-haired Weissia (*Weissia cirrhata*); Kilmux. Green-cushioned Weissia (*W. controversa*); Peat Inn. Greenish Weissia (*W. viridula*); common.

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ERRATA.

SINCE page 76 was printed off, the Editor has discovered an error in the pedigree of the Woods of Largo, as there given. In lines 19, 20, 'first and second cousin' should be read 'first cousin once removed.' The William Wood mentioned in line 24 was not born in 1713—'Isabel' in line 27 should be 'Jean,' and line 30 should be read 'had four sons, Alexander; William, born 1713; Thomas; and Robert.'

The other corrigenda are as follow :—

Page 101, line 17, *for* 'Dumbarnie,' *read* 'Drumeldrie.'

Page 161, line 10, *for* 'Earl of Douglas,' *read* 'Earl of Dunbar.'

Page 163, line 26, *for* 'Calderood,' *read* 'Calderwood.'

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